

THIRD REICH LITERATURE

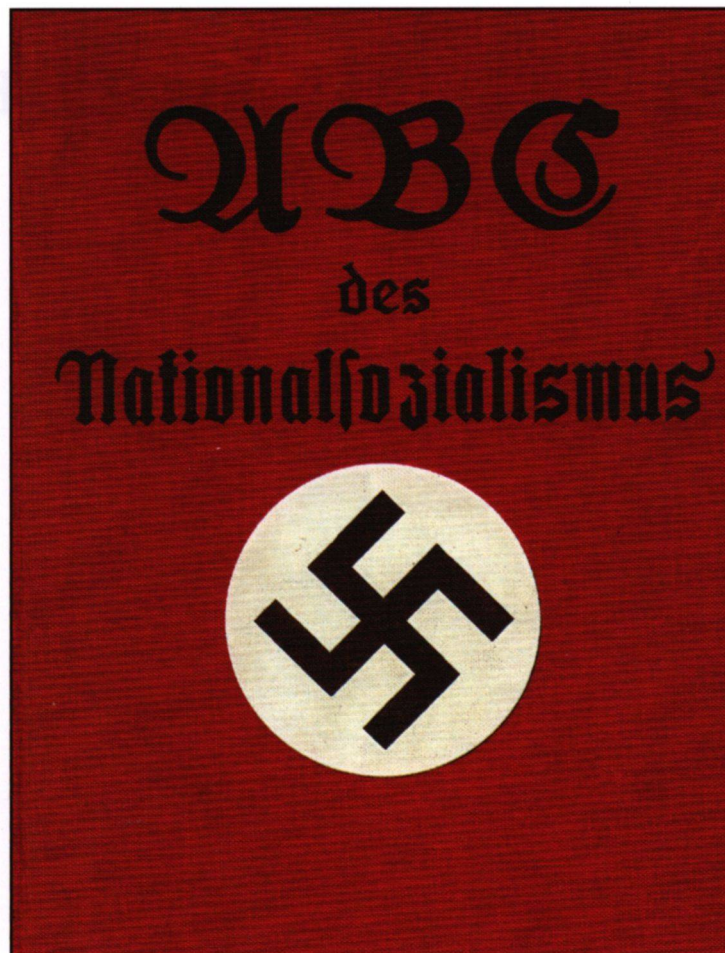


RARE BOOKS PUBLISHED IN HITLER-GERMANY
1933 - 1945

ANDREAS GRONEMANN

THIRD REICH LITERATURE

1933 -1945



by Andreas Gronemann

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THIRD REICH LITERATURE
1933 -1945

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This book contains certain symbols from the Third Reich period that are banned in some countries today. It was published in the United States of America and is not to be sold in countries where the import of printed material about the German Third Reich is prohibited. The book is not depicting the German Third Reich in a positive way, it is a reference about books that were published in Nazi Germany. Due to the sensitive and controversial subject matter of this book and the possibility of misunderstanding, no part of this book may be reproduced in any form without prior written permission from the copyright owner.

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The picture on the title page shows one of the two impressive large eagles by sculptor Kurt Schmid-Ehmen that graced the Luitpoldhain arena on the Reich Party Day grounds in Nuremberg.

PREFACE

German political and military publications of the period after the end of World War One (1918) until 1945 is a field of collecting of historical Third Reich material that obviously interests many people for various reasons but which is less explored than the collecting of Nazi awards, daggers or uniforms. Nazi books are probably also the only field of Third Reich memorabilia where one has not to be very concerned about reproductions. Daggers, uniforms and even documents are faked in such a way today that even the so called experts often cannot determine for sure if they were made before or after May 1945. But if one opens a book it should be obvious within seconds whether it is an original or a reprint. It is a lot more costly and difficult to accurately reproduce an entire book than i.e. a Wehrmacht general's visor cap. The fakers cut up an original Wehrmacht coat and use original pre-1945 thread (which does not glow under UV light), take a couple parts from less expensive original caps and doctor an item together which then gets offered for a lot of money. Faking a book is simply not efficient, it would take a lot of effort and it would still be easily recognized as a reproduction. Some Third Reich books, such as the book on Nazi awards on the right, have been reprinted but the majority of books from Hitler-Germany exist only in originals. The originals are getting more and more difficult to find, especially in collectable condition. Only a few professional book dealers who specialize in National Socialist literature have the privilege of handling a variety of original Nazi books a lot of collectors have never heard of. During the Third Reich many highly skilled artists and photographers contributed to the vast amount of literature that the Nazis gave permission to publish and many of the photographs and colorful illustrations



Die Auszeichnungen des Grossdeutschen Reiches (Awards Of The Greater German Reich) A 6x8-1/4 inch hardcover book, 164 pages, published by Dr. Heinrich Doehle, a SS-Oberführer and the Ministerial Director of the Presidential Chancellery of the Führer and Reichschancellor. Shown is the desirable updated 1943 edition with all Third Reich awards and emblems in full color; the 1941 edition is mostly in black and white.

tions are as impressive as they were when the books were published. Much of it has only been seen by a small group of dealers, collectors or museum curators, this long overdue book is intended to introduce Third Reich literature and its enormous propagandistic value as well as the people and organizations behind the publications to a broader audience.

**„Die Schrift wird in der NS.-Bibliographie geführt.
Berlin, den 19. Januar 1942.**

**Der Vorsitzende der Parteiamtlichen Prüfungskommission
zum Schutze des NS.-Schrifttums.“**



Advertisement of a German book mail order company, showing their latest arrivals. This ad was found in a Third Reich periodical from late 1938. Please note on the upper left a book on one of the Reich Party Days in Nuremberg (Reich Party Day books are explained on pages 116-131) and one of the rarest Prof. Heinrich Hoffmann photo books on Adolf Hitler, "Hitler bei dem deutschen Turn- und Sportfest in Breslau". More Hoffmann books are shown on pages 32-33. Also advertised are books about the S.A. (please look at pages 100-103 for Sturmabteilung or Stormtrooper books) and volume one of the two volume set about the Rehse collection which are shown on page 66. The rest of the ad promotes books on history, animals and novels.

“Die Schrift wird in der NS.-Bibliographie geführt”

(This Piece Of Literature Is Recorded In The National Socialist Bibliography)

The scan above, taken from a Third Reich book published in 1942, shows that this specific book got the mandatory approval of being an appropriate piece of literature and that it has been added to the official list of National Socialist publications. The "Parteiamtliche Prüfungskommission zum Schutze des nationalsozialistischen Schrifttums" (PPK) was a NSDAP institution which was created April 21, 1934 to prevent that an author or institution acted as a Nazi Party spokesman without NSDAP approval. The main purpose of the PPK however was to create a bibliography of Nazi literature. In order to be added to the "NS-Bibliography" the publication had to have a National Socialistic title and/or content and had to be advertised as a Nazi book. Another major task of the PPK was to watch that Adolf Hitler quotations were reproduced correctly. Leader of the PPK was Philipp Bouhler, who was also appointed "Chef der Kanzlei des Führers der NSDAP" (Chief of the Chancellery of the NSDAP Leader) in November of 1934 and who received direct orders from Hitler in this position. The PPK was in constant rivalry with Dr. Joseph Goebbels' Propaganda Ministry which had big influence if a publication could be published or not. From 1942 on, at the time when the so called "Papierkontingentierung" (quota system for paper) came in effect, the PPK lost more and more of its power against the Propaganda Ministry which was now in total control of approval or refusal of any planned publication in the German Third Reich.

FOREWORD

I, Andreas Gronemann was born and raised in (at that time) West-Berlin, a place where history is still alive on every corner. After World War Two the four main Allies divided Berlin into four sectors and from 1961 to 1989 the city was divided by the Berlin Wall, splitting Berlin in half. One half (East Berlin) was under Soviet control and the "capital" of the so called German Democratic Republic (GDR or DDR). The other half (West Berlin) was under control of the three West-Allies, the United States of America, Great Britain and France and belonged to West Germany. Each of the three Allies controlled one sector. I grew up in the American sector, only minutes away from the historic Tempelhof airport, when built in 1934 (the construction came to a halt in 1941 because of World War Two and was never finished) by Ernst Sagebiel as part of Albert Speer's plan for the reconstruction of Berlin during the Nazi era, the biggest airport in the world. Even today the terminal complex is still one of the biggest brick buildings in the world.

Tempelhof airport was also the main stage of the greatest airlift in aviation history, when the Americans and British kept West-Berlin alive and free during the Berlin Blockade in 1948-49. The Russians, former Ally in fighting down the Third Reich, halted all traffic by land and by water into or out of the western-controlled section of Berlin. The only remaining access routes into the city were three 20 mile-wide air corridors across the Russian zone of Germany. The Russians expected that the West-Allies would abandon the city. Instead, the Americans and British launched "Operation Vittles" and for 11 months 2.5 Million West-Berliners were supplied only by air. Their command, the "Combined Airlift Task Force" under Maj. Gen. William H. Tunner, USAF, was established at Tempelhof.

This episode is just one of the many results of the collapse of the Third Reich and I could tell enough episodes to fill another book (which I should do one day...). When I grew up there were still a lot of ruins left in Berlin that were not torn down. Of course they were fenced in and illegal to enter but right in the street of my Elementary School was one of these ruins, a bombed out big old apartment building, constructed at the turn of the 19th century. It had no roof and one could look from the basement all the way up to the top floor. The building must have been hit by one of the thousands of heavy bombs that had been dropped over Berlin during the war. These bombs usually went all the way down into the basement before they exploded. Even though strictly off limits because of the danger of falling objects or even that the entire building might collapse, can there be a more adventurous place to play for a twelve year old city boy and his friends?! I spent a great deal of my freetime in these ruins playing war games with my buddies and luckily nobody ever got seriously hurt. Of course we still found lots of interesting stuff from the Third Reich era in these destroyed buildings. If I could have only imagined their value at this time, I would have kept everything I once found...!

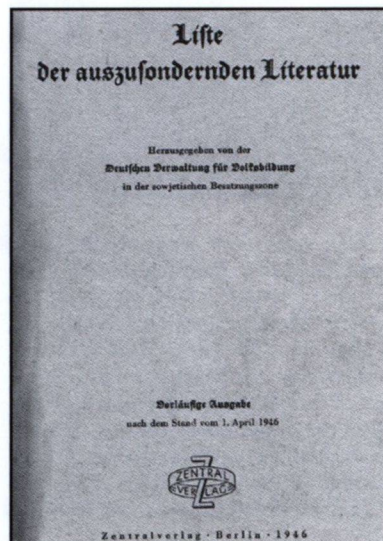
At this age I did not care, but many years later I would collect, buy, and sell original Third Reich literature and memorabilia to collectors and museums around the world. But it was in these days when my interest in this part of the German history awakened. I wanted to know how Adolf Hitler came to power, what the purposes of all the different Third Reich

organizations were, how people lived in Nazi Germany, what the war was like and so on. I had the advantage that I could ask my grandparents who experienced the entire twelve years of the "Thousand Year Long Reich" (Hitler promised that his Reich would last a thousand years) and I spent many hours listening to their stories. My grandmother was evacuated from bombed Berlin in 1943 with her two little children (my mother and my aunt) to a little town near Reutlingen in the "Schwäbische Alb", a region in the western part of Germany while my great-grandmother stayed in Berlin the entire war. Her house was bombed and destroyed during the last Allied bombing mission over Berlin in 1945!

But what interested me the most was listening to the war stories of my grandfather!

The economy was down when he was a young man in the early 1930's and the unemployment rate was at a record high. One of the few job opportunities was to join the German army, the Reichswehr, limited to 100,000 men in the treaty of Versailles after World War One. The Reichswehr was renamed into Wehrmacht in 1935 with Adolf Hitler as the commander in chief. My grandfather Fritz Jäger was assigned to a reconnaissance unit that was attached to a tank army and he drove his BMW motorcycle into Poland on the first day of World War Two on September 1, 1939! He told me a lot of stories about his first war experiences and the times after that. He was promoted "Feldwebel" (Sergeant) and trained new recruits in a training facility south of Berlin. In 1942 he was assigned to Erwin Rommel's famous Afrikakorps and fought in the North African desert until May 12, 1943 when the last units of the Afrikakorps surrendered to the American and British forces. He then spent three years as a POW (Prisoner of War) in several camps in the southern part of the United States before he returned home in 1946 and was reunited with his wife and children.

All these stories fascinated me but I still wanted to learn more about that time and like I said before, history is present on every corner in Berlin. Many of the impressive Nazi buildings with their distinctive style, meant to show the world the power of the new Germany are still present and, after I started specifically looking for them, I found them



Liste der auszufordernden Literatur (List of Literature to be Discarded) is a helpful source for anyone interested in Third Reich literature. It was published 1946 by the East German authorities in the Soviet occupied part of Germany and printed in Berlin. On 526 pages it lists everything to be discarded that was published between 1933 and 1945. The book has no pictures, it only lists authors and book titles.

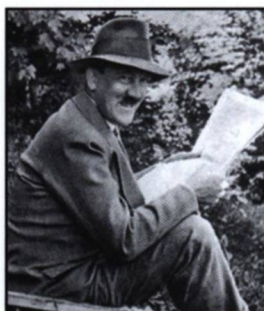
everywhere. Some buildings, such as the 1936 Olympic Stadium or Hermann Göring's Luftfahrtministerium (Air State Ministry) are restored to their original beauty, even though they of course serve different purposes today (Göring's ministry building i.e. houses the ministry of finances today). When I was a couple years older, I started to browse the flea-markets and antique shops in Berlin and was amazed how many books, magazines, household items and other Third Reich memorabilia survived the firestorm that went over the German Third Reich. If one looks at pictures how the German cities looked in 1945 it is truly amazing that there are sometimes books that surface which look as if they were printed yesterday and not 70-80 years ago. The winter of 1945/46 was also an extremely cold winter, the first winter in destroyed postwar Germany and it still amazes me that, with a little luck, one can still find an original copy of the 1941 Berlin telephone book, an item which was absolutely useless in the Berlin of 1945! So why would somebody keep such an item and not use it to heat up the stove? Even more surprising is that some of the anti-Semitic literature has survived the war and the postwar de-nazification. Especially this kind of literature was regarded extremely dangerous material and the Allies destroyed every book they could find. It was not a good idea to have such publications in your possession in postwar Germany but still some people had hidden them. Many of these anti-Semitic publications are nearly impossible to find today, the few copies that survived are now in museums, libraries, universities or high end private libraries. One section in this book deals about this kind of Third Reich literature because anti-Semitism was one of the key elements of the NSDAP ideology. I started collecting and, as many collectors do, I sold the doubles I had. I quickly found out that there are many collectors out there but few of them were so lucky to live right there where the main sources were. (This has changed quite a lot in the meantime, many of the books I once found have become very rare and can hardly be found in flea-markets or antique shops in Germany. Selling Third Reich books or memorabilia of any kind is also not an easy business in Germany. Public display of Nazi symbols such as the swastika or SS runes is illegal in Germany and several other European countries and can easily get the seller into serious trouble and therefore such material is in many cases no longer available for public sale. After collecting for quite a while, I started to sell original German Third Reich literature to collectors over the internet, first on internet auction sites, then from my own web site. Over the years thousands of books went through my hands and I became more and more experienced on what had been published in Nazi Germany. I learned about the key figures in the Third Reich and their publications, I found out that almost every Nazi organization had their own publications and some, such as the NSDAP, the SS or the Deutsche Arbeitsfront had their own publishing houses. At some point I started to look for a book which would give someone interested in Third Reich history information on Third Reich literature but I was unable to find one. I could find hundreds of books on Third Reich uniforms, badges, awards, battles, tanks, field gear, campaigns, etc., and so I decided to share my experiences in a book. The media such as radio, movies, Wochenschau (the weekly news which were presented in movie theaters in Nazi Germany), the new television and last but not least the printed word played a very important role in

the National Socialist seizure of power. Hitler and especially his propaganda minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels recognized the importance of the media. After Hitler was appointed Reich Chancellor in 1933 the Jews were quickly driven out of the publishing and media business. The National Socialists had full control on which books, periodicals and newspapers would be printed and what content they would have, which movies would play in the movie theaters, which songs and speeches would be broadcasted over the radio and so on. Just like the architecture which has survived the war, original Third Reich books are the silent remnants of Nazi Germany and the content of many of the books that were published between 1933 and 1945 reflect the NSDAP ideology and beliefs.

It is impossible to list or show everything that has been published between 1933 and 1945 and this book is not a complete list of books published by the Third Reich. The purpose of this book is to introduce the collector, historian or anyone who has an interest in history to a selected variety of books that were published in Nazi Germany by different people who played a key role in the Third Reich and also publications of different organizations. It was not intended to scan a couple hundred books and give a brief description of their content and make this book a catalog. To make this a valuable reference for anyone interested in this part of German history and the books of that time, I also wanted to give some background information on some of the authors, Nazi organizations and Nazi party history in general, together with their publications. There are hundreds of photos in this book, taken from rare, original Nazi books. Many of these books spent decades in dusty attics or in wet basements and not all of them were in mint condition which means that many of the pictures have been digitally remastered. I did not make the attempt to analyze, condemn or support the content of any of the publications that are presented in this book. I also did not want to go into deep political or military history. The main purpose of this heavily illustrated book is Third Reich literature, Nazi books. I hope that this book will be a helpful reference for anyone interested in this subject.

I left Berlin in 2002 and moved to the United States of America (since 2010 I am an American citizen) but I still have many contacts in Germany. Even though many of the publications you will find in this book are getting harder and harder to find, some of them are still out there... I am happy to help if you are looking for a specific book or please visit my web site at www.od43.com.

Andreas Gronemann
2012



Rare photo of a smiling Hitler, published in Heinrich Hoffmann's book "Hitler wie ihn keiner kennt." (The Unknown Hitler). A variety of Prof. Heinrich Hoffmann books on Adolf Hitler can be seen on the pages 32 and 33.

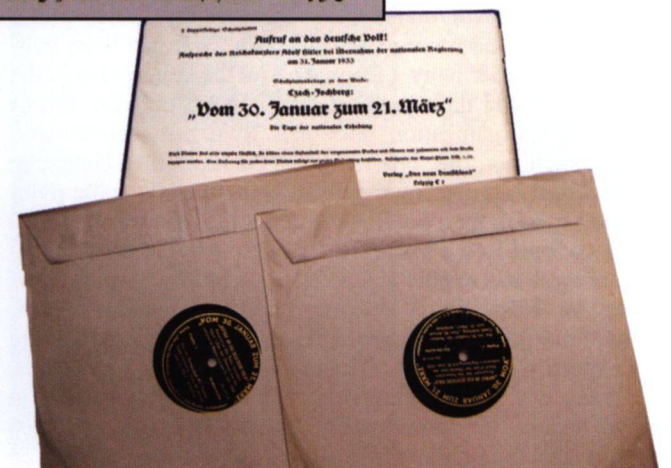
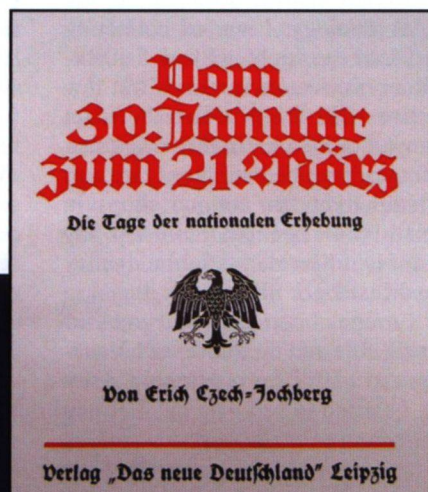
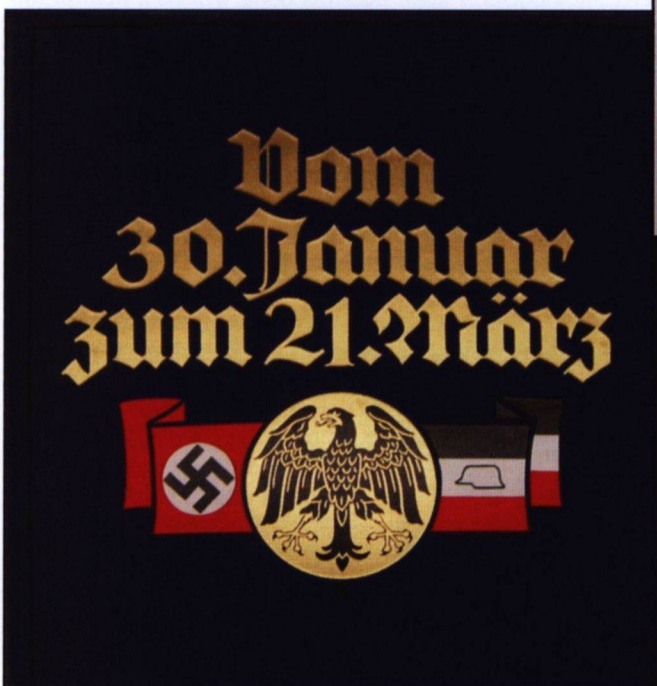
THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN GERMANY IN THE EARLY 1930s AND THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST RISE TO POWER

After the great successes of the summer 1932 elections the NSDAP had lost about 15 percent of its voters, mainly to the DNVP and KPD. The tensions inside the Nazi movement were growing. Reich President Paul von Hindenburg again refused to consider Hitler as Papen's successor. Hitler's stubbornness in demanding the chancellorship for himself had also resulted in the breakdown of the talks with Papen's eventual successor, Kurt von Schleicher. Gregor Strasser, the second man in the NSDAP, the Party's excellent organizer who had good relations to the parties of the middle and moderate Right and whom they saw as the main potential coalition partner resigned from all his positions in December 1932 after a dispute with Hitler. On January 4, 1933 Hitler had a secret meeting with Papen at the residence of Kurt Freiherr von Schröder, a banker in Köln (Cologne). Among the small group of Hitler's advisers was Wilhelm Keppler, the owner of a small factory who was an early member of the NSDAP. He has been active during the past ten months establishing contacts with industry which resulted in a number of prominent representatives of heavy industry in the Ruhr, among them Fritz Thyssen, Paul Reusch and Albert Vogler, as well as some other influential bankers and businessmen supporting Hitler. This group advised that, in order to stabilize the presidential regime and to put the economy back to normal, the leadership in the Cabinet should be left to the Nazis. Their fear was that a further crumbling of Nazi support would benefit the KPD (the German Communist Party). On December 2, 1932 Reich President Hindenburg dismissed Papen and Schleicher was nominated Chancellor. Hitler refused to cooperate with the Schleicher Cabinet which also did not get much support from Hindenburg. The president had several meetings with Papen who tried to convince Hindenburg that a stable cabinet could not be achieved without

Hitler's nomination as Chancellor. Consequently, the tracks were practically laid in the direction of this outcome, even if Hindenburg took a few days to get used to the idea of a Hitler Cabinet. It may also have had a reassuring effect on Hindenburg that Hermann Göring had played an increasingly prominent part in the negotiations. Göring was a highly decorated fighter pilot of the First World War, and he and Frick were to be the only Nazis in a proposed Hitler Cabinet surrounded by a majority of conservative ministers. On January 28, 1933 Schleicher announced the resignation of his Cabinet. Meanwhile Papen was called to see Hindenburg for a second time. In the course of this meeting, at which his son and Meissner were present, the President finally said it was now his duty to install Hitler as Chancellor. Papen would take over the post of Vice-Chancellor, Göring was to be the Reich Commissar's deputy in charge of the Prussian Ministry

Vom 30. Januar zum 21. März (From January, 30 to March, 21), subtitled "Die Tage der nationalen Erhebung" or "The Days of the National Uprising", is the title of this excellent photo book, written by Erich Czech-Jochberg and published in 1933 by the "Das Neue Deutschland" publishing house in Leipzig, Germany. The size of the book is 11 x 12-3/4 inch with 152 high quality paper pages. It is one of the finest original Third Reich photo books on the Nazi seizure of power in the Germany of 1933. Two editions were published in 1933 (Ausgabe A & B), the more common one without discs and the

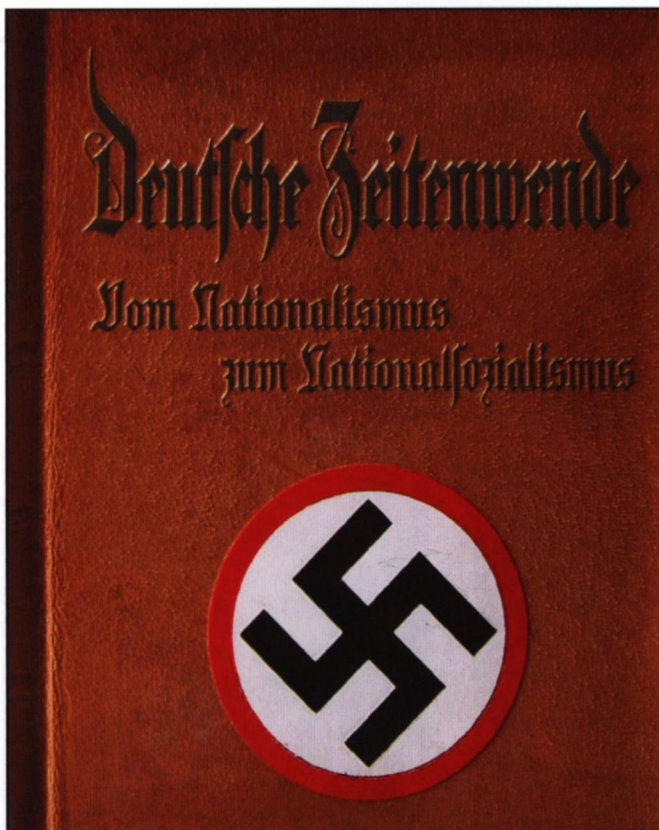
(today) very rare edition with two shellac discs which were stored in a pocket at the end of the book. The discs contain the historic Adolf Hitler speech, held on January 31, 1933, the day when Hitler won the election. The 21st of March 1933 was the first day the Reichstag opened with the NSDAP and Hitler as the leading party. The book has 120 black and white photographs.



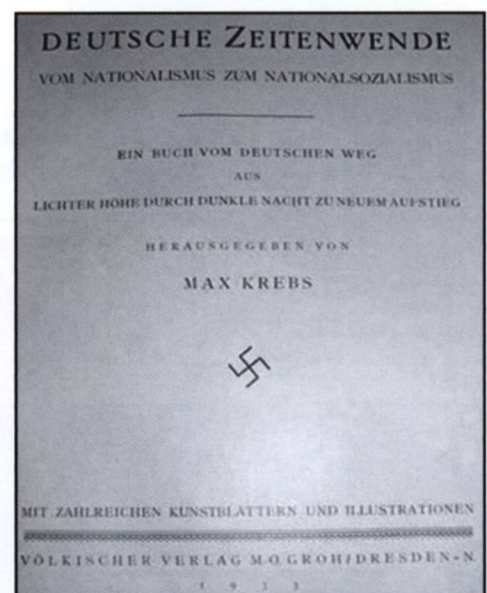
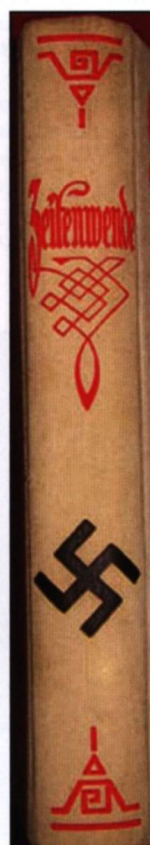
of the Interior.

Hindenburg received Hitler and his future cabinet colleagues at 11 a.m. on 30 January for the swearing-in ceremony. On March 23, 1933, the newly elected members of the Reichstag met in the Kroll Opera House in Berlin to consider passing Hitler's "Ermächtigungsgesetz". The "Enabling Act" was officially called the "Law for Removing the Distress of the People and the Reich". Opponents to the bill argued that if it was passed, it would end democracy in Germany and establish a legal dictatorship of Adolf Hitler. On February 27, 1933, the Reichstag building (seat of the German government) burnt, the Nazis successfully blamed the fire on the Communists and claimed it marked the beginning of a widespread threat of the safety of the German "Homeland". The Nazis used the opportunity to arrest 4,000 communists. Not only did the Nazis use the incident as propaganda against communists but they also arrested an additional 40,000 members of the opposition. Consequently, the Nazis had achieved their objective of eliminating democracy and ensuring their majority in the parliament.

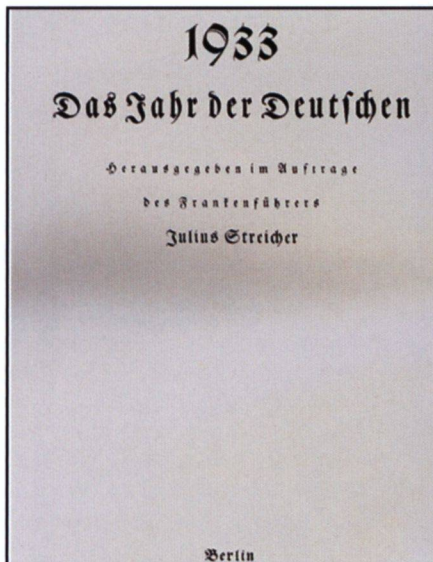
After the fire on February 28, 1933, Reich President Hindenburg and Hitler invoked Article 48 of the Weimar Constitution, which permitted the suspension of civil liberties during national emergencies. Some examples of this Decree of the Reich President for the Protection of the People and State abrogated the following constitutional protections: freedom of the press, free expression of opinion, individual property rights, right (continues page 16)



Deutsche Zeitenwende is a 9x12 inch, 380 page hardcover on the so called "Kampfjahre" (Fight Years) and the Nazi seizure in 1933! It was written by Max Krebs and published 1933 by the Völkischer Verlag in Dresden. It is dedicated to Adolf Hitler and his brown bat-talions. Some of the hundreds of photos show Adolf Hitler and his



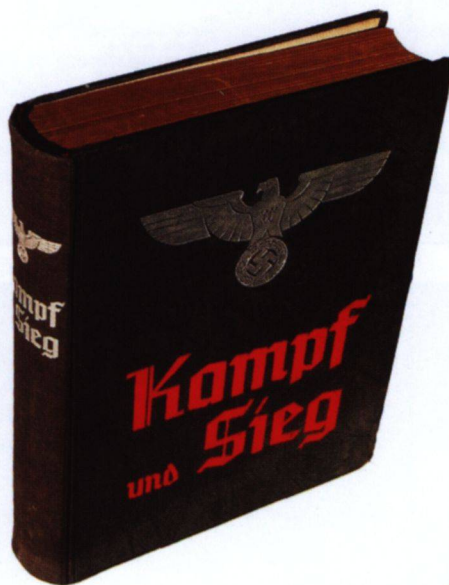
Stabschef, SA-Leader Ernst Röhm.. Original Third Reich books with photos of Ernst Röhm are hard to find today. The Nazis discarded every book with pictures of him that they could find after the so called "Night of the Long Knives" which led to Röhm being arrested and later executed. There are several artful full page drawings of Nazi leaders in this book such as Himmler, Goebbels, Göring, Frick and others as well as "patriotic" illustrations such as the one at the top of this page.



1933 Das Jahr der Deutschen

(1933 The Year of the Germans)

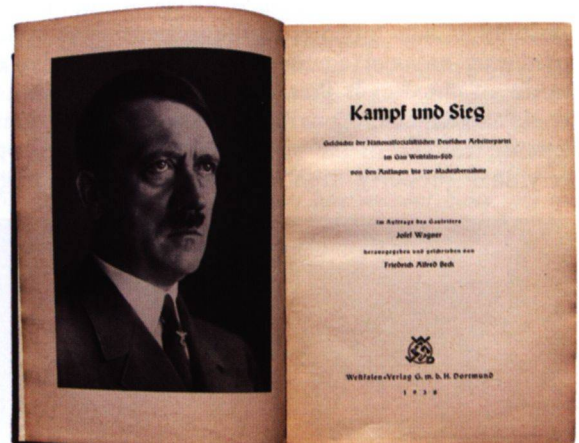
This book was published by order of Julius Streicher, a Nazi of the first hour, participant of the failed November 1923 revolution and publisher of the anti-semitic periodical "Der Stürmer". The book was published in 1934 by Vaterländischer Verlag Weller in Berlin. This is one of the few early Third Reich publications that still contain photos and articles of SA leader Ernst Röhm! Anything referring to him was eliminated in later editions after the so called Night of the Long Knives. Later editions show Victor Lutze, Röhm's successor. The Preface is written by Julius Streicher and many high rank Nazis (Gobbels, Göring, Rosenberg, Dr. Ley, Kerl, von Neurath, Röhm and others) wrote articles for this book. The size of this book is 9-1/4 x 11-1/2 inch with 520 heavily illustrated pages.



Kampf und Sieg

(Battle And Victory)

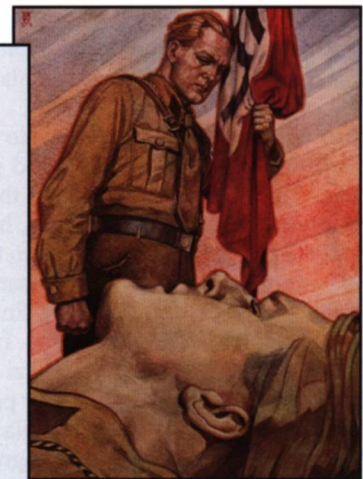
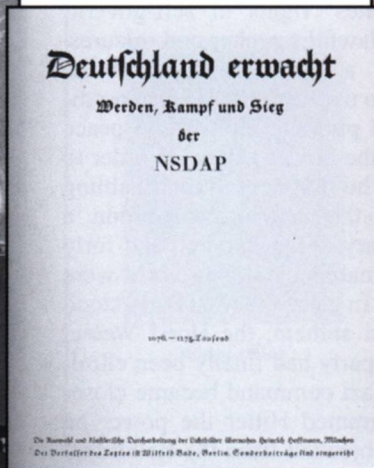
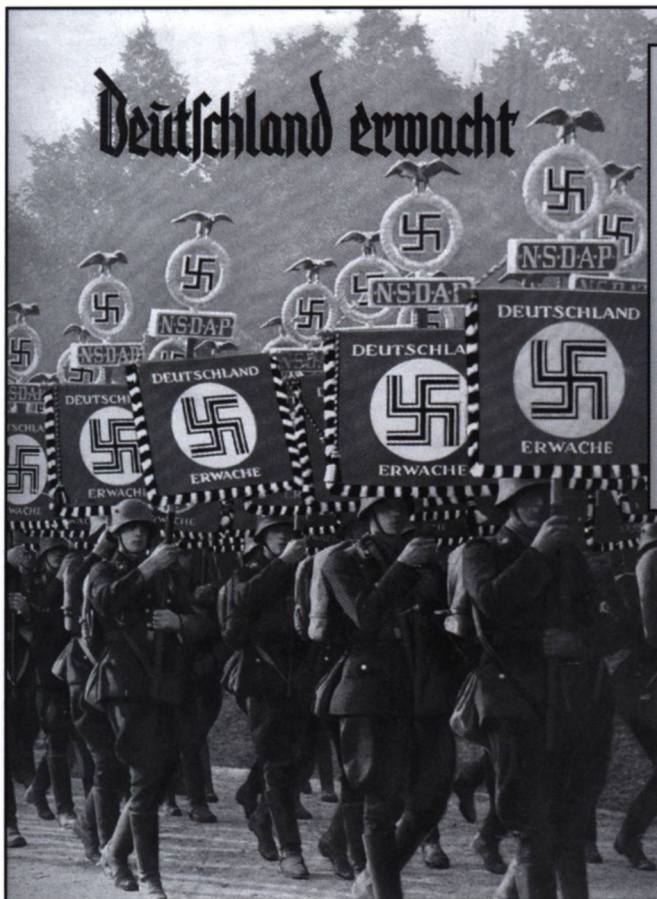
This 7 x 9-3/4 inch, heavily illustrated 620 page hardcover book is the most comprehensive Third Reich publication on the Nazi Party in the Gau (District) Westfalen (Westphalia). It was published by order of Gauleiter Josef Wagner, written by Friedrich Alfred Beck and published in 1938 by Westfalen-Verlag in Dortmund. The book is a summary of the history of the NSDAP and its formations (SA, SS, etc.) in Westphalia. It describes in great detail how the party was formed in this part of Germany after World War One, its struggle for power over the next 20+ years until the seizure of power in 1933. A very interesting book with a lot of in-depth information about the structure of the NSDAP and the battles against their opponents.



Deutschland zwischen Nacht und Tag

(Germany Between Night And Day)

The 9-3/4x10-1/4 inch, 300 page hardcover book was written by Friedrich Heiß and published in 1934 by Volk und Reich Verlag in Berlin, Germany. There are 320+ black & white photos (many of them full page and almost the rest half page photos), dozens of maps and statistics on the German Reich's way from misery after the lost WWI and the unfair Treaty of Versailles to a great, proud and strong nation under the National Socialist Regime.

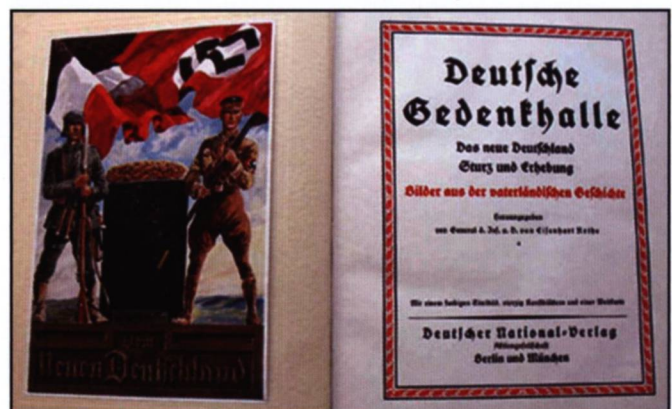


Deutschland erwacht (Germany Awakes)

Deutschland erwacht was first published in 1933 by Cigaretten Bilderdienst Hamburg-Bahrenfeld, Germany. The 9-1/2 x 12-1/2 inch album has 152 heavy material pages with about 200 photo-like black & white pictures pasted into the text. It was published in several versions, with a red and brown cover and the first editions still showed SA leader Ernst Röhm. In later editions this was changed to Stabschef Lutze's photo. The front cover shows a swastika, oak leaves and the head of a SA stormtrooper; the dustcover shows marching Nazi troops on their way to the big call-up on the Reich Party Day Grounds in Nuremberg. In the back is a 48x12 inch fold-out photo showing the consecration of new Nazi flags in the "Luitpoldhain" in 1933.



Deutsche Gedenkhalle - Das Neue Deutschland (German Memorial Hall - The New Germany)

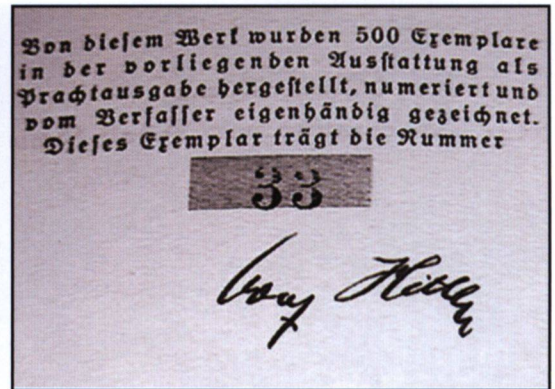
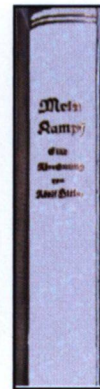


This wonderful book has 380 heavy material pages and a weight of at least 7-8 lbs.! The size of this book is 11-1/2x14-1/4 x 2-1/8 inch. It was published by the Deutscher National Verlag in Berlin, Germany. The book is a summary of the main events that took place in Germany from the time after the end of World War One (1918) to the year 1933 when the NSDAP came to power in Germany and Adolf Hitler was elected Reichschancellor. There are many full page photos showing the National Socialist Movement in their early days (the so called fight years) as well as important days like the day of Potsdam 30 Jan. 1933 or 21 March 1933 when Hitler was elected and held his first speech as Chancellor in front of the Reichstag (the German Parliament). The book is loaded with ornaments and artwork inside, has a huge embossed golden eagle on the cover and ornaments on the back.

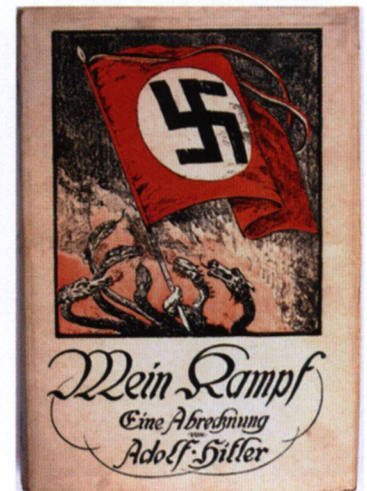
of assembly and association, right to privacy of postal and electronic communications, states' rights of self-government, and protection against unlawful searches and seizures. Before the vote, Hitler held a speech in front of the Reichstag in which he pledged to use restraint. He also promised to end unemployment and promote multilateral peace with France, Great Britain and the Soviet Union. In order to accomplish all this, Hitler said, he first needed the Enabling Act. Since this act would alter the German constitution, a two-thirds majority was necessary. Four hundred and forty votes were registered for the Enabling Act, 84 votes were opposed - the social Democrats. In glory the Nazi Party stood to their feet and sang the Nazi anthem, the Horst Wessel song. The German Democratic party had finally been eliminated, and Hitler's dream for Nazi command became closer to reality. The Enabling Act granted Hitler the power he craved and could use without objection from the Reichstag. Shortly after the passing of The Enabling Act all other political parties were dissolved. Trade unions were liquidated and opposition clergy were arrested. The Nazi party had, as Hitler said, become the state. By August 1934, Hitler became commander-in-chief of the armed forces. This was in addition to being President and Führer of the German Reich, to whom every individual in the armed forces pledged unconditional obedience. The Reichstag was no longer a place for debate, but rather a cheering squad in favor of whatever Hitler might have to say.



one of the few surviving copies of the 1925 first edition of "Mein Kampf"



The 1925 first edition of "Mein Kampf" 1. Band (volume one) was also published as a *Prachtausgabe* (De Luxe Edition) with a rich binding, gold lettering and a protective box. This edition was limited to a number of only five hundred copies. Each copy was numbered and signed by the author, Adolf Hitler (see above). right: a picture of the extremely rare dust jacket of a 1926 second edition of "Mein Kampf".

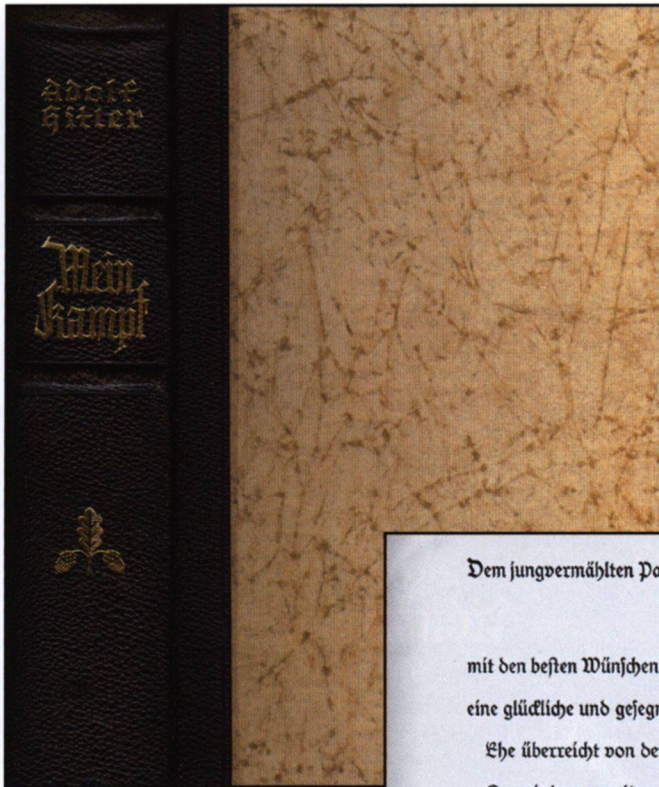


ADOLF HITLER

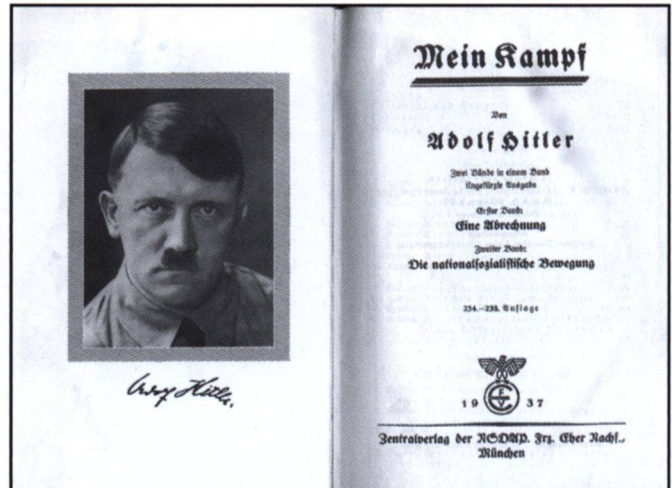
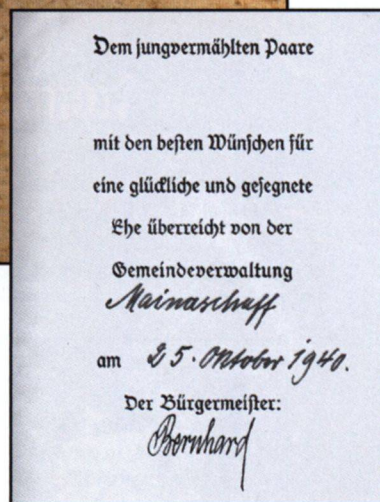
BOOKS FROM AND ABOUT THE CHANCELLOR OF THE GERMAN THIRD REICH

Adolf Hitler (April 20, 1889 - April 30, 1945) was Chancellor of Germany from 1933, and "Führer" (Leader) of Germany from 1934 until his death. He was leader of the National Socialist German Workers Party (Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei or NSDAP), better known as the Nazi Party. Hitler gained power in a Germany facing crisis after World War I. Using propaganda and charismatic oratory, he was able to appeal to the economic need of the lower and middle classes, while sounding resonant chords of nationalism, anti-Semitism and anti-communism. With the establishment of a restructured economy, a rearmed military, and a totalitarian or fascist dictatorship, Hitler pursued an aggressive foreign policy with the intention of expanding German "Lebensraum" (Living Space), leading to the start of World War II when Germany invaded Poland in September of 1939. At the peak of its power, Nazi Germany occupied most of Europe under Hitler, but along with the other Axis powers it was eventually defeated by the Allies. In the final days of the war, Hitler along with his new wife, Eva Braun, committed suicide in his underground bunker under the Reichschancellery in Berlin, after the city was surrounded by the Soviet Red army.

Adolf Hitler himself wrote THE most (in)famous book of all National Socialist literature, *Mein Kampf*. The first volume of *Mein Kampf*, entitled "Eine Abrechnung" ("An Account") was published on July 18, 1925, from notes Hitler dictated to

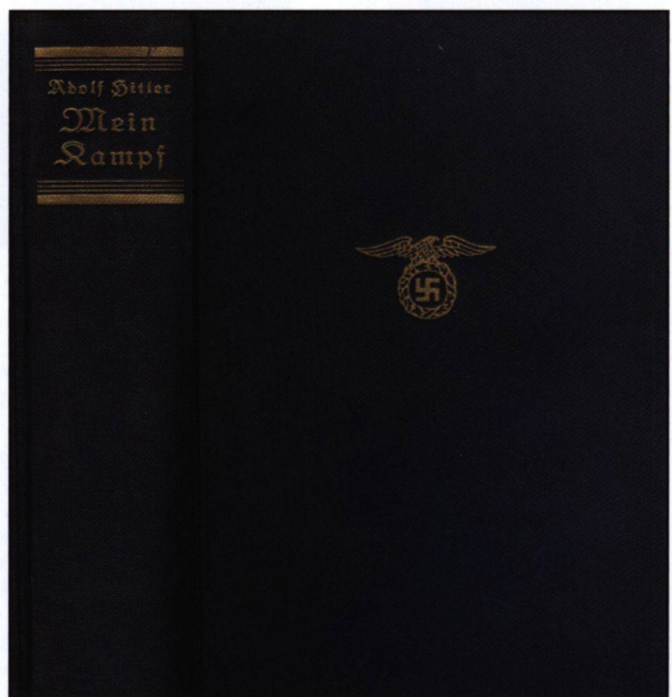


his Secretary, Rudolf Hess while in prison in Landsberg after the failed 1923 revolte in Munich. The second volume, Die Nationalsozialistische Bewegung ("The National-Socialistic Movement") was published in 1926. The original title Hitler chose was *Vierneinhalb Jahre (des Kampfes) gegen Lüge, Dummheit und Feigheit* ("Four and a Half Years of Struggle against Lies, Stupidity and Cowardice." His Nazi publisher, Max Amann, decided this title was too complicated and had it shortened to "Mein Kampf" (My Struggle). By the end of the war, about 10 million copies of the book had been sold or distributed in Germany (every newly-wed couple and many front soldiers received a free copy), and Hitler had made about 7.6 Million RM from the income of his book. Mein Kampf is (was) Adolf Hitler's autobiography and political manifest. When this book first came out it was not a success, few people cared about the book in 1925. Before Hitler was appointed Reich Chancellor of Germany in 1933, Mein Kampf sold very slowly, but in 1933 alone it sold 1.5 million copies. Although the NSDAP claimed that it was already a huge seller, documents revealed after the end of World War II this to be false. Until 1945 about ten million copies had been sold or distributed, making it one of the bestsellers of all times. All German copies were published by Publishing House Franz Eher Nachfolger GmbH in München (Munich). This company became the official publishing house of the NSDA in 1920. The first editions were published only in a very small number of copies and are sought after today. In June of 2005 a Hitler signed copy of a first edition of Mein Kampf sold for \$43,000 at a well known British auction house. The last pages of the early editions contain full page

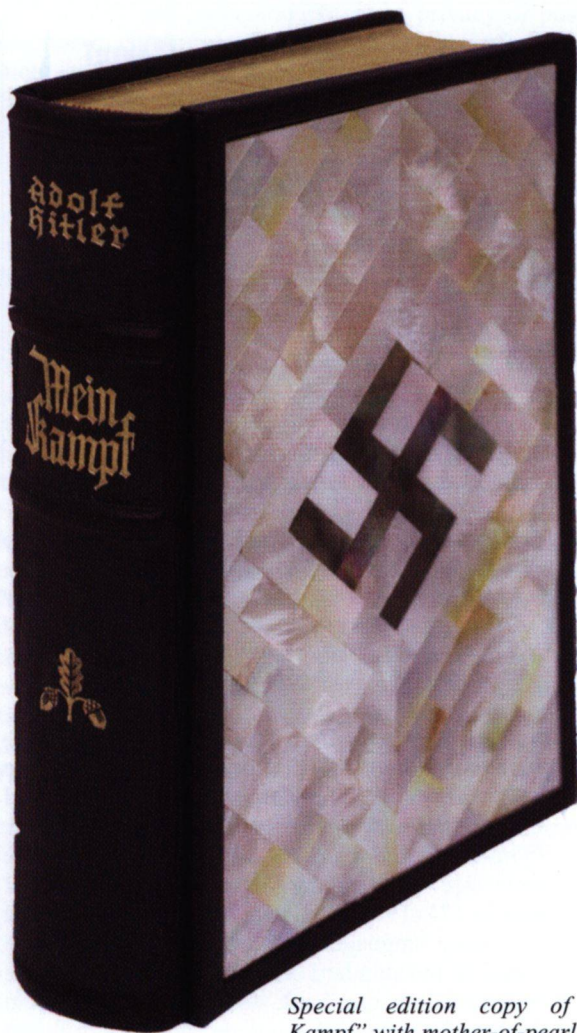


a nice example of a so called "Hochzeitsausgabe" of Mein Kampf. Each newly-wed couple received a copy, in many cases it contained a dedication and signature of the Mayor or community official. This copy was printed 1937 in the 236th (!) edition and given to a couple in the German town Mainaschaff in October of 1940.

pictures of posters from the early 1920s advertising events where Adolf Hitler held speeches. The early editions of Mein Kampf were also published in a bigger size (6-1/4 x 9-1/4 inch or 160 x 235mm) than the later editions which were the same size as a standard German bible (5x7-1/2 inch or 125x190mm). Mein Kampf was translated into many languages and distributed all over the world. In the standard editions both volumes were combined into one book with 780+ pages. Mein Kampf was published in a wide variety of different



the blue standard edition "Volksausgabe" (People's Edition)



Special edition copy of "Mein Kampf" with mother-of-pearl cover.

editions. The most common ones are the blue hardcover "Volksausgabe" (People's Edition), the "Hochzeitsausgabe" (Marriage Edition) which was given to newlyweds, a red "Tornisterausgabe", printed on thin paper for the soldier at the front and the two volume soft cover or paperback edition. In 1939 several different special editions of Mein Kampf were published, the so called "Jubiläumsausgabe" (Jubilee Edition) in recognition of the Führer's 50th birthday. The regular German editions have only a Hitler photo at the front, some foreign editions (i.e. the Japanese edition from 1940) have many photos, showing Hitler in the different stages of his life, from a baby in Braunau/Inn, Austria to the most powerful man in Europe in 1940. The standard version of Mein Kampf is a combination of two books: **Volume One (1. Band): A RETROSPECT**

Chapter 1: In the home of my parents; Chapter 2: years of study and suffering in Vienna; Chapter 3: political reflections arising out of my sojourn in Vienna; Chapter 4: Munich; Chapter 5: the World War (1914-18); Chapter 6: war propaganda; Chapter 7: the revolution; Chapter 8: the beginning of

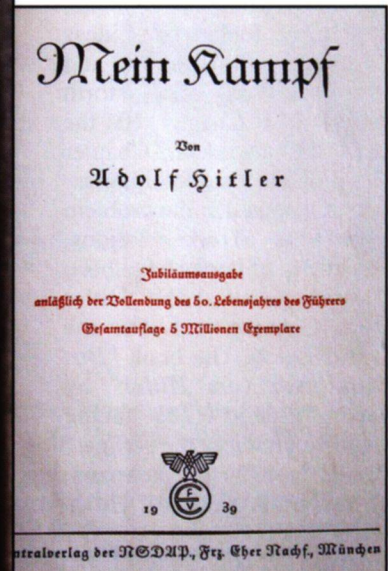
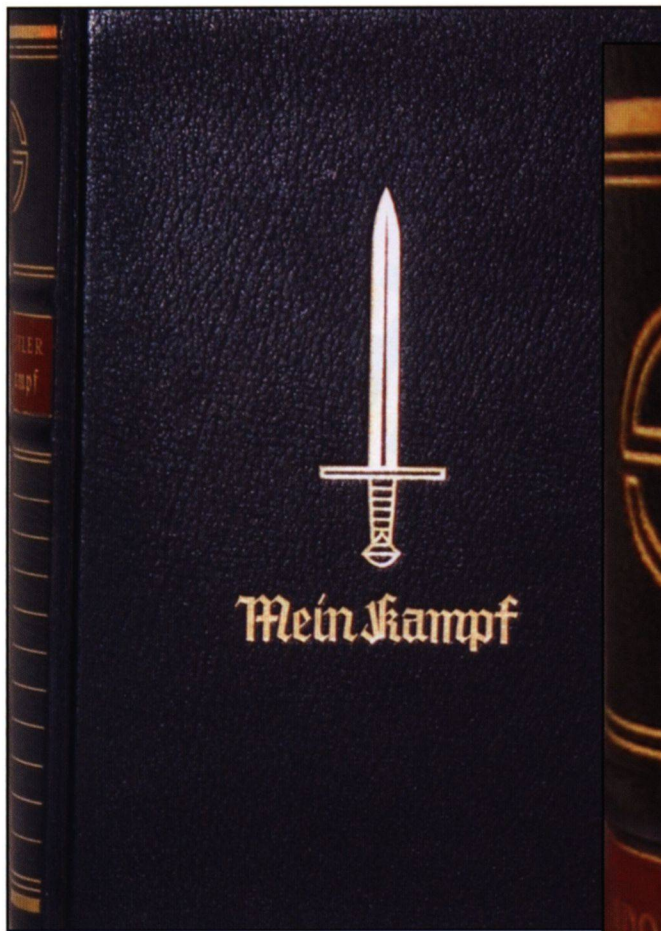
"Ein Buch geht um die Welt" (a book makes its way around the world) is the title of an article about the distribution of translated versions of Hitler's "Mein Kampf" worldwide. It was published 1937 in the SA stormtroopers periodical "Der S.A. Mann".



1938 two volume soft cover (paperback) edition of "Mein Kampf"

my political activities; Chapter 9: the German labour party Chapter 10: why the second Reich collapsed; Chapter 11: race and people; Chapter 12: the first stage in the development of the National Socialist Labour Party (NSDAP) **Volume Two (2. Band): THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST MOVEMENT** Chapter 1: view of the world and (Nazi) party; Chapter 2: the State; Chapter 3: citizens and subjects of the State; Chapter 4: personality and the ideal of the people's State; Chapter 5: view of the world and organization;



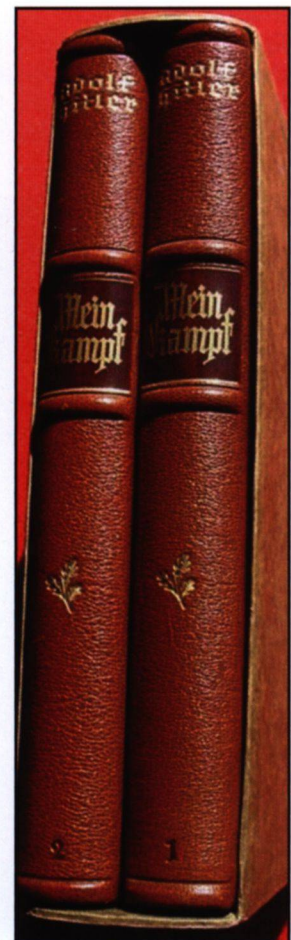


The two different versions of special editions of *Mein Kampf* that are shown on this page were published in 1939 only as the so called "Jubiläumsausgabe" (Jubilee Edition) in recognition of the Führer's 50th birthday. Many of them were used as gifts for higher rank Nazi officials. There also was an edition which was similar in size as the blue Jubilee Edition that had a red cover. This was called the "Beamtenausgabe" or Civil Servant Edition.

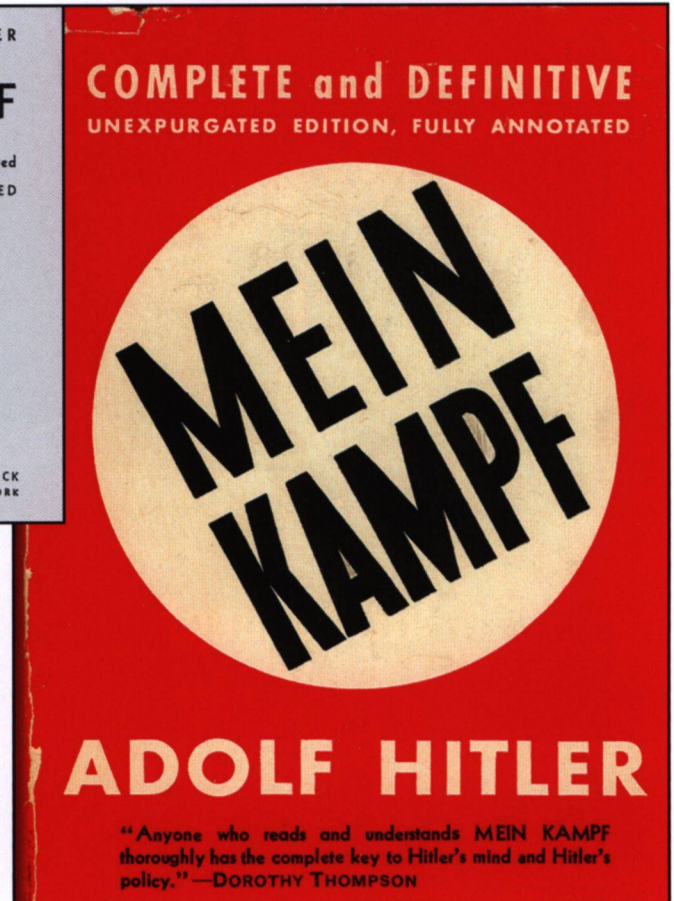
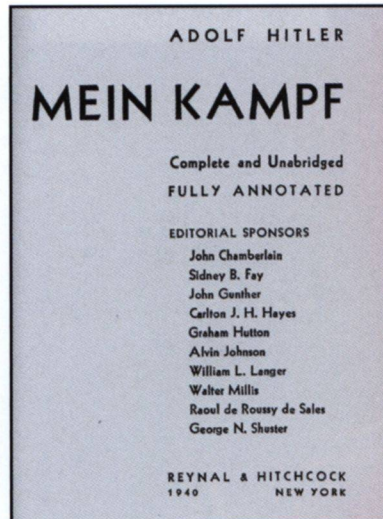


Goldenes Ehrenzeichen der NSDAP
(Golden Honor Badge Of The NSDAP)

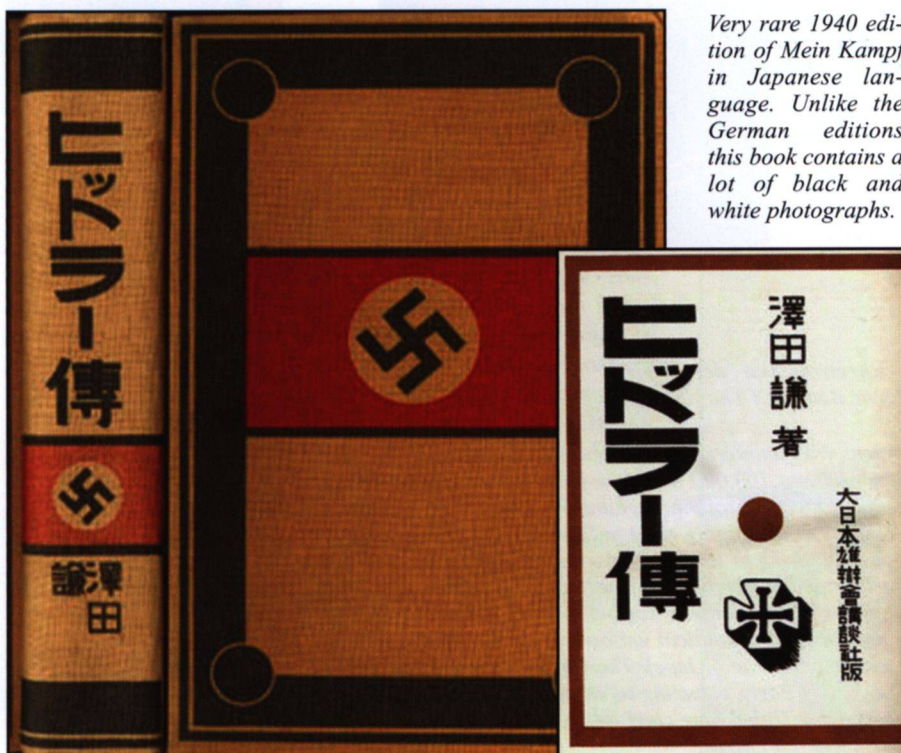
On October 13, 1933, Hitler ordered that all persons with uninterrupted membership in the NSDAP since February of 1925, and who held membership numbers 1 to 100,000 would be awarded the Golden Party Badge on November 9, 1933. This date was the 10th anniversary of the so called Munich Beer Hall Putsch which became a national holiday in the Third Reich. Out of roughly eight million NSDAP members only 22,282 men and women were eligible. The badge was identical to the regular membership pin, with the addition of gold oak leaves surrounding it and the stamped in membership number on the reverse side. The badge was made in two sizes: a 30-1/2mm (1-3/8 inch) badge that was worn on the left tunic breast pocket, next to or above the Iron Cross 1st Class on the military or political uniform. A smaller badge (25mm or 1 inch) was worn with civilian clothes, either on the tie or lapel. The Golden Party Badge of the NSDAP distinguished the wearer as a pioneer of the Nazi Party, elevating its owner to the level of royalty. The Golden Party Badge was one of the three awards that Hitler wore consistently. The other two were his 1914 Third Class Wound Badge and the 1914 Iron Cross 1st class.



Chapter 6: the first period of our struggle; Chapter 7: the conflict with the red forces; Chapter 8: the strong is strongest when he is alone; Chapter 9: fundamental ideas regarding the nature and structure of the storm troops(SA); Chapter 10: the mask of federalism; Chapter 11: propaganda and organization; Chapter 12: the problem with the Trade Unions. Hundreds of books have been written about Adolf Hitler before, during and after the Third Reich. The book "*Das Volksbuch vom Hitler*" by Georg Schott (see facing page) is probably the earliest biography on Hitler. It was published in 1924 by Hermann und Wiechmann in München (Munich). After Adolf Hitler became Reich Chancellor in 1933 this book was printed in large numbers and used in German schools by teachers to lecture on the "liberator" of the German Reich, Adolf Hitler. But in 1924 only a small number of people were interested to hear about Hitler when the Hermann Wiechmann publishing house hired Georg Schott to write a biography on him. The 6-1/2 x 9-1/2 inch soft cover book has 330 pages, every single one glorifying Hitler (on one page the author even writes that he was sent from above to lead Germany out of the misery into the light!). The book is divided into three chapters. The first chapter is on Hitler's personal background and ends with the March 1924 trial after the failed revolt. Chapter two is on the political Hitler, his political ideas, his political career (until



This English translation of "Mein Kampf" was published 1940 by Reynal & Hitchcock in New York, USA. The book has a very interesting introduction on the political situation in Europe in 1939.



Very rare 1940 edition of Mein Kampf in Japanese language. Unlike the German editions this book contains a lot of black and white photographs.

1924) and his visions for the future (a little bit like a short version of Hitler's Mein Kampf). The last chapter is titled "Der Befreier" (the liberator) and the title speaks for itself! The trial of Adolf Hitler for high treason after the failed 9 November 1923 Beer Hall Putsch in early 1924 was not the end of Hitler's political career as many had expected. Instead, in many ways it marked the true beginning because overnight, Hitler became a nationally and internationally known figure due to massive press coverage. The judges in this trial were chosen by a Nazi sympathizer in the Bavarian government. Hitler was allowed to use the courtroom as a propaganda platform from which he could speak at any length on his own behalf, interrupt others at any time and even cross examine witnesses. Hitler did not deny the charges against him but admitted wanting to overthrow the government. He outlined his reasons, por-

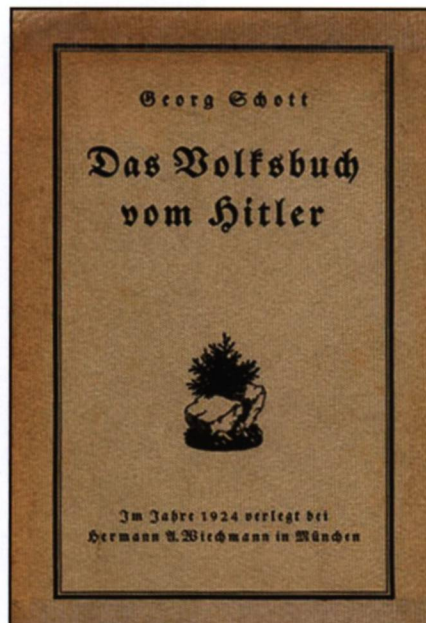


Das Ehrenbuch des Führers
(The Honor Book of the Führer)

traying himself as a German patriot and the democratic government itself, its founders and leaders, as the real criminals. "I alone bear the responsibility. But I am not a criminal because of that. If today I stand here as a revolutionary, it is as a revolutionary against the revolution. There is no such thing as high treason against the traitors of 1918." Hitler considered the traitors of 1918 to be the German politicians responsible for the so called "Stab in the Back" which prematurely ended World War One and established the German republic. In Hitler's mind and among many Germans, their Army had not been defeated on the battlefield but had been undermined by political treachery at home. The newspapers quoted Hitler at length and, for the first time, the German people as a whole had a chance to get acquainted with this man and his thinking. During the 24 days of trial, Hitler's daring grew. As the trial concluded, he gave this closing statement: "The man who is born to be a dictator is not compelled. He wills it. He is not driven forward, but drives himself. There is nothing immodest about this. Is it immodest for a worker to drive himself toward heavy labor? Is it presumptuous of a man with the high forehead of a thinker to ponder through the nights until he gives the world an invention? The man who feels called upon to govern a people has no right to say, 'If you want me or summon me, I will cooperate.' No! It is his duty to step forward. The army which we have now formed is growing day to day. I nourish the proud hope that one day the hour will come when these rough companies will grow to battalions, the battalions to regiments, the regiments to divisions, that the old cockade will be taken from the mud, that the old flags will wave again, that that there will be a reconciliation at the last great divine judgment which we are prepared to face. For it is not you, gentlemen, who pass judgment on us. That judgment is spoken by the eternal court of history.

Pronounce us guilty a thousand times over: the goddess of the eternal court of history will smile and tear to pieces the State Prosecutor's submissions and the court's verdict; for she acquits us." Hitler was sentenced to five years of which he only spent a short time in the Landsberg prison.

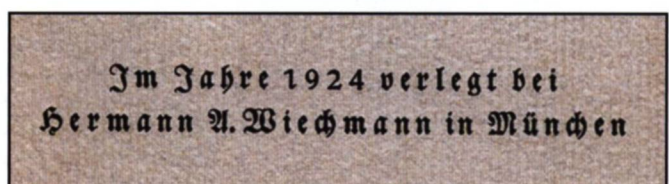
The 8-1/2 x 11 inch hardcover book was written by Reichsinspekteur der NSDAP Heinz Haake and published in 1934 by Friedrich Floeder Verlag in Düsseldorf. The book is a documentation of the "milestones" in Adolf Hitler and NSDAP history from the early 1920s to the year 1933. It contains a lot of excellent photos, many of them are full page photos. In the back of the heavy illustrated 340 pages book is a 36 x 10-1/2 inch (!) fold-out photo of Adolf Hitler speaking on the 1933 Reich Party Days in Nuremberg.

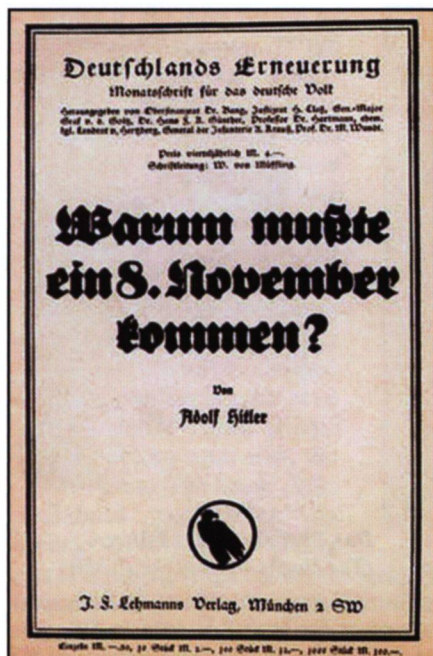


Das Volksbuch vom Hitler
(The People's Book of Hitler)

This 6-1/2x9-1/2 inch, 330 page soft cover book was published in 1924 by Hermann Wiechmann Publishing House. The author, Georg Schott, probably wrote the first biography on Adolf Hitler; nine years before he came to power! Once Adolf Hitler was elected Reich Chancellor this book was printed in large numbers and was used i.e.

in German schools when the teacher lectured on Hitler and the National Socialist uprising. It then was published by Franz Eher Nachf. in Munich, the NSDAP publishing house. Hitler was in prison when this book was first published on Festung Landsberg for the failed 9 November 1923 Beer Hall Putsch.





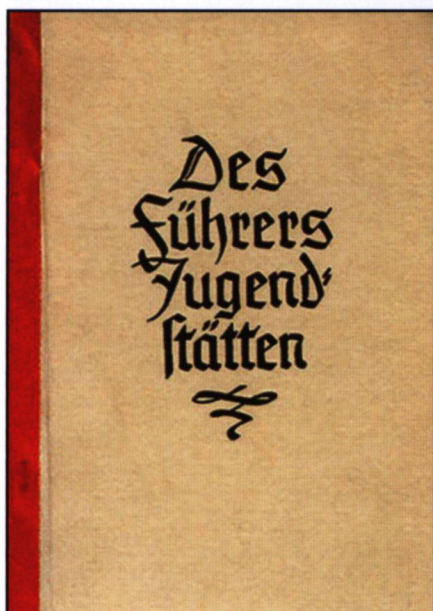
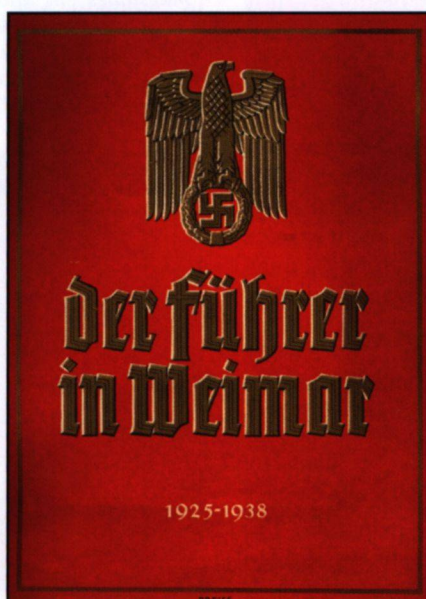
Warum mußte ein 8. November kommen? (Why Did A 8th November Had To Come)

Adolf Hitler wrote this essay either in November/December of 1923 or in early 1924. It was published in 1924 by the J.F. Lehmanns Verlag in Munich. The 6 x 9-1/2 inch booklet consists of sixteen pages in which Adolf Hitler explains the political situation in Germany after the end of World War One, how the Marxism was becoming more and more a threat and that Hitler and the National Socialists found it necessary to stop them to save the German Reich from its downfall. On November 8th/9th, 1923 Hitler, Ludendorff and a small group of Nazis tried to take over the government but their march was stopped at the Feldherrnhalle in Munich and Hitler was arrested!



Der Führer in Weimar 1925 - 1938

This extremely rare 11x14-1/4 inch, 86 page soft cover book was published in 1938 by order of Gauleiter and Statthalter Fritz Sauckel in honor of Adolf Hitler and his bond to Weimar, the city in Thüringen (Thuringia), Germany where the first NSDAP Reich Party Days were held before they took place in Nürnberg. The book contains countless photos and illustrations, some of them are in full color.



Des Führers Jugendstätten (The Places Of The Führer's Youth)

The 5x7 inch, 60 page hard-cover book was written and published by Helene Krauss, an artist and painter in Vienna, Austria (just like Hitler in his early days). It was published in 1939 by the Kuehne Verlag in Wien (Vienna). The author describes very detailed the places where Hitler was born and raised, places where Hitlers ancestors lived, the grave of Hitlers parents and so on. The sixteen full page pictures in the book were all painted by the author and show the most important places of the Führer's youth.



Das Deutschland Adolf Hitlers

(Adolf Hitlers Germany)

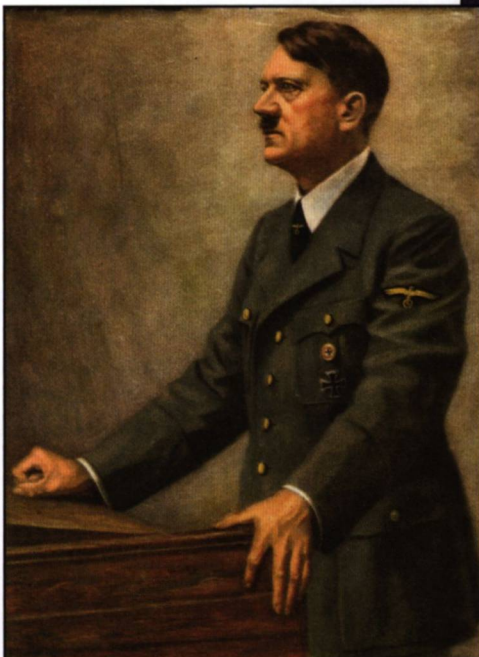


This heavily illustrated 10-1/2 x 14-1/2 inch, 128-page book was published in 1937 by Verlag Franz Eher, the publishing house of the NSDAP as a special edition of the "Illustrierter Beobachter", the heavily illustrated official NSDAP photo periodical. The book explains in great detail what Hitler had achieved in the first four years since the Nazi Party came to power in 1933. The book was published in a hardcover edition which was sold for RM 6.00 and in a soft cover edition, sold for RM 1.30 in 1937. The picture in the center above shows an original period advertising for the hardcover and soft cover editions of this book.

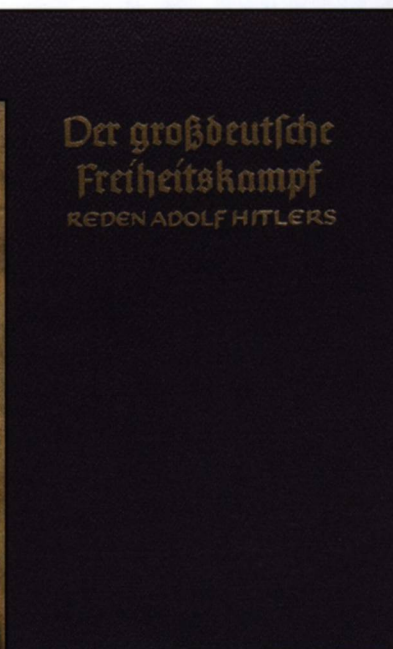


Der grossdeutsche Freiheitskampf

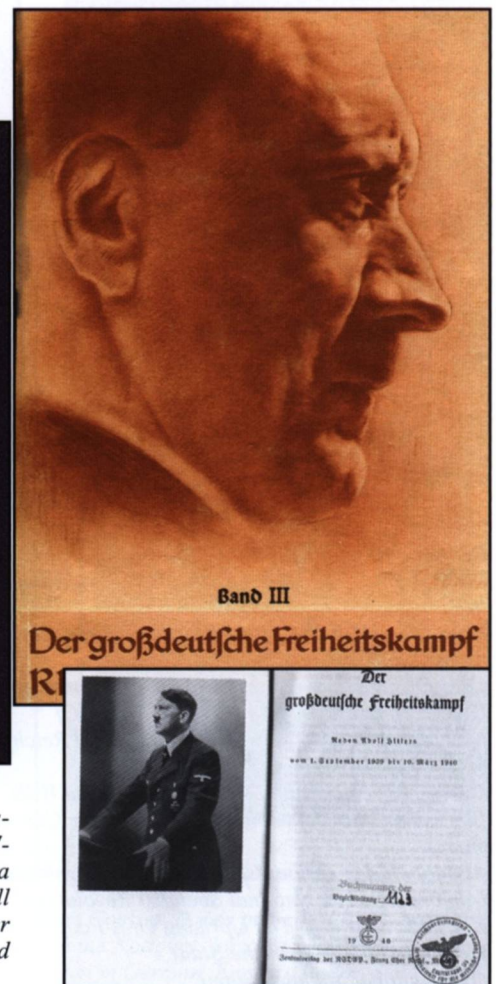
(Greater Germany's Battle For Freedom)



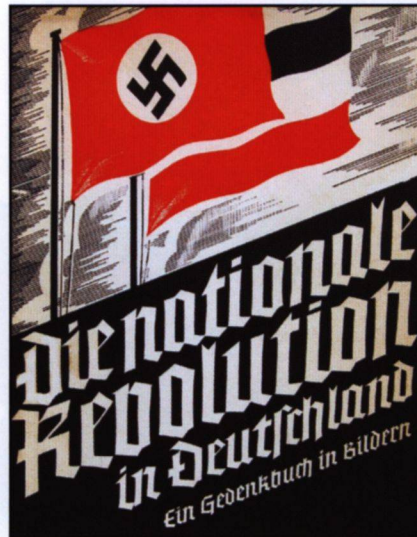
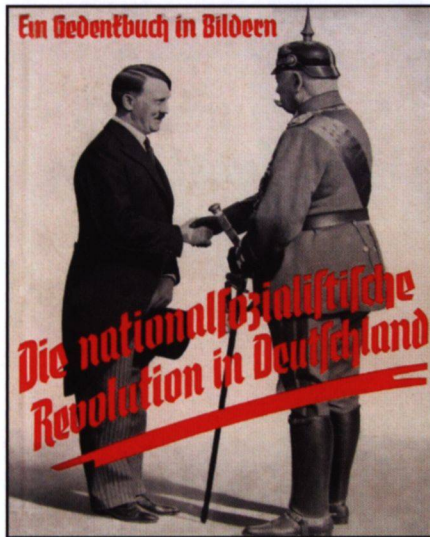
Der großdeutsche Freiheitskampf
REDEN ADOLF HITLERS
VOM 1. SEPTEMBER 1939 BIS 10. MARZ 1940



"Der Grossdeutsche Freiheitskampf" was a 3 volume set of 5 x 7-1/2 inch hardcover books with a total of 740 pages, containing all speeches, held by Adolf Hitler between September 1, 1939 and March 15, 1942.



A wide variety of illustrated propaganda books on the National Socialist rise to power in Germany were published as soon as Adolf Hitler became the elected Reich Chancellor in 1933. Some of these interesting books are shown on this page.



top row left to right:

Die nationalsozialistische Revolution in Deutschland (The National Socialist Revolution In Germany)

Die nationale Revolution in Deutschland (same title but different book)

Kampf und Aufstieg des Nationalsozialismus zum Dritten Reich (Battle And Rise To Power Of National Socialism Resulting In The Third Reich)

bottom row left to right:

Der Triumph des Willens (Triumph Of The Will)

Ein Kampf um Deutschland (A Battle For Germany)

Almanach der nationalsozialistischen Revolution (Almanac Of The National Socialist Revolution)

Ein Volk steht auf (The Uprising Of A People)

Der nationalsozialistische Staat

(The National Socialist State)

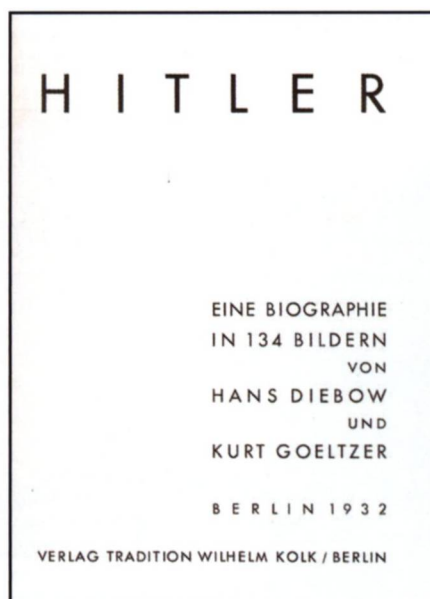


Hitler - ein deutsches Verhängnis

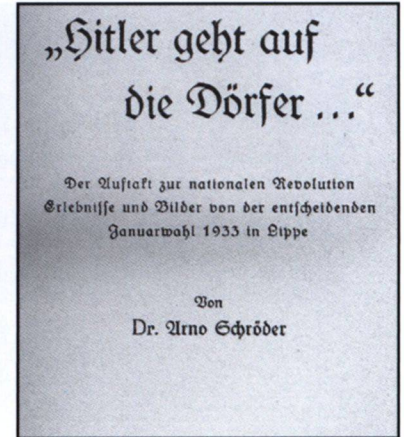
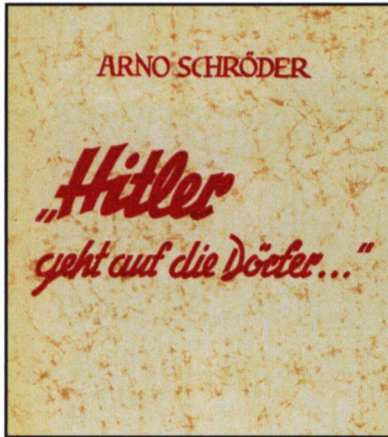
(Hitler - a German Disaster)

was written and published in 1932 in a small number of copies by Ernst Niekisch, a strong enemy of Hitler and the National Socialism who was arrested and sentenced to a lifelong time in prison for "badmouthing" against the Führer! The 6-1/4 x 9 inch, 42 page soft cover booklet contains some interesting illustrations, expressing the authors view of Germany's future under the swastika. Some of these drawings have become famous after 1945 and have been reprinted thousands of times. The book is a nice example of the rare German anti-Hitler literature. After the National Socialist seizure of power every copy found was destroyed and just the possession of such literature could result in imprisonment. Therefore very few copies of any kind of anti-Hitler literature (published in Germany) have survived. Ernst Niekisch (May 23, 1889 - May 27, 1967) was a prominent German exponent of National Bolshevism. Niekisch rejected Adolf Hitler as he felt he lacked any real socialism, and instead looked to Joseph Stalin and the industrial development of the Soviet Union as his model for the Führer Principle. He published a couple of works through his own publishing house, the "Widerstands Verlag". After a time in the underground he was arrested in 1937 and was sentenced to life imprisonment two years later at the

Volksgerichtshof for 'literary high treason'. He was released in 1945, by which time he was blind. Embittered against nationalism by his war-time experiences he turned to orthodox Marxism. He lectured in sociology in Humboldt University in East-Berlin, Germany until 1953 when, disillusioned by the brutal suppression of the workers' uprising in East-Berlin, he moved to West-Berlin, where he later died.



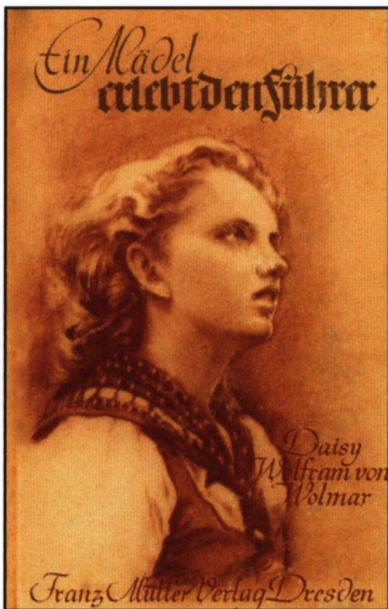
The 7-1/2 x 10-1/2 inch, 160 pages soft cover book **Hitler** was written by Hans Diebow and Kurt Goeltzer. It was published 1931 and 1932 by Verlag Tradition Wilhelm Kolk in Berlin. The book is an early biography of Adolf Hitler and the National Socialist Movement with 130 photographs, many of them were not republished anywhere else. The very interesting text is written in German, English, Italian and French.



Hitler geht auf die Dörfer (Hitler Goes Out To The Villages)

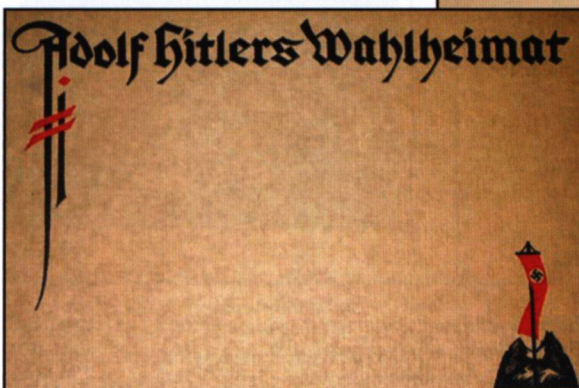
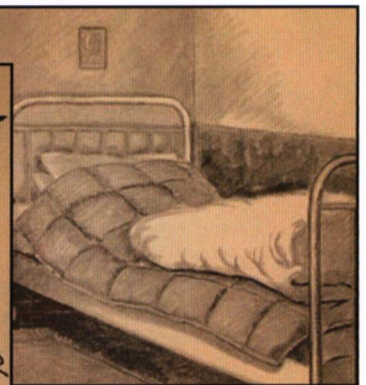
This very interesting 6 x 9 inch, 230 page hardcover book is a comprehensive original Third Reich photo report of the historic 1933 election in the Lippe region. After the Nazis suffered a heavy loss in the 1932 election, Hitler saw the strategic importance to win the first Landtag (Diet) election in January 1933 which took place in Lippe. And so he spent a lot more of his time in this election campaign than in previous ones. Hitler held sixteen speeches in ten days in the small town Lippe and literally fought for every single voice! And it worked: the NSDAP won the election in Lippe! The victory in Lippe was like a starting-shot and the Nazi Party won all subsequent 1933 elections! Who knows what would have happened if the N.S.D.A.P. would have lost again in Lippe?

This very interesting photo book was written by Arno Schröder, editor of the "Lippischer Kurier" newspaper and also "Gaupresseamtsleiter" in Lippe. He used his personal notes and his newspaper articles to write a book about this historic election which was published in 1938 by the Lippische Staatszeitung, NS - Verlag in Detmold, Germany.



Ein Mädel erlebt den Führer (A Girl Experiencing the Führer)

The 5-1/2 x 8 inch hardcover book with 164 pages was written by Daisy Wolfram von Wolmar and published in 1943 by Franz Müller Verlag in Dresden. The book is about a young girl who grows up in the Sudetenland (the homeland of Adolf Hitler) at a time before the annex of Austria when people who supported National Socialism were suppressed by the Austrian government. This girl, Ingrid is her name, gets a visit from her German cousin who is in the Hitler Youth. He tells her all these amazing stories about Hitler, the BdM, etc., and she decides to take the risk to illegally pass the Austrian/German border and spend time in a BdM camp which she, of course, describes as the best days of her young life. Back home she starts to recruit Austrian girls to create something similar, always in fear to get caught. Most good fairy tales have a happy ending and so it comes that just when Ingrid and her illegal bunch of National Socialists are about to get caught Adolf Hitler "liberates" them and makes Austria part of the Greater German Reich! And when Hitler comes to speak in her hometown in the Sudetenland, she is chosen by a German Officer to welcome him and hand him a bunch of flowers!



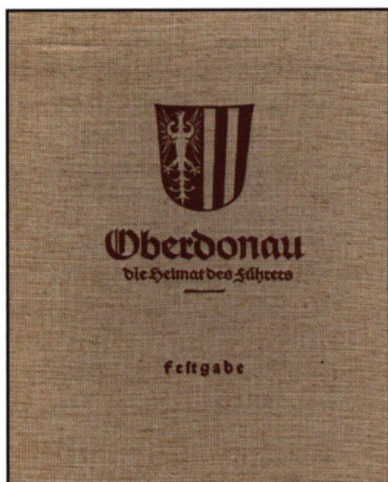
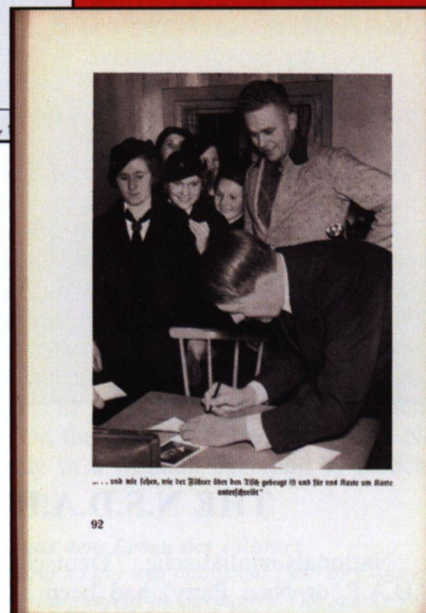
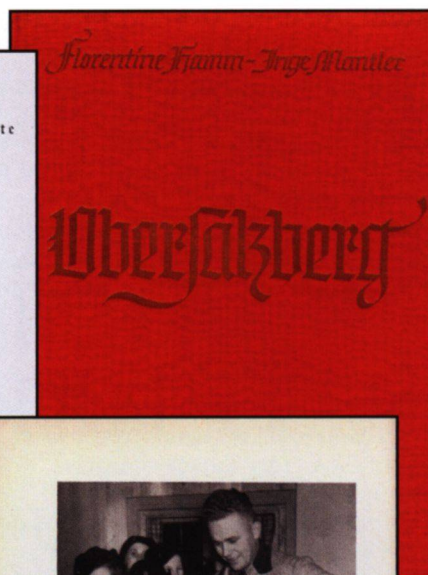
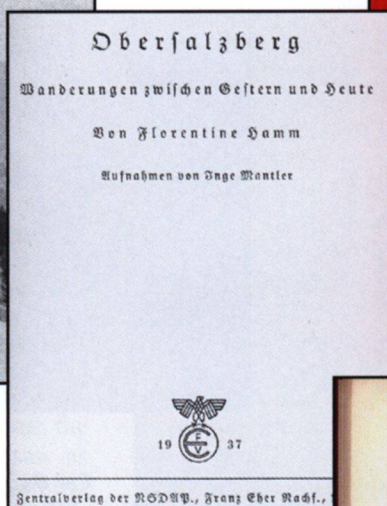
This 9-3/4 x 7 inch hardcover book contains full page pictures

on how Hitler lived on the Berghof. One even shows his spartanic bedroom with a picture of his beloved mother hanging over the bed. Also shown are living room, work desk, terrace, the big oven and other parts of the Berghof. The very patriotic text explains Hitler's love to this place which goes back to the year 1924. It was published 1933 by Münchener Buchverlag in Munich.



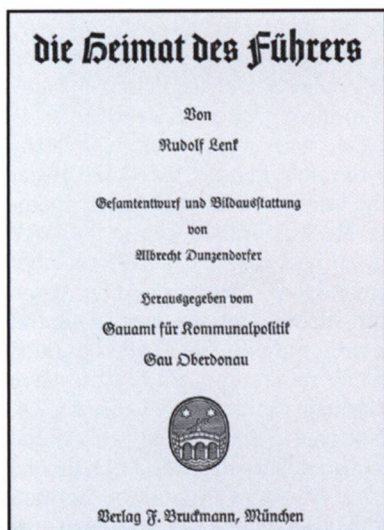
Obersalzberg

This book was written by Florentine Hamm and Inge Mantler and published in 1937 by the Zentralverlag der NSDAP, Franz Eher Nachf. in Munich. The size of this sought after hardcover book is 6-3/4 x 9-1/2 inch, it contains 114 pages with 50 full page black & white photos on Adolf Hitler's mountain residence, the Berghof, the surrounding nature, the Nazi guesthouse and a lot of information on Dietrich Eckart (23 March 1868 - 26 December 1923), a friend of Hitler. Eckart was, one of the important early members of the Nazi Party and a participant of the 1923 Beer Hall Putsch who used to live on the Obersalzberg, too.



Oberdonau - Die Heimat des Führers

The 8-1/2x10-1/4 inch hardcover book with 126 pages contains 126 pictures and photographs (eight in color) plus two maps showing where the Führer lived (from Braunau where he was born to his time in Vienna). The photos show Hitler's mother, the house where he was born, his school buddies, as well as a lot of photographs from the region and its people, art and also Nazi propaganda from 1938 when Hitler's former homeland became a part of the Greater German Reich. The book was published by order of the Gau office for community affairs (Gauamt für Kommunalpolitik) Gau Oberdonau, the Gau where Hitler came from. Only 30,000 copies were published by Verlag Bruckmann in München (Munich).



Blutorden (Blood Order)

The Blood Order was one of the most prestigious decorations in the Nazi Party. Instituted by Adolf Hitler in March 1934 this decoration was awarded to participants in the November 1923 putsch. All medals were numbered and awarding was done very carefully. In May 1938, to the dismay of the putsch participants, the award was extended to persons who had (a) served time in prison for Nazi activities before 1933, (b) received a death sentence which was later commuted to life imprisonment for Nazi activities before 1933, and (c) been severely wounded in the service of the Party before 1933. It could also be bestowed on certain other individuals at the discretion of Adolf Hitler, the last recipient being Reinhard Heydrich (posthumous). The total number of recipients numbered less than 6,000.

EIN BUCH VOM FÜHRER — FÜR DIE DEUTSCHE JUGEND —



Ein Buch vom Führer für die deutsche Jugend

von
Erich Beier-Lindhardt

Mit einem Geleitwort von Reichsjugendführer
Baldur von Schirach

Mit 20 weiter gezeichneten Abbildungen

Verlagsbuchhandlung Stallings, Verlagsbuchdruckerei
Oldenburg (Oldb)/Berlin

Ein Buch vom Führer für die deutsche Jugend (A Book About The Führer For The German Youth)

This 6-1/4 x 8-1/2 inch hardcover book was written by Erich Beier-Lindhardt and published in 1943 by the Gerhard Stalling Verlagsbuchhandlung publishing house in Oldenburg. This photo book on Adolf Hitler with 148 pages was aimed especially at HJ boys and BDM girls. The preface is written by Reich Youth Leader Baldur von Schirach. The book tells Adolf Hitler's entire life story, from his childhood in Braunau/Inn, his experiences in World War One, from his time as a poor artist in Munich and Vienna to the most powerful man in Europe in the early 1940's.

THE N.S.D.A.P.

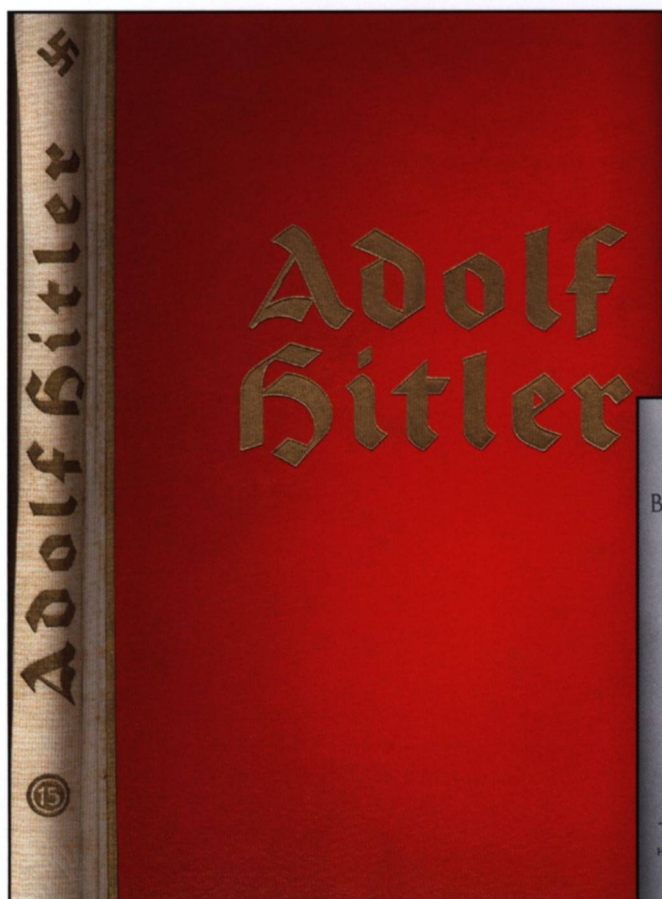
The Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei (N.S.D.A.P. or Nazi Party) had been a political party in Germany between 1920 and 1945. The party's leader, Adolf Hitler, was appointed Reich Chancellor by President Paul von Hindenburg in 1933. The NSDAP followed an ideology that stressed the racial purity of the German people and saw the Jews and communists as the greatest enemies of Germany, if not enemies of the world. The Nazi Party grew out of a bunch of small political groups, all with a nationalist, far-right orientation that formed in the last years of World War One (1914 - 1918). In the early months of 1918, a party called the *Freier Ausschuss für einen deutschen Arbeiterfrieden* (Free Committee for a German Workers' Peace) was created in Bremen, Germany. Shortly later, in March 1918 a branch of this party was founded in München (Munich) by Anton Drexler. Drexler had been a member of the militarist *Vaterlandspartei* (Fatherland Party) during World War One. He was against the armistice of November 1918 and the following revolutionary upheavals. In 1919, Drexler, together with Gottfried Feder, Dietrich Eckart and Karl Harrer, established the *Deutsche Arbeiterpartei* (DAP or German Workers' Party). This party was the formal forerunner of the NSDAP, and became one of many "völkisch movements" that existed in Germany at the time. The "völkisch" (pro-people) movements were a collection of far-right political groups formed in the wake of Germany's defeat in World War One. The German far-right believed that the only cause of defeat was the collapse of the home front. They blamed the socialists, the liberals, the Jews and the intellectuals for failing to support the war effort. This was

called the "Dolchstoßlegende" (Stab in the Back Myth) and was an important factor in the rise of the Nazi Party. Like other völkisch groups, the DAP had the belief that Germany should become a unified "Volksgemeinschaft" (National Community) rather than a society divided along class and party lines. Their ideology was anti-Semitic from the start and their belief was that the "Volksgemeinschaft" could only be successful if it would be "judenfrei" (free of Jews). The DAP was also violently opposed to the medium left Socialist Party (SPD), and particularly to the newly-formed *Kommunistische Partei Deutschlands* (KPD or Communist Party of Germany). One of the key roles of the DAP was the fight against Bolshevism. Some of the party's early members were Rudolf Hess, Alfred Rosenberg and Hans Frank, all later in high positions in the Nazi regime. The DAP was a tiny group with less than 60 members but still officially called a political party. The little group attracted the attention of the German authorities, who were suspicious of any organization that appeared to have subversive tendencies. A young corporal, Adolf Hitler, was sent by German army intelligence to investigate the activities of the DAP. Hitler attended a party meeting and impressed the other party members with his oratory skills. He was invited to join the DAP and Hitler chose to accept. Hitler became the 55th member of the DAP, but he later claimed to be member number seven (in fact he was the seventh member of the party's central committee). Over the following months, the DAP continued to attract new members, while remaining too small to have any real significance in German politics. On February 24, 1920 the party added "National Socialist" to its official name, becoming the Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei (NSDAP or National Socialist German Workers Party). The term "National Socialism" had been cur-

rent in German and Austrian politics since the 1890s. There was a German National Socialist Workers' Party (DNSAP) in Austria and Hitler later acknowledged that this was the inspiration for the DAP's new name. One of the advantages of the new name was that it evoked patriotism and appealed to working-class voters without forcing the party to commit to any specific policy because "National Socialism" was a rather vague term. Hitler with his talent as an orator and his ability to draw new members soon made him the dominant figure in a small party and he became party chairman on 28 July 1921. Hitler then acquired the title "Führer" (Leader), and after some internal conflicts it was accepted that the party would be governed by the "Führerprinzip" (Leader Principle). This meant that Hitler was the sole leader of the party. He alone decided the NSDAP policies and strategy. Hitler saw the party as a revolutionary organization with the goal to overthrow the Weimar Republic, which he saw as controlled by the socialists, Jews and the "November Criminals" who had betrayed the German soldiers in 1918. In 1921 the SA (Sturmabteilung / Stormtroopers / Brownshirts) was founded as a party militia. For Hitler the main goals of the party were always German nationalist expansionism and anti-Semitism. Hitler believed that Germany's external enemies, Britain, France and the Soviet Union were controlled by the Jews, and that the hail of Germany's future and its necessary national expansion (Lebensraum / Living Space) would mean a war against the Jews. For Hitler and the NSDAP leadership national and racial issues were always dominant. A symbol was the adoption of the Hakenkreuz (swastika) as the party emblem, an

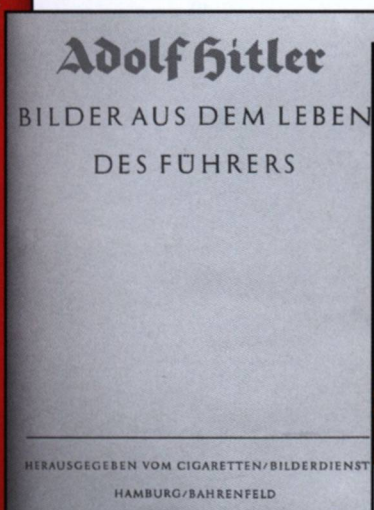
ancient symbol of the "Aryan" race. During 1921 and 1922 the Nazi Party grew significantly, partly through Hitler's oratorical skills, partly through the SA's appeal to unemployed young men. Germany's economic problems deepened and the weakness of the Weimar regime became apparent. The party recruited former World War I soldiers, to whom Hitler, as a decorated frontline veteran, could particularly appeal, small businessmen and disaffected former members of rival parties. The Hitler Youth was formed, first for the children of party members. The NSDAP also formed groups in other parts of Germany. Julius Streicher in Nürnberg (Nuremberg) i.e. was an early recruit. Others who joined the party at this time were former army officer Ernst Röhm, who became head of the SA, the high decorated World War I flying ace Hermann Göring and Heinrich Himmler. In December 1920 the party started their own newspaper, the *Völkischer Beobachter*. In January 1923 the French army occupied the Ruhrgebiet, the most important industrial region in Germany as a result of Germany's failure to meet its reparations payments which were determined in the Treaty of Versailles. This led to economic chaos, the resignation of the German government and an attempt by the Communist Party (KPD) to stage a revolution. The reaction to these events was an increase of memberships in the Nazi Party. By November 1923 Hitler thought that the time was right for an attempt to seize power in München (Munich) and hoped that the Reichswehr (the postwar German army) would support and join his revolt. In this he was influenced by former General Erich Ludendorff. On the night of 8 November, the Nazis used a patriotic rally in a Munich beer hall to launch an

(continues on page 34)



Adolf Hitler - Bilder aus dem Leben des Führers

(*Pictures Of The Fuehrer's Life*) was published 1936 by Cigaretten-Bilderdienst Hamburg-Bahrenfeld in Germany. The size is 9-1/2 x 12-1/2 inch with 135 heavy material pages. There are 256 photo-like pictures pasted into the text. The album covers the following: Adolf Hitler traveling, giving speeches, Adolf Hitler and the Deutsche Arbeitsfront (D.A.F.), Adolf Hitler and the German Arts, new building projects, Adolf Hitler and the Reichsautobahn, Adolf Hitler and the strong new Wehrmacht, Adolf Hitler and the Hitler Youth (HJ or Hitler-Jugend), Adolf Hitler on the Obersalzberg, his SS Leibstandarte (LSSAH), the National Socialist Movement, water color paintings from the early Adolf Hitler. All photos come from the Heinrich Hoffmann studios in Munich.

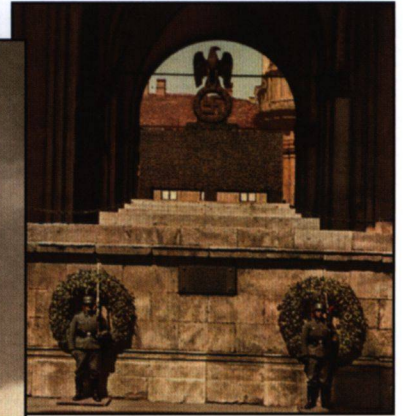




Ich Kämpfe (I Fight)

This book was handed out to every new N.S.D.A.P. member to remind him/her what the Nazi party is fighting for.

The 8-1/2 x 9-1/2 inch soft cover book was among the top of the list of books to be discarded after the Third Reich had collapsed. Published by Zentralverlag der NSDAP Franz Eher Nachf. in Munich, Germany - this book explained everything the new NSDAP member had to know about the history of the Nazi Party, its sub-organizations and Adolf Hitler, everything well illustrated with all in all 50 excellent photos, many of them in full color. Many of the photos are coming from the studios of Heinrich Hoffmann, Munich.



The impressive Nazi eagle on the Reich Party Day Grounds in Nuremberg and honor guard at the Feldherrnhalle in Munich.



The Berghof on the Obersalzberg. Below: the honor graves of the NSDAP martyrs on the Königlicher Platz in Munich.



Ewige Wache

**In der Hingabe des eigenen Lebens
für die Existenz der Gemeinschaft liegt die Krönung
allen Opferfinnes.**

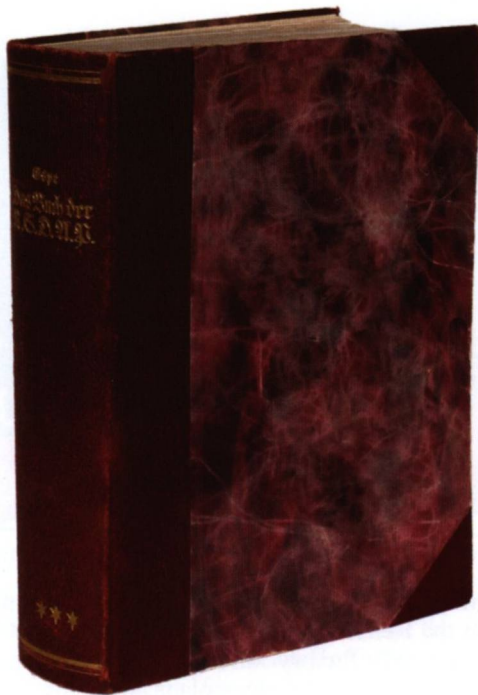
ADOLF HITLER „Mein Kampf“



Ehrenengel am Königlichen Platz in München

**Wenn der Kampf für eine Weltanschauung nicht von
aufopferungsbereiten Helden geführt wird, werden sich in
kurzer Zeit auch keine todesmutigen Kämpfer mehr finden.**

ADOLF HITLER „Mein Kampf“



Das Buch der NSDAP (The Book Of The Nazi Party)
 Written by Walter Espe and published in 1934 by Schönfeldt
 Verlagsbuchhandlung in Berlin. On 334 pages with 170 photos plus
 several illustrations the book explains the origins of the NSDAP, the
 so called fight years and the goals of the Nazi Party.

„Bücher ins Haus“
 W. m. H. H.
 Leipzig C I, Kreuzstraße 7

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Leipzig C I, am 30. I. 34.

RECHNUNG

Zu: Herr *Kloppner*,
 Techniker.
Kloppner # 625 *Oberhausen Bldg.*
 Wohn. 35

Wir liefern in Erfüllung Ihres geprüften Auftrages von		
mit 1. <i>Exemplar</i> - Paket		
<i>1. Exemplar "Das Buch der NSDAP"</i>		
<i>Leinwand</i>	18.50	
<i>Porto + 10</i>	- 60	
	19.10	

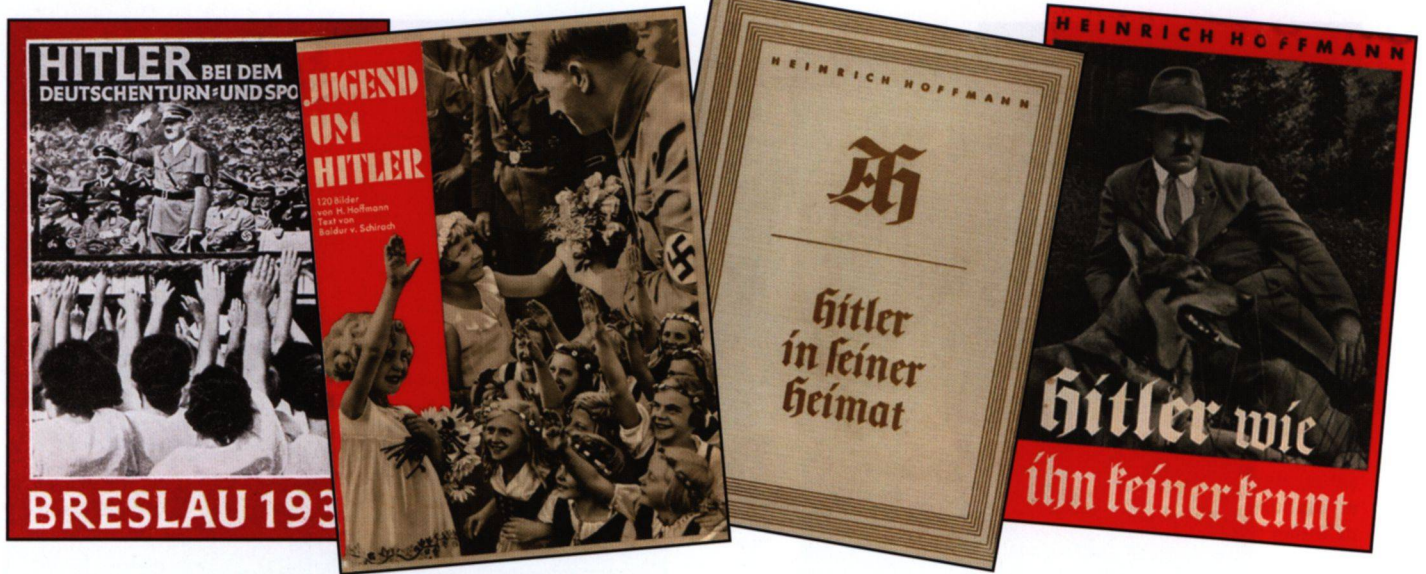
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Invoice over RM 19.10 from a mail order book store in Leipzig,
 dated January 30, 1934 for a copy of "Das Buch der NSDAP".





PROF. HEINRICH HOFFMANN PHOTO BOOKS ON ADOLF HITLER

Heinrich Hoffmann (October 12, 1885 in Fürth - December 11, 1957 in Munich) was a German photographer, who is best known for his numerous pictures of Adolf Hitler. He joined the NSDAP in 1920 and was chosen personally by its new leader Hitler as his official photographer. His official Nazi title was Reichsbildberichterstatte der NSDAP (Reich Photo Correspondent of the Nazi Party). Hoffmann became a constant companion and close friend of Hitler's, and by 1945 had taken over 2 million (!) photographs of the Führer. His photographs were published as postage stamps, postcards, posters, and picture books. It was at Hoffmann's suggestion that royalties were received from all uses of Hitler's image, even on stamps, which made both himself and Hitler very rich, although Hitler was already wealthy on royalties from his book, *Mein Kampf*. Hoffmann married Therese Baumann in 1911. A daughter, Henriette was born on February 3, 1913, followed by a son, Heinrich on October 24, 1916. Henriette became the wife of Reichsjugendführer (Reich Youth Leader) Baldur von Schirach in 1932. During the Third Reich Hoffmann published about forty or more photo

books. Most were books on Adolf Hitler. He also published books on the Reich Party Days in Nürnberg, a book on the Junkers aircraft factory and a book on the famous Messerschmitt Me 109 fighter plane. Most of Hoffmann's books were published by the Zeitgeschichte Verlag and some by his own publishing house, the Verlag Heinrich Hoffmann in Munich. "Hitler über Deutschland" was published by the Central Publishing House of the NSDAP, Franz Eher Nachf. in Munich. The majority of his publications were 7-1/2 x 10-1/2 soft cover books with about 100 pages, usually with photos throughout the entire volume but little text. Some of his books were also published in hardcover editions but in much smaller number of copies than the standard editions. To show his appreciation Adolf Hitler appointed Hoffmann "Professor" in 1938. Professor H. Hoffmann was from then on in charge of selecting which works of art will be displayed at the annual art exhibition in the "Haus der Deutschen Kunst" (House of German Art) in Munich. Besides his head office in Munich which he owned since 1910 Heinrich Hoffmann opened branches in Berlin, Frankfurt am Main, Wien (Vienna), Den Haag (Holland) and Paris. Hoffmann hired a new studio assistant for his studio in Munich, the 17 years old Eva Braun. He introduced to her to





a rare leather bound hardcover DeLuxe edition

Hitler. She would become Hitler's mistress and ultimately his wife on April 29, 1945 and partner in suicide the following day. After the end of the Third Reich Hoffmann was tried and sentenced to four years for Nazi profiteering, which he served. After being released from prison in 1950, he settled again in Munich where he died 7 years later at age 72.

Here are the titles of some Heinrich Hoffmann books, some of them are shown on these pages:

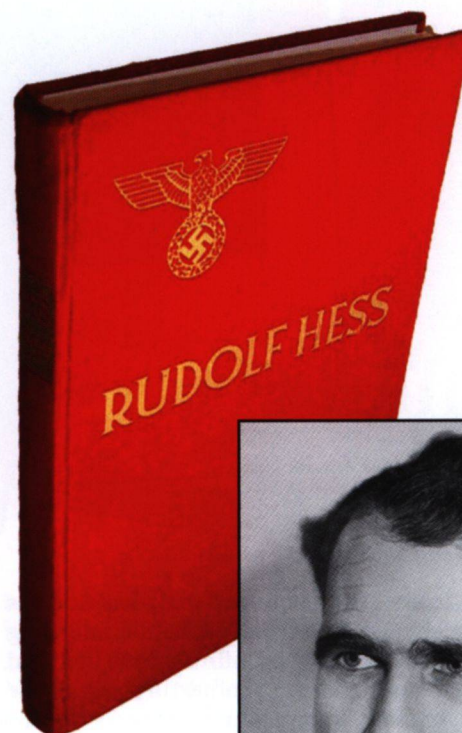
Deutschlands Erwachen 1. Teil (volume I)
 Deutschlands Erwachen 2. Teil (volume II)
 Das braune Heer - Leben, Kampf und Sieg der SA und SS
 Der Triumph des Willens - Kampf & Aufstieg A. Hitlers
 Deutscher Osten - Land der Zukunft
 Deutschland in Paris
 Hitler befreit Sudetenland
 Hitler holt die Saar heim
 Hitler in seinen Bergen
 Hitler über Deutschland
 Hitler wie ihn keiner kennt
 Me 109 - der siegreiche deutsche Jäger
 Mit Hitler im Westen
 Parteitag der Macht - Nürnberg 1934
 Parteitag der Freiheit - Nürnberg 1935

Parteitag der Ehre - Nürnberg 1936
 Parteitag der Arbeit - Nürnberg 1937
 Parteitag Grossdeutschland - Nürnberg 1938
 Dr. Robert Ley und sein Weg mit dem deutschen Arbeiter zum Führer
 Wir arbeiten bei Junkers
 Das neue Berlin im 3. Reich
 Hitler bei dem deutschen Turn- und Sportfest Breslau 1938



attempted putsch. The so-called "Beer Hall Putsch" attempt failed because the local Reichswehr commanders refused to support it. On the morning of 9 November the Nazis staged a march of about 2,000 supporters through Munich. Troops opened fire and 14 Nazis were killed. Hitler, Hess, Ludendorff, Ernst Röhm and a number of others were arrested and tried for treason in March 1924. While Hitler was in prison he wrote his semi-autobiographical political manifesto **Mein Kampf** ("My Struggle"). Hitler was released in December 1924. In the following year he effectively refounded and reorganized the Nazi party, with himself as its undisputed Leader. The new Nazi party was no longer a paramilitary organization, and disavowed any intention of taking power by force. In any case, the economic and political situation had stabilized and the extremist upsurge of 1923 had faded, so there was no prospect of further revolutionary adventures. The Nazi Party of 1925 was divided into the *Korps der politischen Leiter* (Leadership Corps) and the *Parteimitglieder* (General Membership). The party and the SA were kept separate and the legal aspect of the party's work was emphasized. In April 1925 the SS (*Schutzstaffel*) was founded as Hitler's bodyguard with Heinrich Himmler as their commander. Both, the SA and the SS were described as "support groups". All members of these groups had first to become regular party members. The party's nominal Deputy Leader was Rudolf Hess, but he had no real power in the party. By the early 1930s, the senior leaders of the party after Hitler were Himmler, Goebbels, Göring and Röhm. Beneath the Leadership Corps were the party's regional leaders, the *Gauleiter*, each of whom commanded the party in his *Gau* (Region). There were 34 Gaue for Germany and an additional seven for Österreich (Austria), the Sudetenland in Czechoslovakia, Danzig and the Saarland (under French occupation at that time). In 1926 Dr. Joseph Goebbels began his career in the NSDAP hierarchy as *Gauleiter* of Berlin-Brandenburg. Julius Streicher, publisher of the anti-Semitic periodical **Der Stürmer**, became *Gauleiter* of Franken (Franconia). The next lower level officials after the *Gauleiter* were, in this order, the *Kreisleiter* (County Leader), *Zellenleiter* (Cell Leader) and *Blockleiter* (Block Leader). The Nazis invented a fancy title for these Nazi officials: *Hoheitsträger* (Bearer of Sovereignty). To keep them informed on the latest political and ideological guidelines of the Nazi party leadership a confidential periodical with the same name was published (**Der Hoheitsträger**). Every copy had a serial number and was published for distribution only to *Gauleiter*, *Kreisleiter*, etc., as well as to leader of the NSDAP sub-organizations such as SA, SS, Hitler Youth, Reich Labor Service (*Reichsarbeitsdienst* or RAD), German Labor Front (*Deutsche Arbeitsfront* or DAF), NSFK, NSKK, etc.

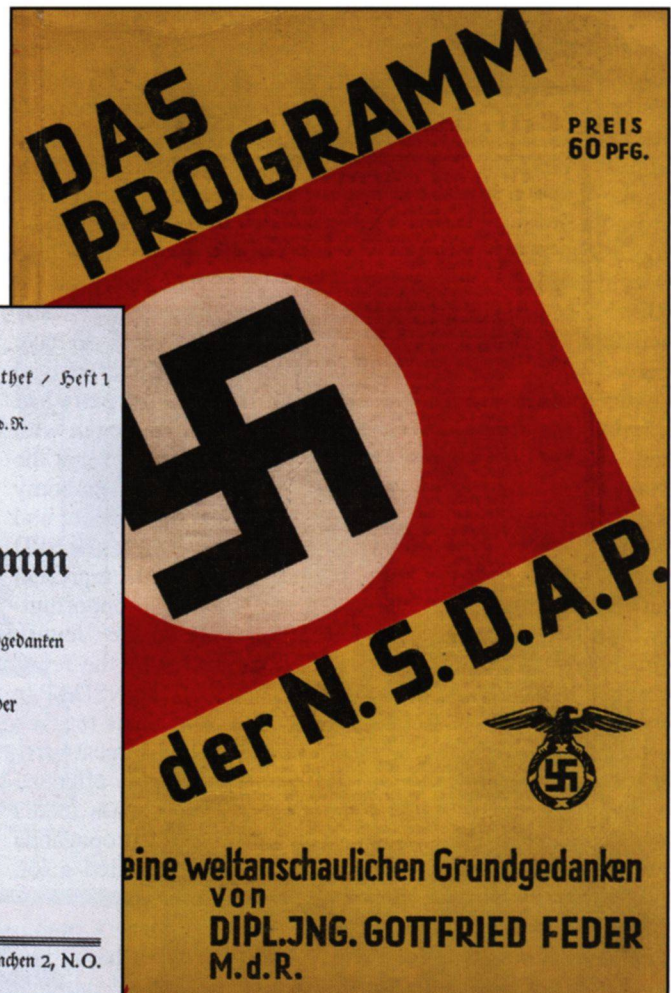
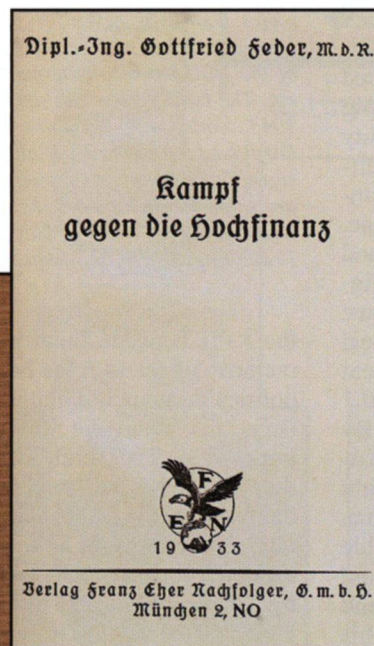
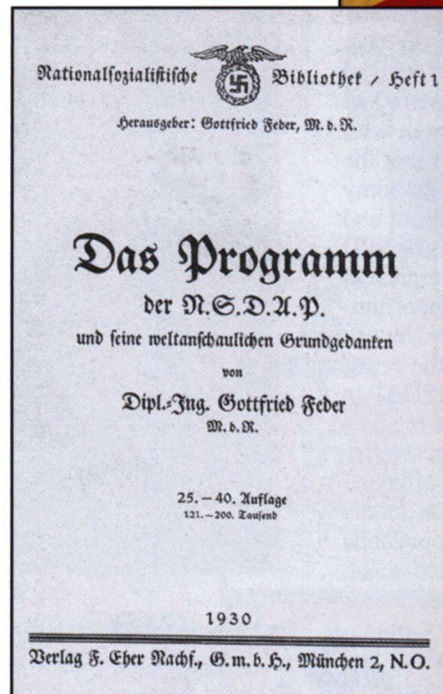
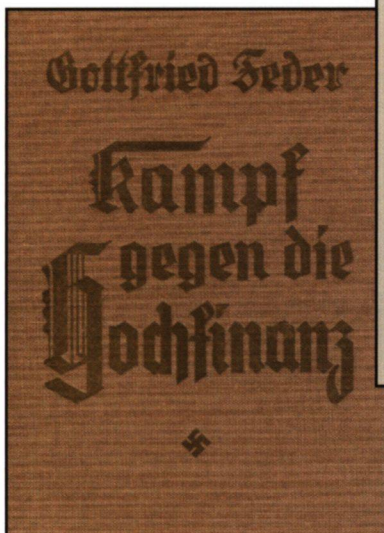
The Nazi party established a strictly hierarchical structure in which orders flowed from the top and unquestioning loyalty was given to superiors. Only the SA retained some autonomy. The SA was composed largely of unemployed workers, and many SA men took the Nazis' socialist rhetoric seriously. At this time the *Hitlergruß* (Nazi salute), copied from the Italian Fascists, and the greeting "Heil Hitler!" were adopted throughout the party. In 1924 the Nazis first contested elections to the national parliament, the Reichstag, and to the state legislatures, the *Landtag*, although at first with little success. The "National Socialist Freedom Movement"



Rudolf Hess - Reden (Speeches)

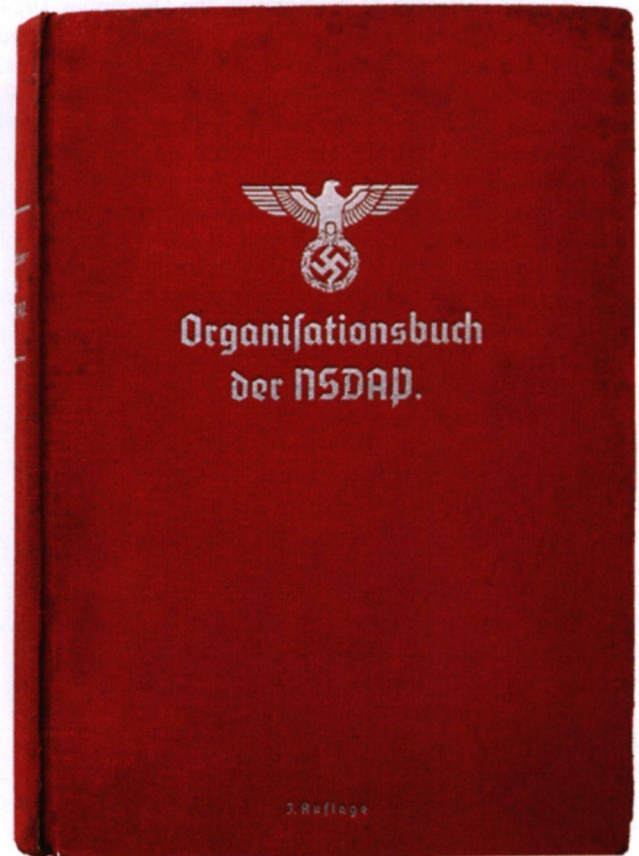
Rudolf Hess (1894-1987), Deputy Führer and considered to be the number 3 man in Hitler's Germany after Göring. In World War One, Hess was wounded twice and later became an airplane pilot. After the war, Hess joined the Freikorps, a right-wing organization of ex-soldiers. After hearing Adolf Hitler speak in a beer hall in Munich, Hess joined the Nazi Party on July 1, 1920 as its sixteenth member. In 1923, Hess took part in Hitler's failed Beer Hall Putsch in which Hitler and the Nazis attempted to seize control of Germany. Hess was arrested and imprisoned along with Hitler at Landsberg prison. While in prison, Hess took dictation for Hitler's book, "Mein Kampf". After his release from prison in 1925, Hess served as Hitler's personal secretary but he had no official rank in the Nazi Party. In 1932 he was appointed Chairman of the Central Political Commission of the Nazi Party and SS General by Hitler, a reward for his loyal service. On April 21, 1933, he was made Deputy Führer, a position with mostly ceremonial duties. Hess is best known for his surprise flight to Scotland on May 10, 1941 in which he intended to negotiate peace with the British to prevent a two-front war. His action resulted in his capture and longterm imprisonment. In 1945, Hess was returned to Germany to stand trial before the International Military Tribunal at Nürnberg (Nuremberg). Hess was sentenced to life in prison and spent decades in Spandau prison in Berlin. The Soviets blocked all attempts at early release and he was the last of the prisoners tried at Nuremberg. He committed suicide in 1987 and the prison was torn down after his death. This 6-1/4 x 9 inch, 272 page hard cover book was published in 1938 by the Zentralverlag der NSDAP and contains his 30 most important speeches.

received only 3 percent of the votes in the December 1924 Reichstag elections and just 2.6 percent four years later. State elections produced similar results. Despite these poor results, and despite Germany's relative political stability and prosperity during the later 1920s, the Nazi Party continued to grow. This can be for a great part credited to four men: Philipp Bouhler (head of the NSDAP secretariat), Franz Xaver Schwarz (the party treasurer), the talented propaganda head Gregor Strasser (promoted to national organizational leader in January 1928 - his successor was Dr. Robert Ley) and business manager Max Amann. These men gave the party efficient recruitment and organizational structures. The party also grew because competing nationalist groups, such as the DNVP faded away. In the 1920s the Nazi party expanded successfully beyond its Bavarian base. Catholic Bavaria (Bayern) and Westphalia (Westfalen), along with working-class "Red Berlin," were always the National Socialists weakest areas electorally, before and even during the Third Reich itself. The areas of Nazi strongholds were in rural Protestant areas, such as Schleswig-Holstein, Mecklenburg, Pommern (Pomerania) and Ostpreussen (East Prussia). Depressed working-class areas such as Thüringen (Thuringia) also gave a strong Nazi vote, while the workers of the Ruhr and Hamburg largely remained loyal to the SPD, the KPD or the Catholic Centre Party.



1930 (above left) and 1933 (above) editions of the NSDAP programme, published by Gottfried Feder, one of the founding members of the National Socialist Workers Party. The 5-3/4 x 8-3/4 inch soft cover booklet with 52 pages contains the entire programme of Adolf Hitler's NSDAP, including the racial question (how to get rid of the Jews in Germany), economy in Germany, political development in Germany and Europe, conditions of Germans living outside the borders of the Reich, etc. The 1930 edition is volume one of a series of publications of the Nationalsozialistische Bibliothek (National Socialist Library). In February 1920 Gottfried Feder drafted the so called "25 points" together with Adolf Hitler and Anton Drexler, summing up the party's views, and introduced his own anti-capitalist views into the programme. The paper was officially announced on February 24, 1920. Feder participated in the party's Beer Hall Putsch in 1923 and, after Hitler's arrest, he remained one of the leaders of the party. He was elected to the Reichstag in 1924, in which he stayed until 1936. There he demanded freezing of interest rates and dispossession of Jewish citizens. He published several papers, including "National and social bases of the German state" (1920), "Das Programm der NSDAP und seine weltanschaulichen Grundlagen" (1927), "Was will Adolf Hitler?" ("What Does Adolf Hitler Want?", 1931), "Kampf gegen die Hochfinanz (1933)" ("The Fight Against High Finance") which can be seen on the photos left and the anti-Semitic "Die Juden (1933)" ("The Jews"). In 1934, he became Reichskommissar (Reich Commissioner). Feder was disappointed, he had hoped for a higher position.

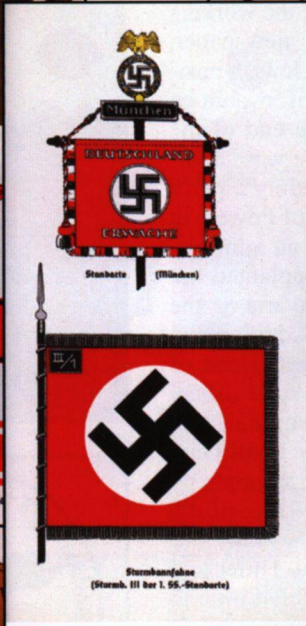
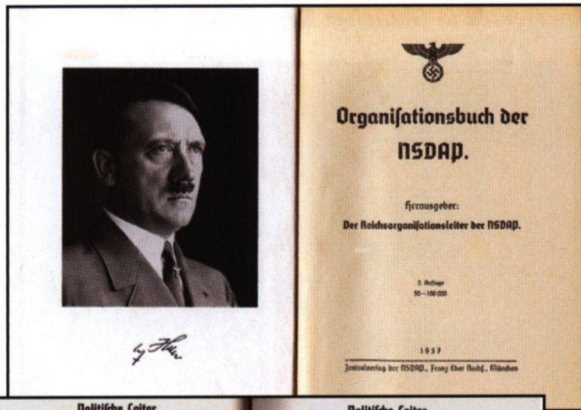
Streicher's Nuremberg was always a party stronghold, and the first NSDAP rally held in Nuremberg took place there in 1927. These rallies (Reichsparteitag / Reichstagung / Reich Party Days) soon became massive displays of Nazi paramilitary power, and attracted many recruits. The Nazis' strongest appeal was to the lower middle-class - farmers, public servants, teachers, small businessmen - who had suffered most from the inflation of the 1920s and who feared Bolshevism more than anything else. The small business class was also very receptive to Hitler's anti-Semitism, since they blamed "Jewish big business" for their economic problems. Many university students, disappointed at being too young to have served in World War I and attracted by the Nazis' radical rhetoric, also became Nazi members. By 1929 the party had 130,000 members. The Great Depression which began with the Wall Street Crash of October 1929 helped a lot that the Nazi Party came to power. By 1930 the German economy again suffered a severe crisis with mass unemployment and widespread business failures. The parties of the left, the SPD and the KPD, were bitterly divided and unable to represent an effective opposition. This gave the Nazis their opportunity, and Hitler's message, blaming the crisis on the "Jewish financiers" and the Bolsheviks (also controlled by the Jews) resulted in a dramatic increase of the votes for the NSDAP in the September 1930 Reichstag elections. The Nazis reached 18.3 percent of the votes, becoming the second-largest party in the Reichstag after the SPD. Hitler was a highly effective campaigner, he recognized the importance of mass media and pioneered the use of radio to transmit his propaganda into the last corner of the Reich. He also travelled a lot, preferably by aircraft for this purpose. His dismissal of Strasser and appointment of Goebbels as the party's propaganda chief was a major factor. While Gregor Strasser had used his position to promote his own version of national socialism, Goebbels was totally loyal to Hitler and worked only to burnish Hitler's image. The 1930 elections weakened the traditional nationalist parties, the DNVP and the DVP, leaving the Nazis as the only alternative to the discredited SPD and the Zentrum party whose leader, Heinrich Brüning was the head of a weak minority government. The inability of the democratic parties to form a united front, the self-imposed isolation of the KPD on the far left, and the continued decline of the economy, all was for Hitler's advantage. He now became the de facto leader of the opposition, and donations poured towards the Nazi Party. Major business figures such as Fritz Thyssen were Nazi supporters and gave generously. During 1931 and into 1932 Germany's political crisis deepened. In March 1932 Hitler ran for President against President Paul von Hindenburg. He received 30.1 percent in the first round and 36.8 percent in the second. By now the SA had 400,000 members and its running street battles with the SPD and KPD paramilitaries (who also fought each other) brought a state of near anarchy to some German cities. Even though the Nazis were among those responsible for this disorder, part of Hitler's appeal to a frightened and demoralized middle class was his promise to restore law and order. Germans voted for Hitler primarily because of his promises to revive the economy, to restore German greatness, to save Germany from communism and overturn the Treaty of Versailles. At the Reichstag election in July of 1932 the Nazis made another leap forward, now with 37.4 percent becoming the largest party in the Reichstag. The Nazis and



Organisationsbuch der N.S.D.A.P.

This sought after 6-1/4 x 8-1/2 inch hardcover book was published by one of the most talented prominent officials in the Third Reich, Reichsorganisationsleiter der NSDAP, Dr. Robert Ley. This 600+ pages book was never for public sale in any book store in Nazi Germany. It was a reference for Nazi Party officials on the structure of the NSDAP, its numerous sub-organizations, laws, regulations, etc. The book was published in several editions between 1936 and 1943, containing excellent full color tables (see facing page). Displayed are uniforms of all major organizations, awards, NSDAP signs, flags, banner and much more. The pictures on the facing page are some examples from the 1940 edition. The Organisationsbuch was published by the NSDAP owned Central Publishing House Franz Eher Nachf. in Munich.

the KPD between them won 52 percent of the vote and a majority of seats. Since both parties opposed the established political system and neither would join or support any ministry, this made the formation of a majority government impossible. The result was weak ministries governing by decree. The KPD maintained its policy of treating the SPD as the main enemy, calling them "social fascists" and creating a fatal division on the left. Later, both the SPD and the KPD accused each other of having facilitated Hitler's rise to power by their unwillingness to compromise. Chancellor Franz von Papen called another Reichstag election in November but the result was the same. Again the Nazis and the KPD won 50 percent of the vote between them and more than half the seats, the Reichstag was still not workable. But support for the Nazis fell to 33.1 percent, suggesting that the Nazis surge (continues on page 41)



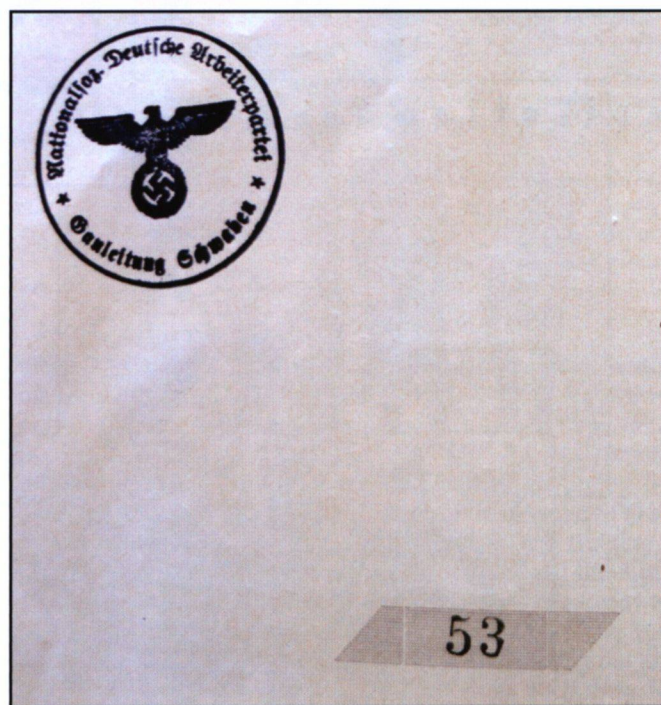
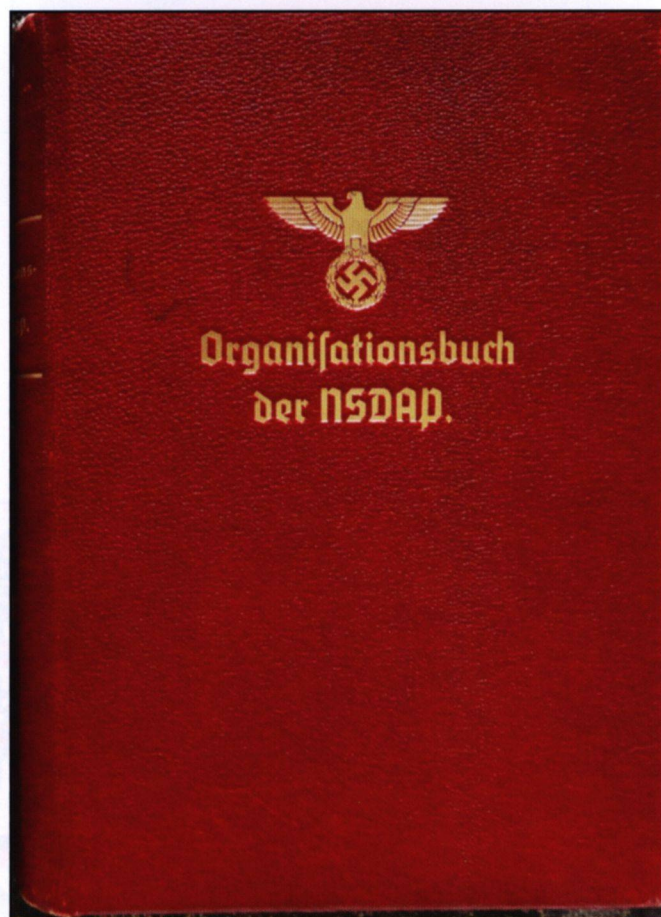
Special Edition of the Organisationsbuch der N.S.D.A.P. presented to Gauleiter Karl Wahl by Dr. Robert Ley

A very limited number of copies of the 1936 first edition of the *Organisationsbuch der NSDAP* was published leather bound and with gold embossing on front and spine. These copies were numbered and presented to high ranking Nazi officials. The book that is shown here is copy #53 and it was presented to NSDAP Gauleiter (District Leader) Karl Wahl. He was the Nazi Gauleiter of Schwaben (Swabia) from the Gau inception in 1928 until the collapse of the Third Reich in 1945. This book was "liberated" in 1945 by an American soldier who found it in Wahl's office in the city of Augsburg. Wahl joined the SA (Stormtroopers) and the NSDAP in 1922 and became the leader of the SA in Swabia in 1923. In 1928 he became a member of the Bavarian Landtag, the state parliament, a seat he held until 1933, when he was elected to the German Reichstag. Wahl established the first Nazi-owned newspaper in Augsburg in 1931, the *Neue National-Zeitung*, which engaged in hate propaganda against Jews, the workers movement and the political opposition. The newspaper, under his leadership, also called for a boycott of Jewish businesses already in 1931. Wahl became Gauleiter of Swabia on 1 October 1928 and held this position until the end of the Second World War in May 1945, when the Gaue were abolished. Originally, the office of Gauleiter was purely a party office. With the Nazi *Machtergreifung* (Seizure of Power) in January 1933, the position became much more an administrative one and by 1934, the Gauleiters had supplanted the still existing office of Minister President of Bavaria as the leading administrative authority in Bavaria. Additionally, Wahl also held the office of *Regierungspräsident* (Head of Government) of Swabia from 1 July 1934, a state office, therefore combining civilian and party administration, like so many other Gauleiter. In Swabia, a relatively small Gau, the local Gauleiter Wahl had to initially fend off attempts by his more powerful neighbor, Adolf Wagner, Gauleiter of the Munich-Upper Bavaria region, to incorporate Swabia into his Gau. The Gauleiter was directly appointed by Hitler and only answerable to him. In practice, Hitler interfered little in the affairs of the local leaders and their power was almost absolute. Wahl, Gauleiter of Swabia for almost 17 years, only served a light sentence after the war, being sentenced to 3½

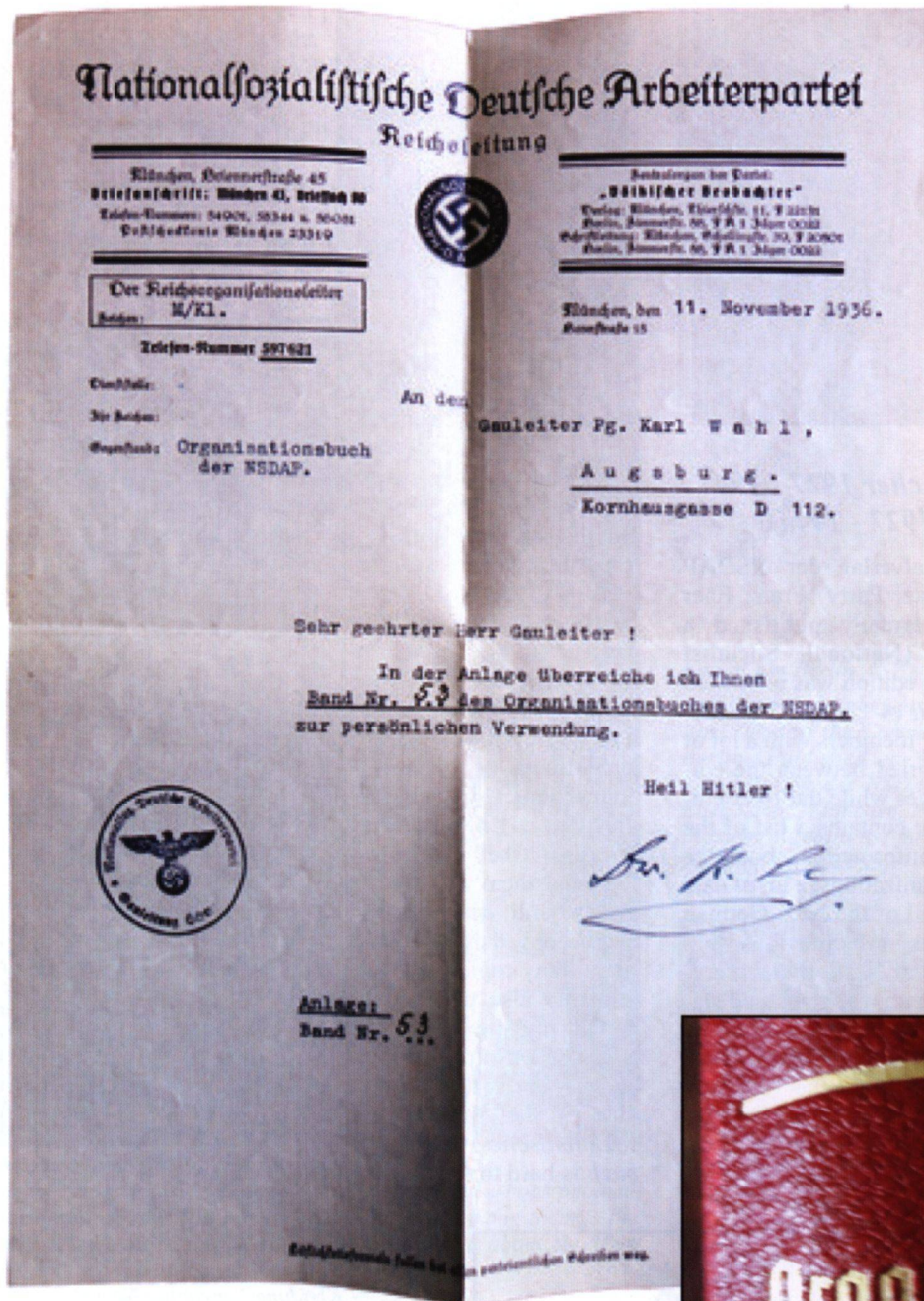


years and loss of all personal funds. He was also a witness at the Nuremberg trials in 1946. He died on 18 February 1981. He is buried together with his wife in Augsburg.

NSDAP Gauleiter of Schwaben Karl Wahl



above: inventory stamp of the Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei - Gauleitung Schwaben and copy number 53 stamped on the first page of this unique book.

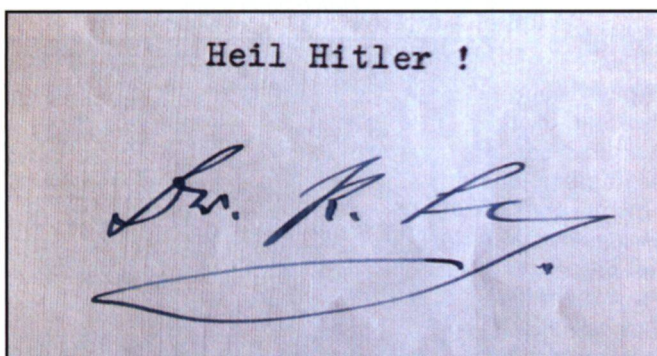


This book was sent to NSDAP Gauleiter of Swabia (Schwabens) Karl Wahl together with this official letter, written and handsigned by Reichsorganisationsleiter der NSDAP and publisher of this book, Dr. Robert Ley. Pg. (Parteigenosse or Party Comrade) Karl Wahl received copy number 53 of this special edition. The numbers on the letter and in the book match. The letter translates as follows:

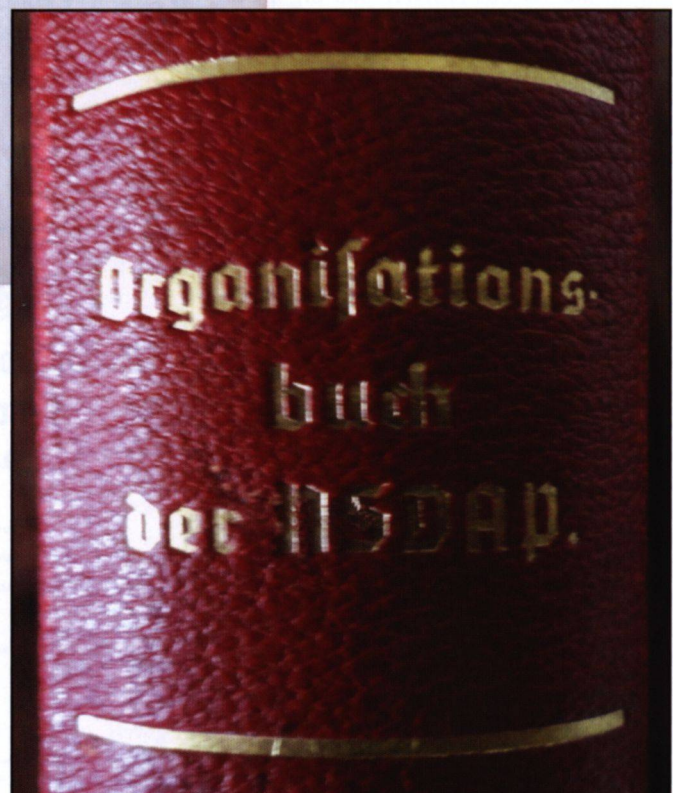
"Very Honored Mr. District Leader!

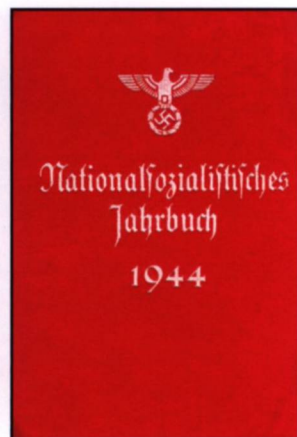
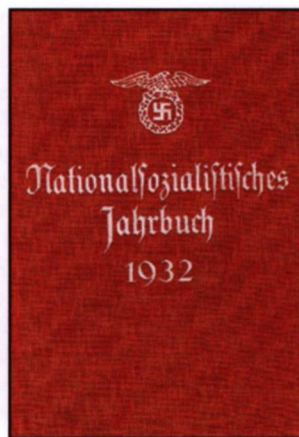
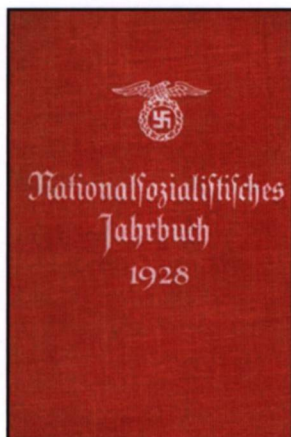
Enclosed I am presenting you copy number 53 of the Organisationsbuch der NSDAP for your personal use.

Heil Hitler!"
Dr. R. Ley



Close up of the ink signature of Reichsorganisationsleiter der NSDAP, head of the German Labor Front (DAF) and publisher of the Organisationsbuch der NSDAP, Dr. Robert Ley.





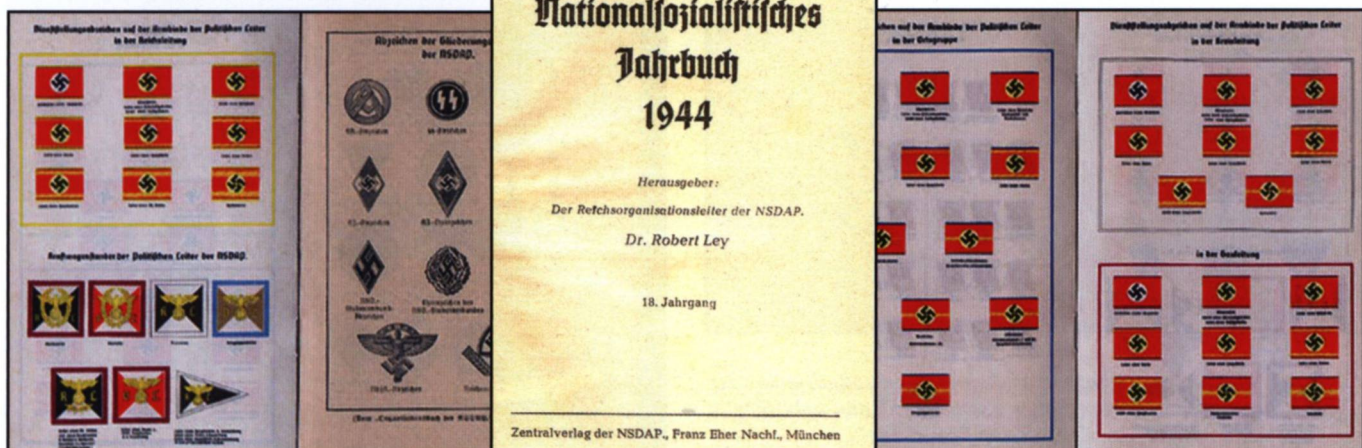
Nationalsozialistische Jahrbücher 1927 - 1944 (Nazi Party Yearbooks 1927 - 1944)

From the year 1927 on the Zentralverlag der NSDAP (Central Publishing House of the Nazi Party) Franz Eher Nachf. of München (Munich), Germany published a *Nationalsozialistisches Jahrbuch* (National Socialist Yearbook) for the Nazi party. The last edition was published in 1944. Each of these 105 x 162mm (4-1/8 x 6-3/8 inch) hardcover books provided the NSDAP members with a lot of information. The number of pages varied between the editions, the 1928 edition i.e. had 192 pages while the 1942 edition contains 510 pages. Each volume contains a list of the martyrs of the movement, detailed information about the structure of the Nazi Party, its sub-organizations, a lot of data from and about all the Gaue (Districts) of the Nazi German Reich, National Socialist achievements in the previous year, many pages with names and addresses of Nazi officials serving in the various NSDAP sub-organizations, maps and statistics, a complete calendar for the year, black and white photos, tables with pictures of insignia and badges (in black and white in most editions but in color i.e. in the 1941 edition - see pictures at the bottom of this page), and always some very interesting Nazi advertising in every edition of the *Nationalsozialistische Jahrbücher*. All volumes have a white Nazi eagle with swastika on the red cover. The early volumes have the NSDAP eagle while the later volumes bear the official Nazi State Eagle. The first NSDAP yearbooks were published in cooperation with the leader-

ship of the NSDAP and from 1933 on by Reichsorganisationsleiter Dr. Robert Ley. Most of these NSDAP yearbooks were discarded, at least after the Third Reich collapsed. First from their owners to eliminate any traces showing connections to the Nazi Party, secondly because the Allies regarded them as dangerous and destroyed every copy they could find. Many copies were probably also discarded during the Third Reich when no longer current. Today any volume of the *Nationalsozialistisches Jahrbuch* is hard to find.



Above is a nice example of the many very interesting advertisements in these NSDAP yearbooks, found in the 1928 edition. The ad is from Josef Heinrichs, a clothing retail company in Nuremberg, claiming to be the number one outfitter in town - not only for high quality clothing for men and boys but also for "Hitler-Kleidung", meaning Nazi Party and Hitler Youth uniforms!



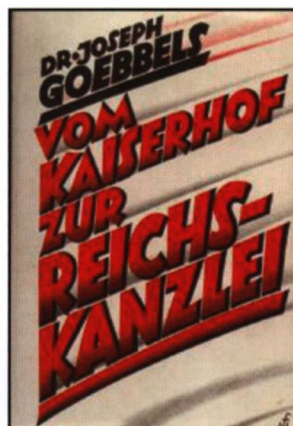
(continued from page 36) had passed its peak. Possible reasons might have been that the worst of the Depression had passed and possibly because many middle-class voters who supported Hitler in July as a protest had now drawn back from the prospect of actually putting him into power. Had the other parties united it could have prevented the Nazis seizure of power at this time but they failed to do so and on January 30, 1933 President Paul von Hindenburg appointed Hitler Reich Chancellor at the head of a cabinet which included only a minority of National Socialist ministers.



A very interesting 1938 full color advertising for new book publications from a Third Reich mail order company. Among them is the today very hard to find book by Leni Riefenstahl about the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin.

Publications of Dr. Joseph Goebbels

Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels was born into a catholic middle class family on October 29, 1897 near Mönchengladbach in the Ruhr region. According to his birth certificate his real last name was Göbbels, but he always used the spelling Goebbels. He was short (165cm) and had a deformed right leg. He had to wear a metal brace and special shoe to compensate for his shortened leg but still walked with a limp all his life. As a result of these conditions, he was rejected for military service in World War One which he bitterly resented. He later frequently misrepresented himself as a war veteran and misrepresented his disability as a war wound. Goebbels studied literature and philosophy at universities in Freiburg, Bonn, Heidelberg and Würzburg. He wrote his doctoral thesis on the 18th century romantic novelist Wilhelm von Schütz. It is interesting that his two most influ-

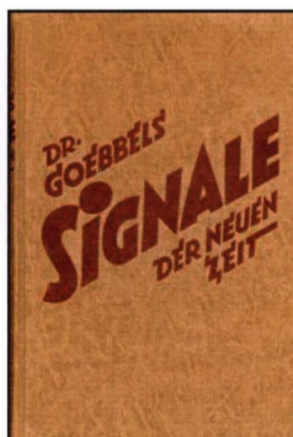
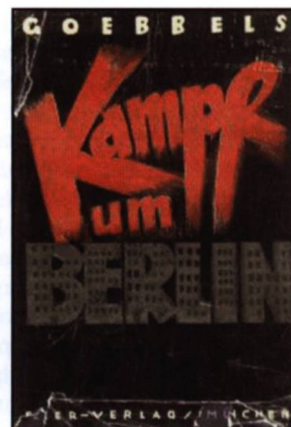


Vom Kaiserhof zur Reichskanzlei

A book on the years of the Nazi movement prior the seizure of power in 1933. First published in 1934 by Zentralverlag der NSDAP Franz Eher Nachf., published in several editions, hardcover, 312 pages.

Kampf um Berlin

A book on the "fight years" of the Nazis against the Communists in Berlin. Published in 1933 by Zentralverlag der NSDAP Franz Eher Nachf., München. Published in several editions, hardcover, 285 pages with photos.



Signale der Neuen Zeit

Twenty-five selected speeches of Dr. Joseph Goebbels. Published in several editions by Zentralverlag der NSDAP Franz Eher Nachf., München. Hardcover, 360 pages with photos.

Michael - Ein deutsches Schicksal in Tagebuchblättern

A novel by Goebbels, published in 1929 by Verlag Franz Eher Nachf., München with 158 pages. Written in the form of a diary.

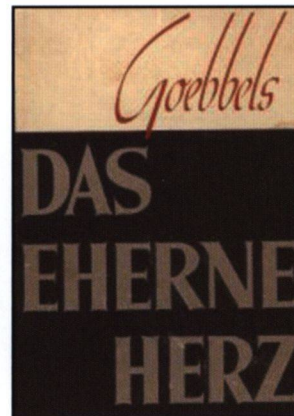




Die Zeit ohne Beispiel

Speeches of Goebbels from the years 1939 to 1941. Published in 1941 by Zentralverlag der NSDAP Franz Eher Nachf., hardcover, 595 pages.

ential teachers, Max Freiherr von Waldberg and Friedrich Gundulf were both Jews. Goebbels was an active member of student fraternities which were dominated by extreme right-wing politics. After completing his doctorate in 1921, he worked as a journalist and tried for several years to become a published author. He wrote a semi-autobiographical novel, "Michael - Ein deutsches Schicksal in ". His novel did not find a publisher until 1929 and his plays were never staged, an interesting parallel with Hitler's failure to become an artist in Vienna. He also wrote a diary, starting in 1923 and kept writing it until his last days in the Führerbunker in 1945. Goebbels first came into contact with the Nazi Party in 1923 during the resistance campaign against the French occupation of the Ruhr region (which took place because Germany failed to fulfill the payments of the Treaty of Versailles).



Das Eherne Herz

More Goebbels speeches, from the years 1941 and 1942. Published in 1943 by Zentralverlag der NSDAP Franz Eher Nachf., hardcover, 472 pages.

He joined the party in late 1924 and at that time Gregor Strasser had the most important influence on his political development. In early 1926 Hitler recognized Goebbels' talents and he brought him to Munich where Goebbels swore full loyalty to Hitler. He was rewarded with becoming Gauleiter of Berlin, capital of Germany but a stronghold of Communists and Socialists. Here he discovered his talent as a propagandist, mobilizing the street fighters under his command without getting blood on his own hands. The book he wrote about these "fight years" has the title "Kampf um Berlin" (Battle for Berlin). He also became editor of the Berlin Nazi newspaper "Der Angriff" (The Attack). He used his propaganda genius to turn the inevitable deaths from these street battles into martyrs and heroes. The most prominent example is S.A. platoon leader Horst Wessel. Among



Das Buch Isidor

A very rare anti-Semitic photo book on the Jewish Police president of Berlin, Bernhard Weiss nicknamed "Isidor" by Goebbels, published 1929. A second volume, entitled "Knorke - Ein neues Buch Isidor" was published 1931.



Der steile Aufstieg

Speeches of Goebbels from the years 1942 and 1943. Published in 1944 by Zentralverlag der NSDAP Franz Eher Nachf., hardcover, 470 pages.

Dreissig Kriegsartikel für das deutsche Volk

A 16 page soft cover booklet with demands for commitment to total war, published in 1943 by Zentralverlag der NSDAP Franz Eher Nachf.

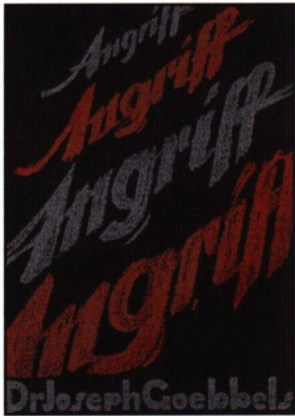


Nun Volk steh auf und Sturm brich los!

(Now, People Rise And Let The Storm Break Loose!)

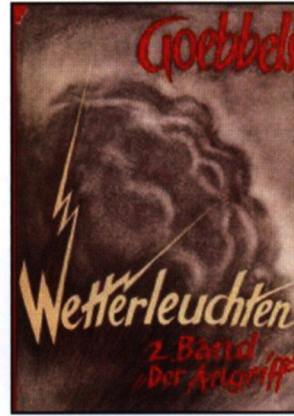
32 page soft cover booklet with the entire historic speech on the "total war", held by Goebbels on February 18, 1943 in the Berliner Sportpalast. Published by the Reichs Propaganda Leadership of the NSDAP, Main office Propaganda in Berlin.





Angriff (Attack)

A book on the "fight years" of the Nazi movement, published in 1936 by Zentralverlag der NSDAP Franz Eher Nachf., hardcover with 340 pages.



Wetterleuchten (volume II of "Angriff")

Goebbels' second book on the "fight years" of the Nazi movement, published in 1939 by Zentralverlag der NSDAP Franz Eher Nachf., hardcover with 392 pages.

the favorite targets of Goebbels' cynical propaganda were the socialist leaders in Berlin and the Jewish Berlin Police President, Bernhard Weiss. Goebbels nicknamed him Isidor and even published a book to defame him, "*Das Buch Isidor*". Goebbels also had a talent for oratory and soon became second in the Nazi movement only to Hitler as a public speaker. His cool, sarcastic and even often humorous style was completely different from Hitler's hoarse and passionate style. In April 1930 Goebbels was appointed head of the Nazi Party national propaganda apparatus. This gave him control of the party's national newspaper the "*Völkischer Beobachter*" (People's Observer) as well as other Nazi papers across Germany. Between 1930 and 1933 Goebbels was the organizer of the Nazi election campaigns. He choreographed Hitler's dramatic airplane tours of Germany, he pioneered the

Goebbels was appointed Reichsminister für Volksaufklärung und Propaganda (Reich Minister for Popular Enlightenment and Propaganda), with a seat in the Cabinet. His ministry building was located in the Wilhelmstrasse, just across from Hitler's offices in the Reichschancellery. The role of the new ministry was to centralize Nazi control of all aspects of German cultural and intellectual life, particularly the press, the radio and the visual and performing arts. On May 10, 1933 he supervised a very symbolic event in the establishment of Nazi cultural power: the burning of estimated 20,000 books by Jewish or anti-Nazi authors on the Opernplatz next to the university in Berlin. Goebbels established divisions, called Reichskammern (Reich Chambers) in the Propaganda Ministry for press, radio, film, theatre, music, literature and publishing. One goal was to filter out



Das erwachende Berlin (The Awakening Berlin)
The 9-3/4x12-3/4 inch, 184 page hardcover book by Dr. Goebbels was published in 1934 by Eher Verlag in Munich. The extremely heavily illustrated book is an excellent summary of the battle for Berlin, written from the view of the Nazis. Berlin has always been a strong-hold of the Communists and Socialists, especially in the districts where the ordinary workers lived. The battles and street fights between

SA Brown-shirts and Red Front Commies were probably not as intense in other German cities as they were in Berlin. Goebbels published this book to honor those who conquered Berlin for the National Socialists.

use of radio and cinema for electoral campaigning, he enforced the Nazi Party's use of torchlight parades, brass bands, massed choirs and similar techniques which caught the attention of many voters, in particular young people.

When Hitler was appointed Reich Chancellor of Germany on 30 January 1933, Goebbels was given no office. The reason was that the coalition cabinet which Hitler headed contained only a minority of Nazis as part of the deal he had negotiated with President von Hindenburg and the conservative parties. But as the propaganda head of the ruling party Goebbels behaved as if he was in power. He i.e. ordered the state radio to produce a live broadcast of the torchlight parade which celebrated Hitler's assumption of office. On March 13, 1933,

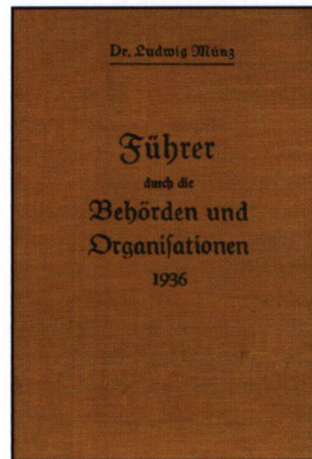


Reichsminister Dr. Goebbels, water painting by Hermann Kröger

Jews, socialists and liberals, as well as "degenerate" art and "atonal" music. Soon the content of every newspaper, book, novel, play, film, broadcast and concert was subject to supervision by Goebbels' Propaganda Ministry, from the level of nationally-known publishers and orchestras to local newspapers and village choirs. No author could publish his book, no painter could exhibit his paintings and no singer could broadcast unless they were member of the appropriate Reichskammer. Membership was conditional on good behavior, in line with Goebbels and the Nazi Party. Goebbels worked to bring culture to the masses, he promoted the sale of cheap radios. The VKE38 Volksempfänger, the cheapest radio, was available for RM36.00 and called "Goebbels Schnauze" (Goebbels Snout) by the German people. he organized free concerts in factories (in cooperation with the DAF), art exhibitions in small towns and established mobile cinemas to bring the movies to every village. All of this served to bring the Nazi propaganda to the people but also served to bond the German people, particularly the working class, to the regime.

In 1936 Goebbels, who once was a rather poor man, was earning RM300,000 a year in "fees" for writing in his own newspaper, *Der Angriff*, as well as his ministerial salary and other sources of income. He owned a villa on the island Schwanenwerder at the lake Wannsee in Berlin as well as a villa at the Lake Constance. He has become one of the heads of the Nazi regime, along with Göring, Himmler, Ribbentrop and Martin Bormann. Joseph and Magda Goebbels and their six children were regular visitors to Hitler's mountain retreat, the Berghof on the Obersalzberg. Once war began in September 1939, Goebbels began a steady process of extending his influence over domestic policy. After 1940 Hitler made few public appearances and also less frequent broadcasts, and so Goebbels increasingly became the face and the voice of the Nazi regime for the German people. With Hitler being occupied with the war, Himmler focused on the "final solution to the Jewish question" in eastern Europe and Göring's position declining with the failure of the Luftwaffe, Goebbels saw a power vacuum in domestic policy and moved to fill it. Since civilian morale was his responsibility, he increasingly concerned himself with matters such as wages, rationing and housing, which affected morale and therefore productivity. In February 1943 Dr. Goebbels held probably his most (in)famous speech at the Berliner Sportpalast. The arena was filled with a handpicked audience when Goebbels held his passionate speech, demanding from his audience a commitment to "total war," the complete mobilization of the German economy and German society for the war effort. This speech was later published as a soft cover booklet with the title "*Nun Volk steh auf und Sturm brich los!*" (see page 42). As Germany's military and economic situation grew steadily worse during 1944, Goebbels pushed, in alliance with Albert Speer, to wrest control of the home front away from Göring. In July, following the Allied landings in Normandy, France and the huge Soviet advances in Byelorussia, Hitler agreed to grant both of them increased powers. Speer took control of all economic and production matters away from Göring, and Goebbels took the title Reichsbevollmächtigter für den totalen Kriegseinsatz an der Heimatfront (Reich Representative for Total War at the Home Front). At the same time, Himmler took over the Interior Ministry. The trio Goebbels, Himmler and Speer

became the real centre of German government in the last year of the war. But it was too late for Goebbels and Speer's internal coup to make any real difference to the outcome of the war. The combined military and economic power of the western Allies and the Soviet Union was simply too great for Germany to overcome, no matter how many soldiers were sacrificed or how many slave laborers were worked to death. It finally broke the back of Germany's economy when the U.S. Air Force bombed the German synthetic oil production facilities to rubble, together with the loss of the Romanian oil fields as the Soviet Army advanced through the Balkans in September. By this time, Goebbels still reassured the German people that victory was still possible with vague promises that "miracle weapons" such as the V2 rocket, the Messerschmitt Me262 jet airplane and the Typ XXI U-Boat



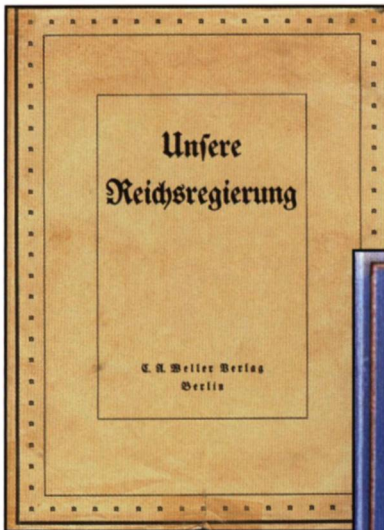
Führer durch die Behörden und Organisationen 1936

(Authorities and Organizations Guide 1936)

This 5-1/2 x 7-3/4 inch, 368 page hardcover book by Dr. Ludwig Münz, a high rank official in the Reichsarbeitsministerium (Reich Labor Ministry) was published 1936 by the Weidmannsche Buchhandlung in Berlin and is one of the finest reference books for Nazi addresses! The following Third Reich organizations, their divisions and leader are precisely listed in this book with addresses, phone numbers and names

of who is in charge of what: Adolf Hitler and the Reichschancellery, the NSDAP, the ministries, the States (Preussen, Bavaria, etc.), Gestapo, SA, SS, NSKK, Hitler-Jugend (HJ), Deutsche Arbeitsfront (DAF), Reichskulturkammer, Reichsnährstand, DRL, NS-Frauenschaft, German churches, etc.!

could change the military situation. Finally, in the last months of the Third Reich, Goebbels had achieved the position which he had wanted for so long: second man of the Nazi regime. Göring was discredited, Himmler was also in disgrace, especially after Hitler found out that he was secretly trying to negotiate with the western Allies. Only Goebbels remained totally loyal to Hitler and he and his family moved into the Führerbunker under the Reichschancellery building in the Voss-Strasse in central Berlin. On April 30, 1945 the Russians were within a few hundred meters of the bunker, when Hitler dictated his political testament shortly before he and his newlywed wife, Eva Hitler, born Braun committed suicide. Hitler's testament named no successor as Führer or leader of the Nazi Party but appointed Goebbels Reichschancellor and Grossadmiral Karl Dönitz, who was at Flensburg close to the Danish border, Reich President. Goebbels' only official act as Chancellor was to dictate a letter to the commander of the Soviet Army in Berlin, General Vasily Chukov, informing him of Hitler's death and requesting a ceasefire (which was rejected). At 8pm on the evening of May 1, 1945 Joseph and Magda Goebbels killed their six-children with the help of SS doctor Helmut Kunz before they both committed suicide.



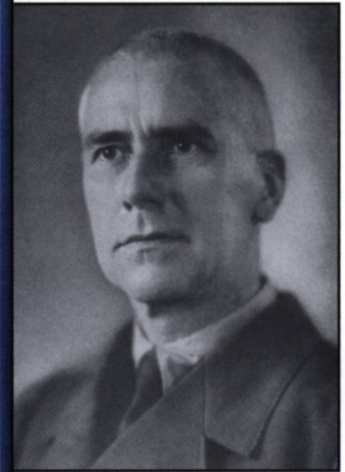
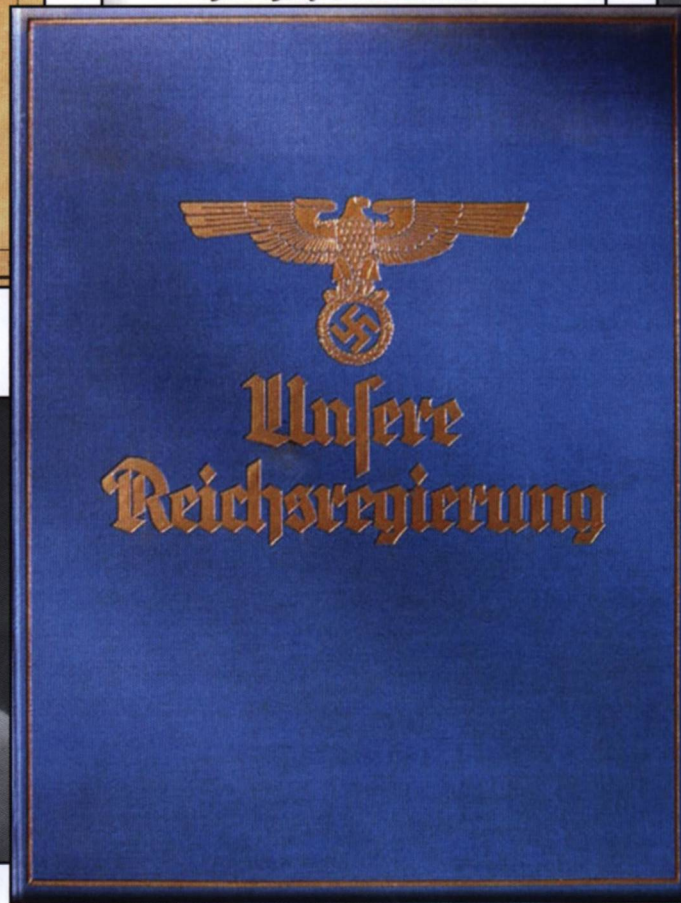
the dust jacket of this rare book



Alfred Rosenberg, one of the earliest NSDAP members.



Reich Chancellor Adolf Hitler



Dr. Frick, Minister of Interior

Unsere Reichsregierung (Our Reich Government)

This 9 x 11-1/2 inch, 310 page hard cover book was written by Hans Heinz Mantau and published in 1939 by the C.A. Weller Verlag in Berlin, Germany. The book is made exactly like the Reich Party Day photo books (see page 126), the size is the same, the outside color with the golden embossing is the same, it has the same high quality glossy paper and there are photos throughout the entire book, some of them full page photos. The very interesting book describes the importance of the National Socialism in the German Reich in the first chapter. In the next seventeen chapters the main Nazis in the NSDAP government (Reichsregierung) are introduced:

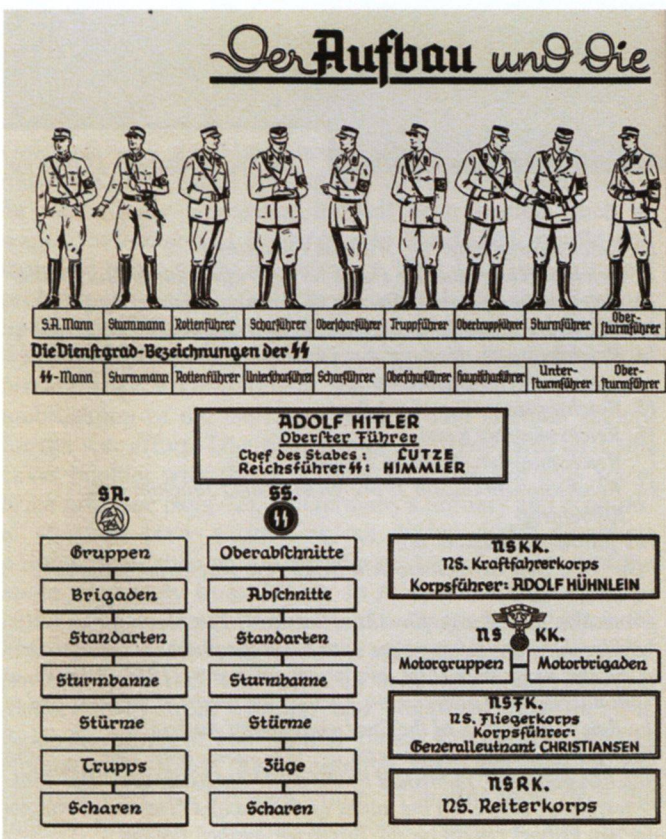
1. Führer, Reichs Chancellor and Commander in Chief of the German army: Adolf Hitler
2. the people around Hitler (for example old comrades from the so called fight years)
3. Hitlers deputy: Reichsminister Rudolf Hess
4. Reichsminister Freiherr von Neurath
5. Reichsminister Dr. Frick
6. Reichsfinanzminister (Minister of Finances) Graf Schwerin von Krosigk
7. Reichsminister and Reichsbankpräsident Hjalmar Schacht
8. Reichsarbeitsminister (Minister of Labor) Franz Seldte
9. Reichsminister Dr. h. c. Gürtner

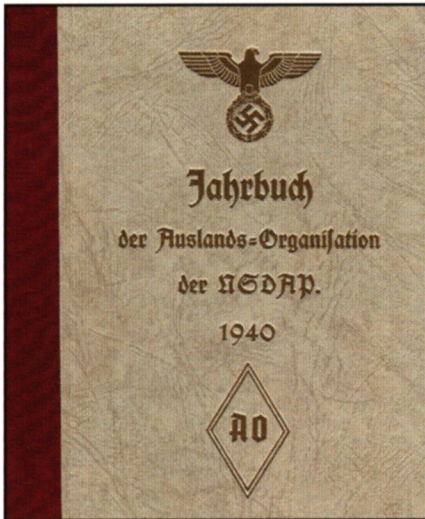
10. Reichspostminister Dr. Wilhelm Ohnesorge
11. Reichsverkehrsminister (Minister of Traffic) Julius Dorpmüller
12. Reichsbauernführer (Minister of Farming) Walter Darre'
13. Reichspropagandaminister Dr. Joseph Goebbels
14. Reichsminister der Luftfahrt (Aviation Minister) Generalfeldmarschall Hermann Göring
15. Reichsminister Bernhard Rust
16. Reichsminister Kerrl
17. Reichsminister Dr. Hans Frank
18. Reichsaussenminister (Foreign Minister) Joachim von Ribbentrop

The following chapters are:

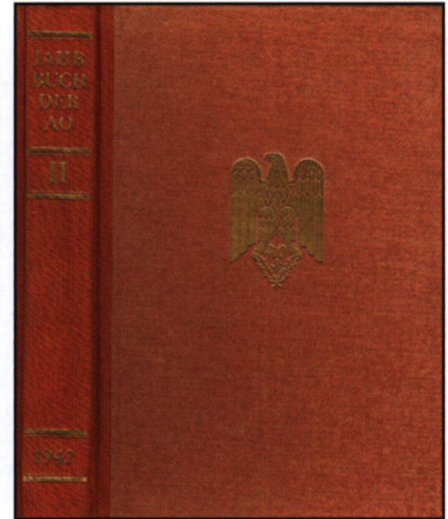
- Der Weg zum Grossdeutschen Reich (the Way to the Greater German Reich)
 - Vorwärts! Die Parole für Alle! (Forward! The Motto for us all!)
 - Bilder der Zeit (thirty pages with full page photos showing several of the most important events in six years (1933 - 1939) of National Socialist government, such as the return of the Saarland in the Reich, the annex of the Sudetenland and Austria, etc.
- Two other books, made exactly the same way like "Unsere Reichsregierung", published by the same publisher are "Das Ende Österreichs" (1939) on the annex of Austria and "Deutsches Ringen um den Osten" (1940) on the Blitzkrieg against Poland.

The size of this unique hard cover book is 8 x 9-1/2 inch with 188 heavily illustrated pages. It was written by Max Eichler and published in 1937 by J.G..Cramer Verlag in Erfurt. It is one of the best books on the structure of the Third Reich! The book is divided into three main chapters: the single person, the family, the German people. The second chapter contains a long anti-semitic section on the 1935 "Gesetz zum Schutze des deutschen Blutes" (law to protect the purity of the German blood) and on the "Lösung des Judenproblems" (solving the Jew problem). It is explained in detail who is regarded a Jew, who can marry and who not and what happens if a child is born, will it be a Jew, half Jew, quarter Jew or an Aryan?! Explained is also how the National Socialist laws cut back the rights and influence of the Jews in the German Reich. Everything is extremely well illustrated. Other parts of the book give detailed information on the structure of the Nazi Party and all its organizations, from SA, SS, NSDAP to all branches of the Nazi army and Navy to the Hitler Youth, BDM, NS-Frauenschaft, German Labor Front, RAD, NSKK, NSFK, KDF, Reichskulturkammer and many more. The countless illustrations will make the subject easily understandable for anyone who is not fluent in the German language. There are many tables with badges, rank insignia, uniforms, flags, banners, pennants , etc. of the NSDAP, the SA and SS (see below), NSKK, Reich Labor Service, the Wehrmacht with Heer (Infantry), Luftwaffe and Kriegsmarine (Navy) explained in detail. This is not only a book for anyone interested in the structure of the Third Reich and its many organizations but also anti-Semitic material.





official NSDAP-AO Eagle

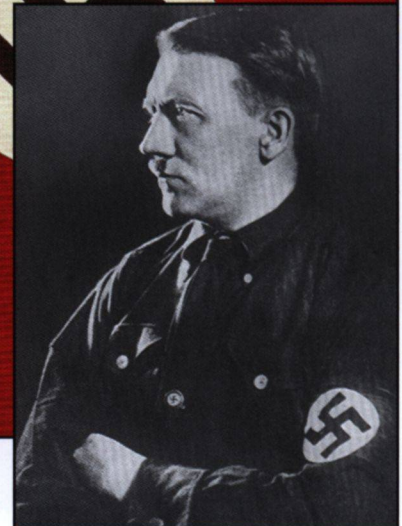
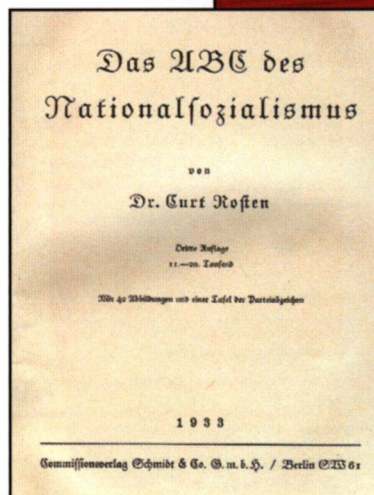


Jahrbuch der Auslandsorganisation der NSDAP

The official yearbooks of the Nazi Party subdivision which took care of the Germans who lived outside the borders of the German Third Reich. The NSDAP-AO had its headquarters in Stuttgart. The city was officially titled "Stadt der Auslandsdeutschen" (City of Germans Abroad). The 6x8-1/2 inch hardcover books with 400 to 450 heavily illustrated pages contained reports from the German communities worldwide as well as the news from the homeland and some great advertisings. Shown above are 1940 and 1942 editions.

ABC des Nationalsozialismus (ABC of National Socialism)

This rare photo book was written by NSDAP member Dr. Curt Rosten and published in 1933 by Commissionsverlag Schmidt & Co. in Berlin, Germany. This book is one of the best original Third Reich publications on the National Socialist Movement. The 6-1/4x9-1/4 inch hardcover book with 256 heavily illustrated pages has the following content: 1) Preface; 2) Who is Adolf Hitler?; 3) The history of the NSDAP; 4) Hitler and farming in Germany; 5) Why National Socialism?; 6) Swastika and swastika flag; 7) The German wife and mother in the N.S.D.A.P. and her role in the society; 8) The Racial question, seen from the National Socialist point of view; 9) Why is the National Socialist anti-Semitic?; 10) the martyrs Schlageter and Horst Wessel; 11) Hitlers comrades. This early publication still contains photos of Stabschef der SA (S.A. leader) Ernst Röhm (see below). Pictures of him were removed from all publications after the so called "Night of the Long Knives".

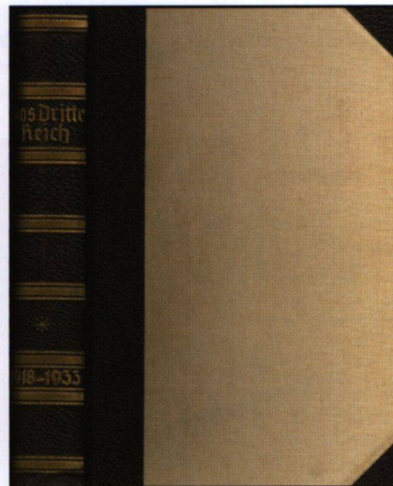


Das Dritte Reich (The Third Reich)

These excellent books were published by Gerd Rühle in cooperation with the official Institute for Statistics of the NSDAP and the Reich. This set is one of the most comprehensive original official Third Reich summaries of everything important that happened in Nazi Germany! They were published by Hummel Verlag in Berlin. Originally it was planned to publish one book each year up to the year 1940 but the 1938 special edition volume "Das Grossdeutsche Reich" (how the National Socialists called Germany since the annex of Austria in 1938) was the last one published. Because of the outbreak of the war in 1939 no further volumes were ever published. All eight books together have the amazing total of almost 4,000 pages with hundreds and hundreds of photos and illustrations, copies of newspaper headlines, new created Nazi awards, a who-is-who in Nazi Germany with photos of all the important Nazi officials, from the well known top Nazis Rudolf Hess, Hermann Göring, Heinrich Himmler, Dr. Joseph Goebbels and Reinhard Tristan Eugen Heydrich over to SS and SA Leaders, DAF Leaders, OT (Organisation Todt) and TeNo

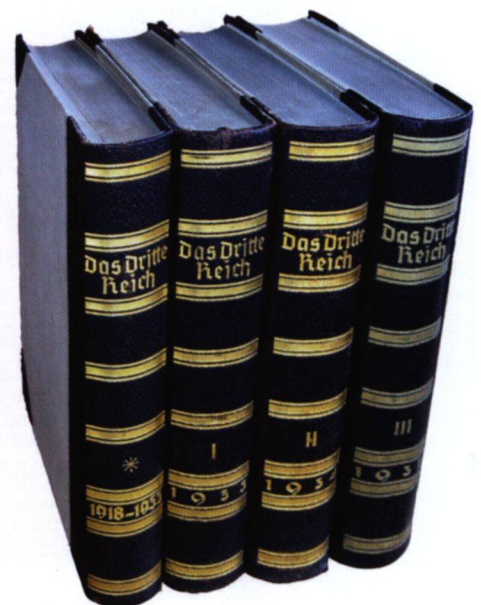
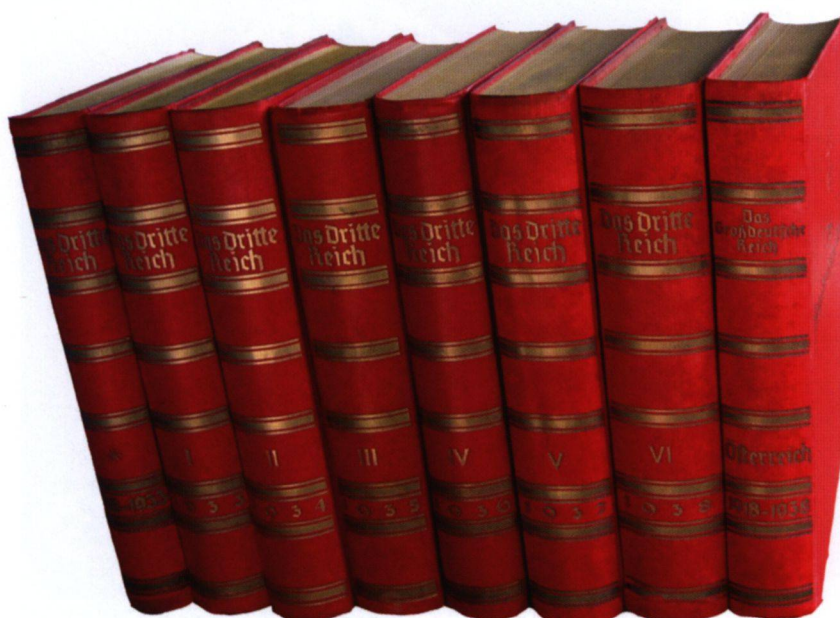


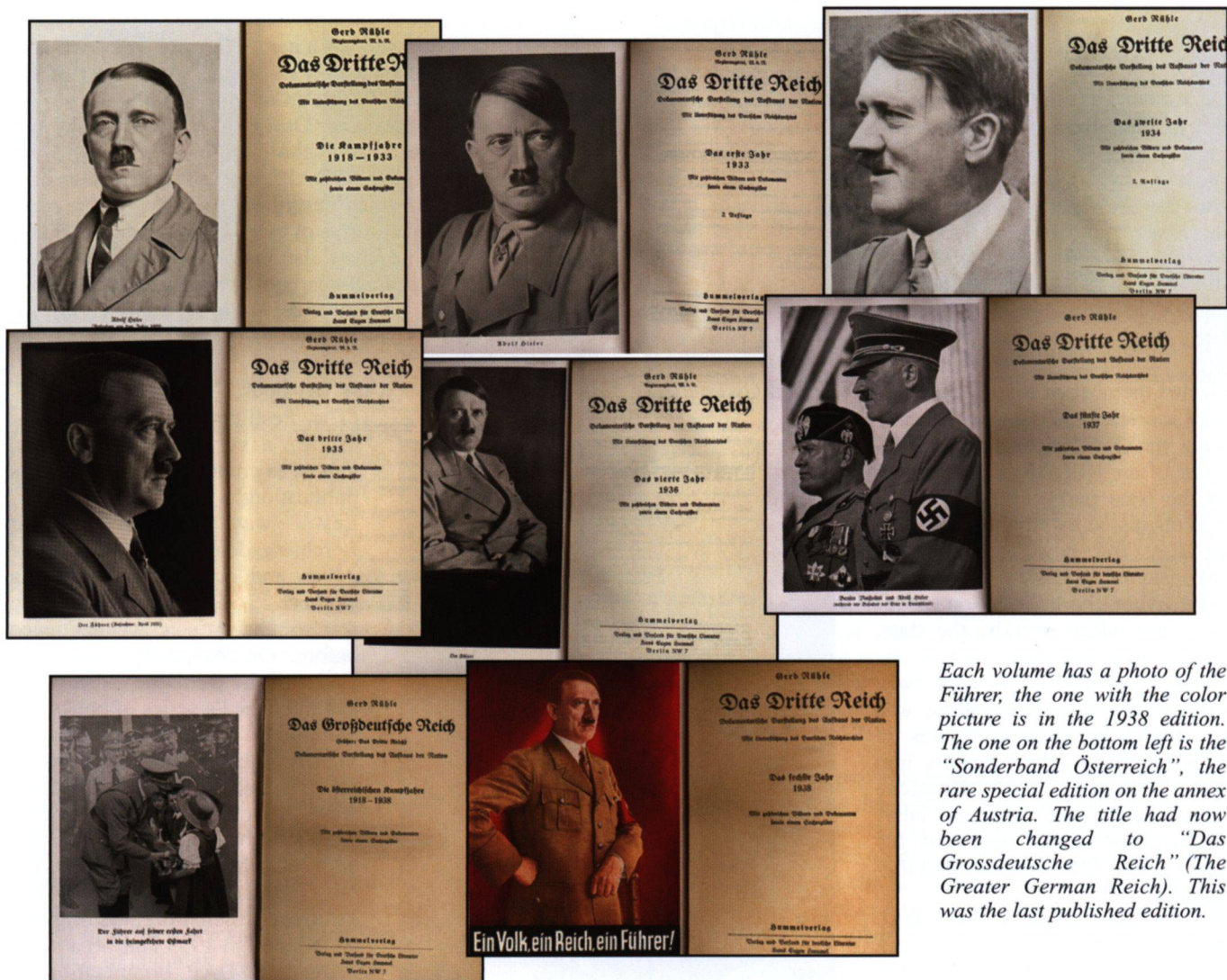
The photos on the left and below are two examples of the countless photographs, illustrations and copies of documents in this book set.



"Das Dritte Reich" was available in two versions, red linen and half leather

(Technische Nothilfe) and RAD (Reichsarbeitsdienst or Reich Labor Service) down to lower rank National Socialist officials. Also shown are new Nazi flags, Reichsparteitage (Reich Party Days) in Nürnberg (Nuremberg) including the very early ones before Adolf Hitler became the elected Chancellor of the German Reich in 1933, huge Nazi parades, Hitler Youth, Deutsche Arbeitsfront, the German Wehrmacht with reports from Luftwaffe, Heer (Infantry) and Reichskriegsmarine (RKM or Nazi Navy), etc.! The first volume describes the so called "Kampfjahre" (Fight Years) 1918 - 1933, the subsequent six volumes are the most detailed report on what happened in Nazi Germany in the years





1933 to 1938. The size of these hardcover books is 6-3/4 x 9-3/4 inch (170 x 248mm). The author, Gerd Rühle was an early NSDAP member (membership number 694), he had a seat in the Reichstag (Parliament) in the years 1936-1939, was in the rank of a SS-Standartenführer, received the golden Nazi Party badge and several SS awards such as the SS honor ring and the SS honor sword. He died in 1949.

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Das Dritte Reich
Dokumentarische Darstellung des Aufbaues der Nation
Mit Unterstützung des deutschen Reichsarchivs

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Band 2: Das Jahr 1935
Band 3: Das Jahr 1936
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Vor- und Zuname: Wohnort und Straße:

Person: Hb. Hb.:

Dr. Robert Ley and the Deutsche Arbeitsfront (DAF or German Labor Front)

Dr. Robert Ley was born February 15, 1890 as the son of a indebted farmer in Niederbreidenbach (Rhineland). He studied at the universities of Jena and Bonn and received a degree in chemistry. He was a pilot in World War One until he was shot down in 1917 and spent two years as a Prisoner of War in France. He worked as a food chemist for the well known I.G. Farbenindustrie until 1928. Dr. Ley joined the NSDAP in 1923 and quickly moved up in political rank and became Gauleiter of the Southern Rhineland district in 1925. He also became editor of a violently anti-Semitic Nazi newspaper, the "Westdeutscher Beobachter". Since 1930 he was an elected member of the Reichstag (the German government)

and secretary of Gregor Strasser who was the Reichsorganisationsleiter of the NSDAP (Reich Leader of the Nazi party). When Strasser was dismissed by Hitler he appointed Ley the new Reichsorganisationsleiter in 1931. In April of 1933, when the trade union movement was taken over by the state, Hitler appointed him head of the German Labor Front. Ley has been one of the most interesting and prominent government figures in Nazi Germany. It was mainly him who created the Deutsche Arbeitsfront, the German labor organization which replaced the trade unions that were declared illegal in 1933.

Reichsorganisationsleiter and DAF Reichsleiter Dr. Robert Ley was the man who invented the Ordensburgs, Hitlers elite schools for future Nazi leaders. Those Ordensburgs were castle-like facilities where the best of the best selected from the Hitler Youth were trained as the next generation of National Socialist leaders. The four Ordensburgs were Sonthofen, Crössensee, Marienburg and Vogelsang. He was also responsible for the project "KdF car" (the People's Car) which resulted in the construction of an entire town around the production plants, "KdF Stadt" (today



Wolfsburg). The car company, today among the biggest car makers in the world still has a name comparable to the name Dr. Robert Ley invented: VW stands for "Volkswagen" which also translates "People's Car"!

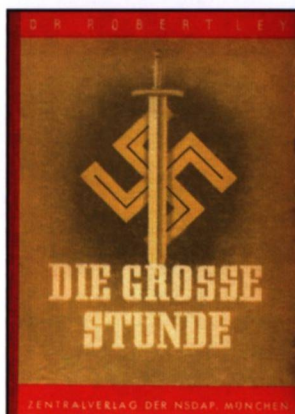
As Reichsorganisationsleiter Dr. Ley was also the man who was responsible for the publication of the "Organisationsbuch der NSDAP", the 550+ pages thick official NSDAP book which described in detail the structure, ranks, purpose and uniforms of every Nazi organization (see pages 36-39). Dr. Ley was also publisher of the "Jahrbuch der NSDAP", the official yearbook for member of the Nazi Party (see page 40). Towards the end of World War Two he more and more lost influence against other figures in the Third Reich like Albert Speer and Fritz Sauckel.

In 1944 he published his last book, "Pesthauch der Welt"

(The Pestilential Miasma of the World), a very anti-Semitic book, almost as crude as Julius Streicher's publications.

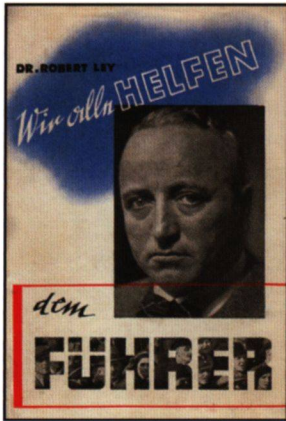
Ley was captured near Berchtesgaden in May 1945 by the Allies and committed suicide on October 25, 1945 in the Nuremberg war tribunal prison. As mentioned before, Dr. Robert Ley was also leader of the Deutsche Arbeitsfront and published a series of books and pamphlets (see facing page). Shortly after the seizure of power the free trade Unions in Germany were dissolved. Their members were absorbed into the newly created "Deutsche Arbeitsfront" (D.A.F. or German Labor Front). The Deutsche Arbeitsfront was originally founded in 1933 and became an official NSDAP organization in October 1934. It was the largest of all of the various Nazi organizations. The stated aims of the D.A.F. were to create a national communi-

ty of German professional and manual laborers, and to educate them in National Socialist principles. Membership was voluntary but most workers were automatically members, many other workers chose to join to take advantage of the entertainment, sport, and travel opportunities provided by the attached "NS-Gemeinschaft Kraft durch Freude" (KdF or Strength through Joy), welfare organization. The Volkswagen, for example, was a KdF project designed to provide German workers with a reliable and inexpensive vehicle, initially being called the "KdF Wagen". The membership fees were given in the range of 15 Pfg. to 3 RM, depending on in which category of the 20 membership groups a member fell. An amazing amount of money was raised through membership fees in 1934, the total intake of the D.A.F. was 300,000,000 Reichsmark! The DAF was composed of two main areas, the "Nationalsozialistische Betriebsorganisation" (NSBO / National Socialist Factory Organization) and the Nationalsozialistische Handels und Gewerbeorganisation (NSHABO or National Socialist Trade and Industry Organization). The smallest unit in the DAF was the "Block" (Block) which consisted of 15 members,



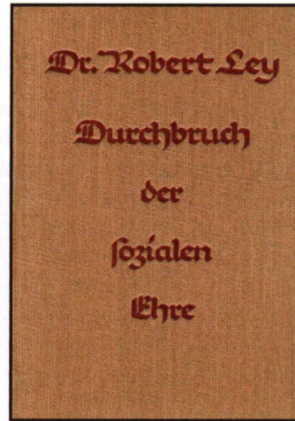
Die grosse Stunde (The Great Hour)

This rare 400 page hardcover book was published 1943 by Zentralverlag der NSDAP Franz Eher Nachf., München. It is subtitled "The German people In Total War Duty" and contains speeches and essays from the years 1941 to 1942 on necessary extra efforts the German laborer has to bring to meet the requirements for a total war.



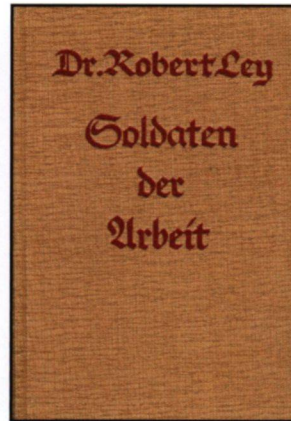
Wir alle helfen dem Führer
(We All Help The Führer)

Published in 1937 by Zentralverlag der NSDAP Franz Eher Nachf., München. Hardcover, 320 pages with photos. The book is a call-up to every German in the Reich to help Reich Chancellor Adolf Hitler rebuilding the country.



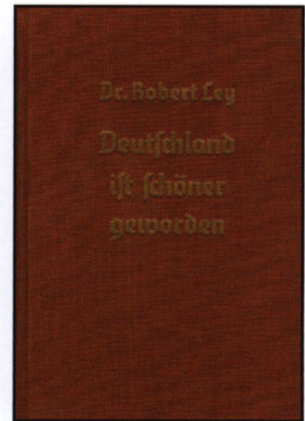
Durchbruch der sozialen Ehre
(Break-through Of Social Honor)

First published in 1935 by Mehden publishing house, later editions were published by Zentralverlag der NSDAP Franz Eher Nachf., München. The 5 x 7 inch, 230 page hardcover book contains Dr. Ley speeches he held in front of the German workforce.



Soldaten der Arbeit
(Soldiers Of Labor)

First published in 1938, printed in several editions, all by Zentralverlag der NSDAP Franz Eher Nachf., München. The 5 x 7 inch, 230 page hardcover book with several photos is on the improvements in the economy and working conditions in Germany since 1933.



Deutschland ist schöner geworden
(Germany Is More Beautiful Now)

Published in several editions between 1936 and 1943 by Zentralverlag der NSDAP Franz Eher Nachf., München. Hardcover, 230 pages with photos. The book shows how the living conditions in Germany have improved since the National Socialist seizure of power in 1933.

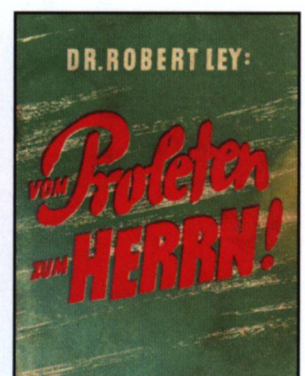
headed by a Blockwalter (Block Warden). Two to six blocks formed a "Zelle" (Cell) which was led by a Zellenwalter (Cell Warden). Each commerce or industrial organization with at least 10 workers was considered a "Betriebsgemeinschaft" (Plant Community) under the leadership of a "Betriebsführer" (Plant Leader) and under the control of a "Betriebswalter" (Plant Warden). Several small industrial or commerce businesses that each had less than 10 workers were grouped together in street communities after the street they were located on. Plant communities and the individual members of the plant communities within the jurisdiction of a local party group of the NSDAP formed an "Ortsgruppe" (Local Group) of the DAF under a "Ortsgruppenwalter" (Local Group Warden). The Ortsgruppe (Local Group) within a NSDAP Kreis (Circle) comprised a DAF Kreis (Circle) under the leadership of a "Kreiswalter" (Circle Warden). The DAF Kreise were then organized into a Gau (Region) under the command of a "Gauwart" (Region Warden). The largest organizations of the DAF were the DAF Bezirke (Districts) which were headed by "Bezirkwalter" (District Wardens). There were 13 DAF

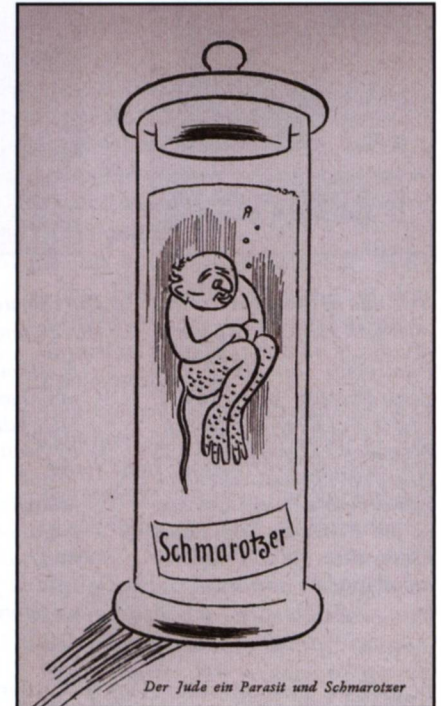
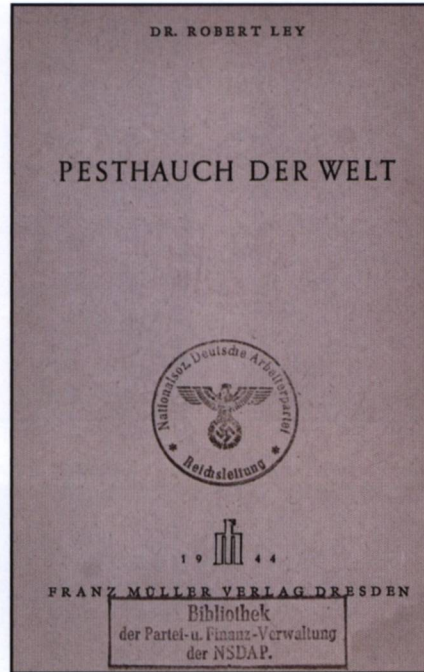
Bezirke in 1935. Responsible for the political work and guidance of the DAF was the NSBO, being concerned with the party and political interests of the workers, while the larger DAF represented their economic interests. The NSBO was organized into work cells under a work cell foreman and the cell organizations within a Gau were controlled by a NSBO Gauleiter. Like all other Third Reich organizations the Deutsche Arbeitsfront was dissolved in May 1945.



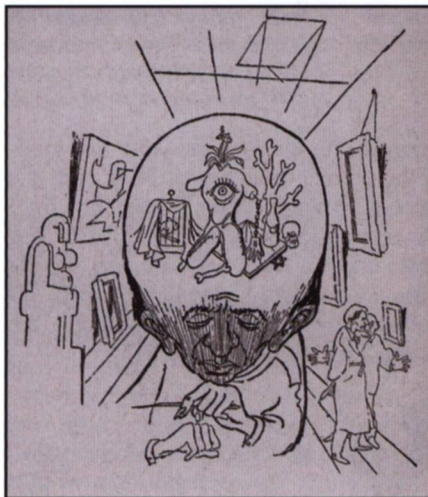
A cogwheel with a swastika in the center was logo of the Deutsche Arbeitsfront, symbolizing the union of the German workforce with Hitler's National Socialism.

Dr. Robert Ley also published a series of propaganda pamphlets. They were published by Verlag der Deutschen Arbeitsfront G.m.b.H., the publishing house of the DAF or German Labor Front in Berlin, led by Dr. Ley. The size of them was 5-3/4 x 7-3/4 inch with about 30 pages, usually with many photos. The content of these booklets ranged from reviews of the National Socialist achievements, showing the better living conditions of the average German since Adolf Hitler became Chancellor of the Reich to crude anti-Semitism. The publications "Internationaler Völkerbrei" (International Mash Of People) and "Vom Proleten zum Herrn" (From Proletarian To Noble) on the right are two very anti-Semitic booklets and only few copies survived. These publications were educational material for members of the Deutsche Arbeitsfront.





*Der Jude ein Parasit und Schmarotzer
(The Jew, A Parasite And Sponger)*



*Der Jude als Halbkünstler
(The Jew As A Semi Artist)*



*Der Kampf des Guten gegen das Böse
(The Battle Of Good Against Evil)*



*Der das Paradies
versprechende
Jude
(The Jew Promising
Paradise)*

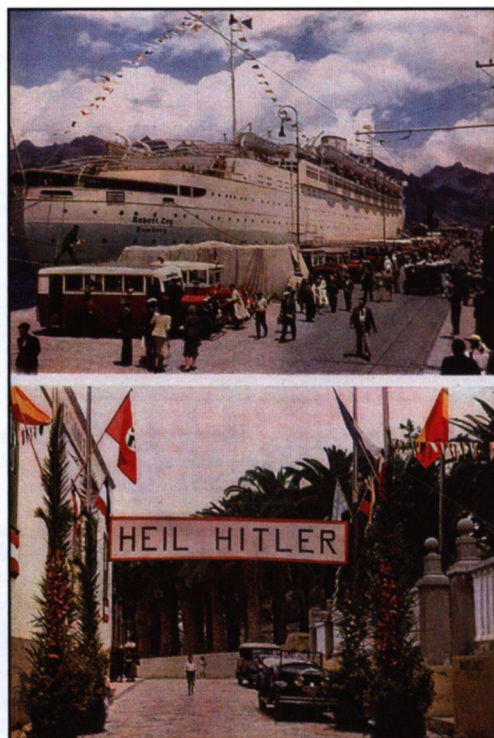
Pesthauch der Welt

(The Pestilential Miasma of the World)

This book, also written by Reichsorganisationleiter of the NSDAP and head of the German Labor Front, Dr. Robert Ley was published in 1944 by Franz Müller Verlag in Dresden and can be considered as one of the rarest pieces of Third Reich literature today. Only a few copies have surfaced, one is owned by the Library of Congress in Washington D.C., the Jewish Theological Seminary Library in New York has one and one copy is kept at the Deutsche Nationalbibliothek in Germany. The author contacted all three libraries and a very friendly lady at the Library of Congress sent scans of their copy. Otherwise only few people would have ever seen this book of which many probably have never even heard that it had been published. The content of this book is of very anti-Semitic nature. Dr. Robert Ley did not write anything new in his late war publication. The Jews are blamed for everything miserable and negative in the world and that mankind can only survive if the Jewish reign is brought to an end. Theodor Fritsch, Hermann Esser, Peter Deeg and other German authors have written books with similar content decades before "Pesthauch der Welt" was published. Julius Streicher also used the same crude anti-Semitism in many of his publications. A chapter on Julius Streicher and his publications starts on page 76.

Kraft durch Freude (KdF or Strength Through Joy)

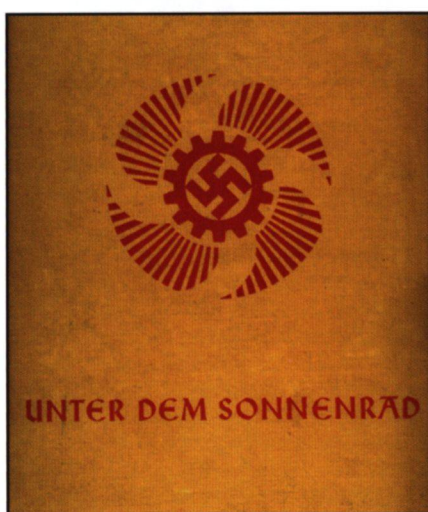
KdF was a large state-controlled leisure organization in the Third Reich which was part of the Deutsche Arbeitsfront (DAF German Labor Front). Originally set up as a tool to promote the advantages of National Socialism to the people, it soon became the world's largest tourism operator of the 1930s. Head of the KdF was also Reichsorganisationsleiter and leader of the Deutsche Arbeitsfront, Dr. Robert Ley. The organization's goal was the National Socialist Volksgemeinschaft (People's Community) and the "perfection and refinement of the German people." The KdF organized tight and thoroughly structured recreational programs following a direct order of the Führer: "I wish that the worker is granted a sufficient holiday and that everything is done, in order to let this holiday as well all other leisure time to be truly recreational. I wish this, because I want a determined people with strong nerves, for truly great politics can only be achieved with a people that keeps its nerves." Another goal was to boost the German economy by stimulating the tourist industry which was down in the 1920s, and it was quite successful up until around the outbreak of World War II. By 1934, over two million Germans had participated on KdF trips, by 1939 the reported numbers lay around 25 million people. The KdF provided affordable leisure activities such as concerts, day-trips and holidays.



Nach den Glücklichen Inseln

(Towards The Islands Of Happiness)

This 7-3/4x10-1/2 inch, 64 page soft cover photo book is one of the best original Third Reich books on the KdF cruises. It describes what the German "Volksgenosse" (Fellow German) saw and experienced when he booked a trip on the flagship of the KdF fleet, the "Robert Ley"! It was published by order of the KdF by Karl Busch and printed 1940 at the Zeitgeschichte Verlag in Berlin, at a time when these cruises had long been canceled because of the outbreak of the war.



Unter dem Sonnenrad (Under The Sun-Wheel)

This 10x11-3/4 inch, 200 page hardcover photo book with fold-out map in the back with KdF travel destinations is probably one of the most comprehensive official books on the KdF organization! It was published by the Reichs Leadership of the NS-Gemeinschaft Kraft durch Freude (KdF or Strength through Joy) and printed 1938 at the Publishing House of the German Labor Front in Berlin.

Large 25,000 ton ships, such as the Wilhelm Gustloff, were built especially for KdF cruises and workers were taken on ocean cruises at bargain prices to places that were far out of reach to the normal worker in the past, such as a cruise through the fjords of Norway. A cruise to the Canary Islands for example cost 62 Reichmarks - about two weeks wages! The Wilhelm Gustloff can be considered the first true cruise ship, it was sunk by torpedoes fired from a Russian submarine on January 30, 1945. Originally designed for 1,800 passengers the vessel was jammed with over 10,000 German refugees, naval personnel and wounded soldiers

who tried to escape from the advancing Russian Red Army. Three out of four fired torpedoes hit the ship, about 9,000 people lost their lives in the ice-cold Baltic Sea, making it the greatest disaster in naval history.

The KdF borrowed from the Italian Fascist organization Dopolavoro ("After Work") but extended its influence into



The KdF ship "Oceana" leaving the port of Hamburg, the photo is taken from a Third Reich book on the making of color photographs, "Die Schule der Farbfotografie".

the workplace as well. KdF rapidly grew into one of the Third Reich's largest organizations with over 7,000 paid employees and 135,000 voluntary workers by 1939. It was organized into divisions covering such areas as sport, education, and tourism, with wardens in every factory and workshop employing more than twenty people.

The National Socialists also sought to attract tourists from abroad, a task performed by Hermann Esser, a Nazi of the first hour and secretary in Dr. Joseph Goebbels' Propagandaministerium (Ministry for Popular Enlightenment and Propaganda). Multilingual and colorful brochures, titled



"Deutschland", advertised Germany as a peaceful, idyllic, and progressive country. The KdF more or less collapsed in 1939, and several projects never got completed.

The Volkswagen (The People's Car)

According to Hitler, in the summer of 1932, at a time when only rich people could buy a car, Hitler stated that all people should be given the opportunity to own one. It is said (true or not?), while at a restaurant, he sketched a prototype for a car which eventually became the Volkswagen Beetle, at that time named KdF-Wagen (KdF Car). Other sources say that an Austrian (Jewish) engineer came up with the original design, that his designs were confiscated and Hitler's version of the prototype became the 'official' history. But whatever the origin of the idea, Hitler ordered that a People's Car (in German 'Volkswagen') should be built which would be affordable to anyone. The car was designed by Ferdinand Porsche, an Austrian engineer. It was was officially unveiled on May 26, 1938 and heralded as a triumph of Nazi Germany. The price of a KdF-Wagen was set at 990 Reichsmark which was equal to about 35 weeks wages. To help workers buy a car, Dr. Ley started a hire-purchase scheme where workers paid RM 5.00 a week until the amount of RM 750.00 was accumulated (see page 153). Then they would be given an order number entitling them to a car as soon as it was built. No customer ever received their car, even though workers paid millions of RM into the hire-purchase scheme because the Volkswagen factory was turned into a weapons factory as soon as World War Two started in 1939. The factory was heavily bombed during the war, reopened by the British in 1948 and the production of what became the world's best selling production car officially began.

The Sunwheel with the incorporated Cogwheel of the German Labor Front was the official symbol of the Strength Through Joy organization.



Die Uniformen der Braunhemden (The Uniforms Of The Brownshirts)

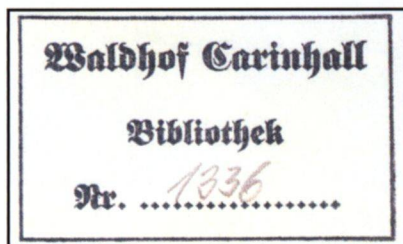
This 6x9 inch, 104 page heavily illustrated full-color soft cover book was published in 1934 by the Central Publishing House of the NSDAP, Franz Eher Nachf. in München. The book is one of the finest Third Reich reference books on Nazi uniforms and their history. It was written by SA-Obergruppenführer Freiherr H. von Eelking and shows uniforms of SA, SS, political leaders, Hitler Youth, Deutsches Jungvolk and Bund deutscher Mädel as well as uniform insignia, armbands, belt buckles, cuff bands, etc. in alphabetical order. The style of these excellent illustrations is similar to those in the Organisationsbuch der NSDAP (see page 36). Shown in seven inch tall full color illustrations are uniforms of: SS Adjutant, BdM, SA Führer, SA Scharführer, Hitlerjugend, Deutsche Jungvolk, Hochland SA Mann, SA overcoat, SA Marine Sturm, Motor SA Sturmführer, SA Reitersturm, Political Leaders, SS Scharführer, SA Spielmann, SA Spielmannzugführer, SS Sturmführer, SS Standarte Adolf Hitler. This guide to the uniforms of the paramilitary organizations of the Nazi party is one of the hardest to find Third Reich publications today. A reprint of this book was published in a small number of copies by the Deutsches Wehrkundearchiv in 2004.

Third Reich books that belonged to the library of a Nazi organization, any kind of school or training facility, enterprise or the personal library of a Third Reich "celebrity" often were marked with rubber stamps. This adds a lot to the value of a book for collectors of Third Reich literature. A single rubber stamp can convert a relatively worthless Third Reich novel into a treasure which sells for hundreds of Dollars. Of course it makes a difference if it has a library inventory stamp of Heinrich Himmlers personal collection or a stamp from some Wehrmacht artillery platoon. Here are some examples of rubber stamps the author found in original Third Reich books. The collector should be aware that rubber stamps as well as book plates are often faked, just like everything else that promises an easy profit!



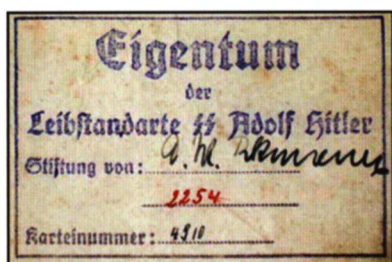
Adolf-Hitler-Schule (AHS)
Rubber stamp from one of the elite schools where the next generation of Nazi leaders was trained.

Waldhof Carinhall
This is the inventory stamp of a book from the library at Hermann Göring's hunting lodge in the Schorfheide, north-east of Berlin.



Der Stürmer (Attacker)
The book in which this stamp was found in has been book number 38 in the library of Julius Streicher's publishing house, Verlag "Der Stürmer" in Nürnberg.

Bibliothek der Partei- und Finanzverwaltung der NSDAP
This stamp indicates that the book in which it was found belonged to the library of the main administration of the National Socialist Workers Party.



A book from the library of the Leibstandarte-SS Adolf Hitler (LSSAH)



Reichsführer-SS Hauptamt (head office of the SS Reich Leader)

Reichsleitung der NSDAP
A stamp from the Nazi party's head office.

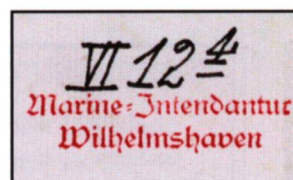


Public library in Sundhausen

a stamp of the NSDAP administration office for public health affairs in Aschaffenburg.



special edition books that were exclusively printed for the Luftwaffe received this nice rubber stamp.



Navy commissariat Wilhelmshaven (above left) and a stamp of the Hamburg branch of the Third Reich organization for physical fitness (above right).

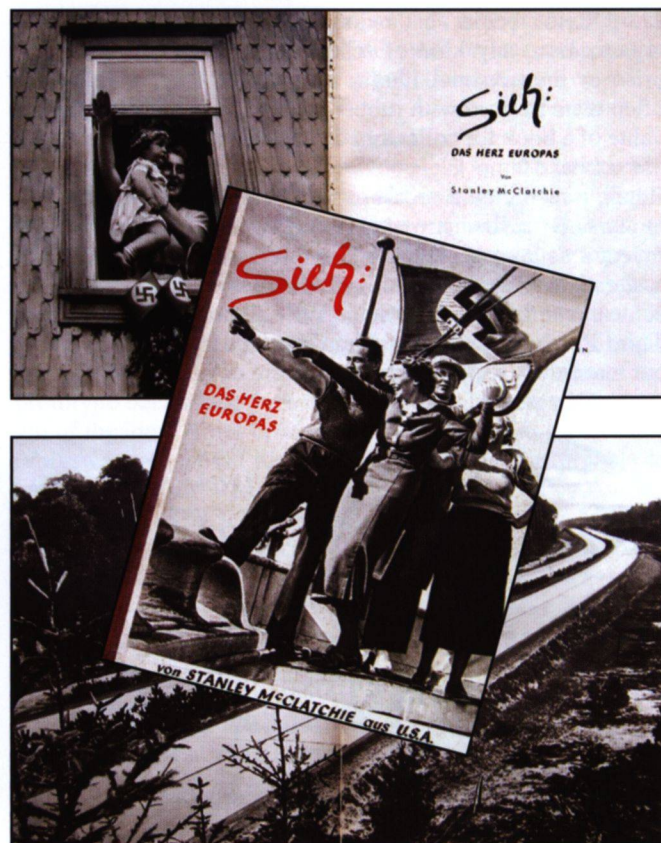


Left:
Reichsnährstand - Reichsbauernführer (Leader of the Third Reich farming organization).



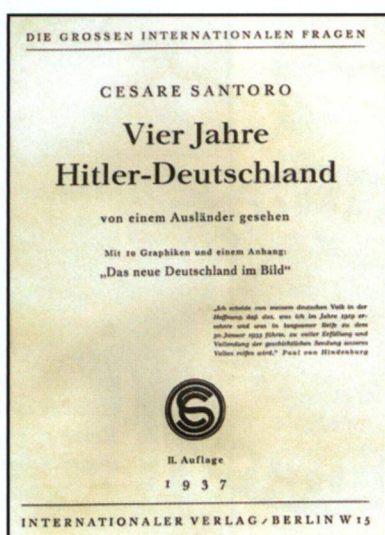
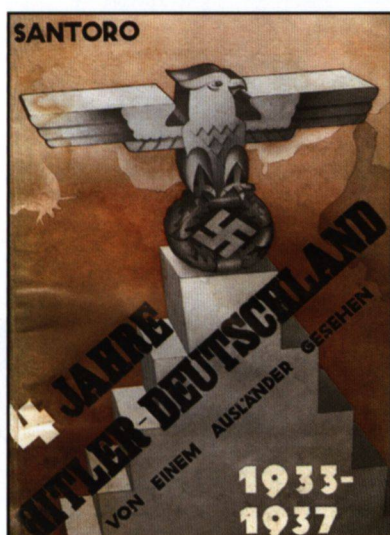
Inventory stamp of the Nazi elite school library Ordensburg Vogelsang.

The National Socialist German Reich did not have a very good reputation in many foreign countries, even before the outbreak of World War Two on September 1, 1939. The Nazis blamed mostly the Jews, especially the Jews living in England and the United States, for spreading anti-German propaganda. In fulfillment of one of the points in the NSDAP programme the Jews were driven out of their professions and lost more and more influence in the German society. Anti-Semitism was one of the key elements of the National Socialist ideology and in the eyes of the Hitler regime the Jews only experienced what they deserved since the Nazi party ruled the German Reich. The Jews in Britain and in the United States launched a boycott against Germany, their elected government and German goods. The headline of *The Daily Express of London* of March 24, 1933 read "Judea Declares War on Germany - Jews of All the World Unite - Boycott of German Goods - Mass Demonstrations." The article described a forthcoming "holy war" and went on to implore Jews everywhere to boycott German goods and engage in mass demonstrations against German economic interests. The more the so called "Vierjahresplan" (Four Years Plan) under the leadership of Hermann Göring was fulfilled the more the German economy was on the rise. The unemployment steadily went down, construction was going on in the entire Reich, from residential housing programs for German workers to the biggest of all projects, the Reichsautobahn. Even for people who were not in favor of the Nazi party it was obvious that Germany was starting to do well again. The Nazis did everything they could to show the world that the National Socialism really worked in Germany. One method to disprove the accusations (i.e. maltreatment of Jews and opponents of the regime) made by people outside the German Reich was to bring foreigners into the country, let them get first hand experience and publish books about what they have seen. The authors may have or may have not been Nazis themselves but the content of these books is very similar. All of them were sceptical and critical before they came to Nazi Germany or when they just had arrived. Then they experienced what all has been achieved and how great everything is in the German Third Reich. Some of these books were published in several languages and most of them had a lot of impressive photographs. A few of these books are introduced on this and the facing page.



Sieh - Das Herz Europas (Look - The Heart of Europe)

It was written by American Stanley McClatchie in 1936 and the first edition was published in 1937 by Adolf Hitler's photographer, Heinrich Hoffmann. McClatchie had lived in Germany in the early 1930s. He returned to Germany at the time of the Olympics in 1936. Nazi Germany had become a strong nation again and McClatchie was impressed about the changes that had taken place in only three years of Hitler's reign. The hardcover book contains about 300 photographs, showing new Germany. A German and an English language edition were published, both are hard to find today. Once World War Two had started many American owners discarded their English language editions to avoid being regarded Nazi sympathizers and after the war this book was on the list of Nazi publications that were to be destroyed. The book has been reprinted in the 1990s as one of only a few books from the Nazi era that have been republished. Most pieces of Third Reich literature are only available as originals, accordingly hard to find today and accordingly expensive.

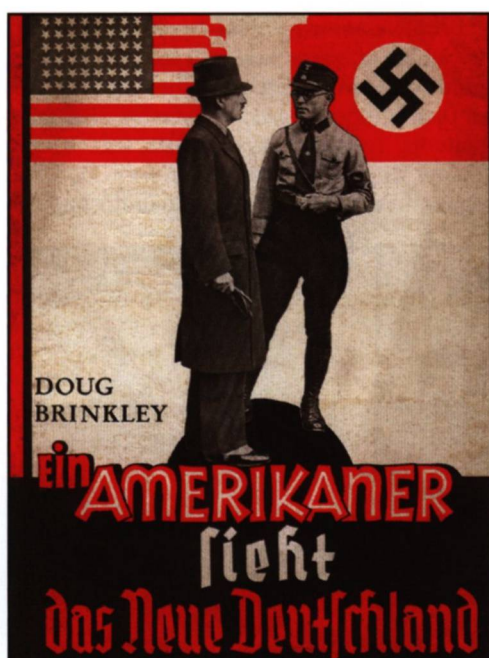
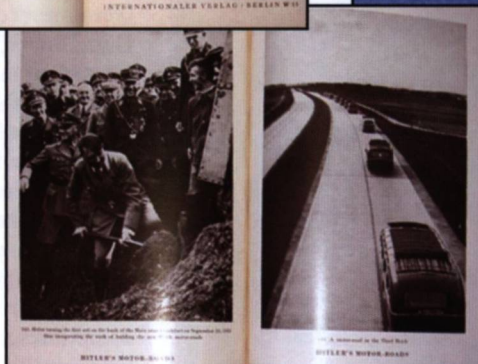
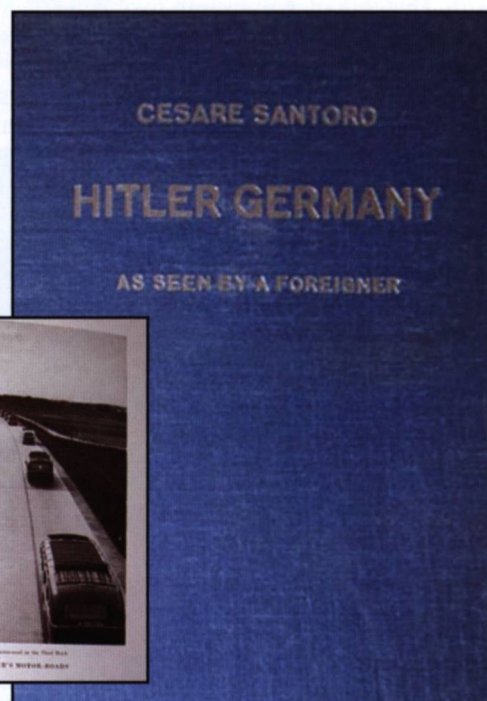
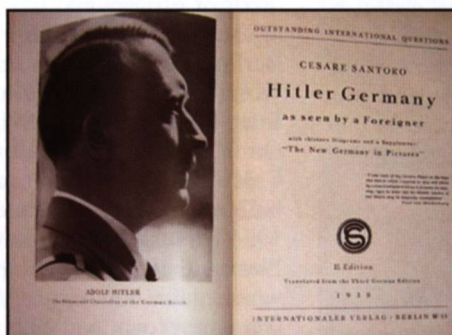
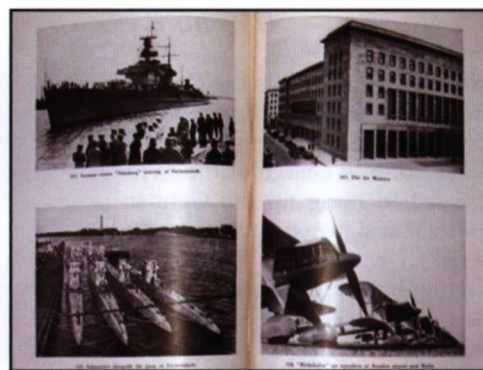
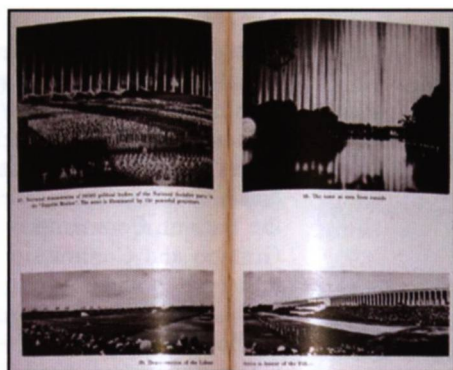


Vier Jahre Hitler-Deutschland

(Four Years Of Hitler-Germany) 1933 - 1937
This 6-3/4 x 9-1/2 inch soft cover book by Cesare Santoro was published in 1937 by Internationaler Verlag in Berlin. This book is in German language, the English language edition (see facing page) was published 1939 by the same publishing house. The 520 pages book is divided into twenty chapters plus a one hundred page photo chapter at the end. The photos were provided by the Heinrich Hoffmann photo studios. The author, a journalist from the World News, analyzes what has been achieved in the first four years since the Nazis seized power.

Hitler-Germany as seen by a foreigner, subtitled "The New Germany in Pictures".

The 7 x 9-1/2 inch hardcover book with 525 pages was written by Cesare Santoro and published in 1939 in English language by the Internationaler Verlag in Berlin. On the first 430+ pages Cesare praises the new Germany under Adolf Hitler, what the National Socialists achieved in their first five years and how the quality of life had improved since the N.S.D.A.P. won the election in 1933. The last almost 100 pages contain only photos, most of them coming from the Heinrich Hoffmann studios showing the beauty of the National Socialist Germany. One of the most comprehensive original Third Reich books in English language which describes in great detail the structure of Nazi Germany, all the different political organizations, the Reich Labor Service, the new efficient factories, the Reichsautobahn, the new Wehrmacht, the organization of social welfare, the State and the Nazi Party, the strong economy of the new Germany, the status of the women in the Third Reich, the Hitler Youth, culture, science and education, the German postal system, the Reichsbahn, the organization of sport activities, the 1936 Olympic Games, agrarian and food policy, finances of Reich, municipalities and other public institutions, population and Race, the "Anschluss" (Annex of Austria) and much more. Cesare Santoro was a world news correspondent and spent several years in Germany.



Hermann Göring

Hermann Göring was the Commander-in-Chief of the Third Reich Luftwaffe, President of the Reichstag, Prime Minister of Prussia, Reichsjägermeister (Reich Master of the Hunt), since 1936 in charge of the "Vierjahresplan" (4 Years Plan, created to bring up the German economy) and, as Adolf Hitler's designated successor, the second man in the Third Reich. He was born in Rosenheim on January 12, 1893. Göring entered the army in 1914 as an Infantry Lieutenant and was then transferred to the air force as a combat pilot. In 1918 he was the last commander of the Richthofen Fighter Squadron. He distinguished himself as an air ace, credited with shooting down twenty-two Allied aircraft and was awarded the Pour le Merite and the Iron Cross First Class. He ended the war as a highly decorated pilot and war hero. After World War One he was doing stunt flight shows and was employed as a pilot in Denmark and Sweden, where he met



his first wife, Baroness Karin von Fock-Kantzow, whom he married in München (Munich) in February 1922. 1922 was also the year when he first heard Hitler speak and he became a NSDAP member the same year. Hitler appointed Göring to command the SA Brownshirts in December 1922.

In 1923 he took part in the failed Munich Beer Hall Putsch, in which he was seriously wounded. He was forced to flee from Germany for four years until a general amnesty was declared. He escaped to Austria, Italy and then Sweden, was admitted to a mental hospital and, in September 1925, to an asylum for dangerous inmates. There he became a morphine addict in the course of his extended recovery.

He returned to Germany in 1927, rejoined the NSDAP and

was elected as one of its first deputies to the Reichstag a year later. During the next five years Göring played a major part in smoothing Hitler's road to power. He used his contacts with conservative circles, big business and army officers to reconcile them to the Nazi Party.

When Hitler was appointed Chancellor of the German Reich on January 30, 1933, Göring was made Prussian Minister of the Interior, Commander-in-Chief of the Prussian Police and Gestapo and Commissioner for Aviation. As the creator of the secret police, Göring, together with Heinrich Himmler and Reinhard Heydrich, set up the early concentration camps for political opponents.

Under Göring's command, Prussia was "cleansed" and hundreds of officers and thousands of ordinary policemen were replaced by SA and SS men who took over the policing of Berlin. He also directed operations during the so called "Knight of the Long Knives", which eliminated his rival Ernst Röhm and other SA leaders on June 30, 1934.

On March 1, 1935 Göring was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Air Force, responsible for organizing the rapid build-up of the aircraft industry and the training of pilots. In 1936 his powers were further extended as he was appointed Plenipotentiary for the implementation of the Four Year Plan, which gave him virtually dictatorial controls to direct the German economy. With the creation of the state-owned Hermann Göring Werke (Works) in 1937, a gigantic industrial enterprise which employed 700,000 workers and amassed a capital of 400 million Marks, he was able to accumulate a huge fortune.

Göring used his position to live in luxury. He lived in a palace in Berlin and his luxurious hunting lodge Carinhall in the Schorfheide, named after his first wife Karin (she had died of tuberculosis in 1931). In Carinhall he lived out his extravagant lifestyle, surrounded by (for the most part) confiscated art treasures. He organized feasts, state hunts and sometimes changed uniforms and suits several times a day. Göring called himself "the last Renaissance man" as he liked to style himself with characteristic egomania, increasingly confusing theatrical effect with real power.

Following the "Kristallnacht" (Crystal Night) pogrom of November 9, 1938, it was Göring who fined the German Jewish community a billion Marks and ordered the elimination of Jews from the German economy, the "Arisierung" (Aryanization) of their property and businesses, and their exclusion from schools, resorts, parks, forests, etc. It was also he who instructed Reinhard Heydrich on July 31, 1941 to carry out all preparations in regard of a "Gesamtlösung der

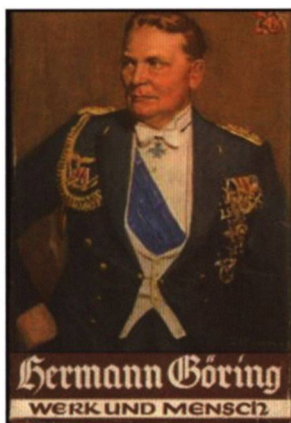


Karin Göring

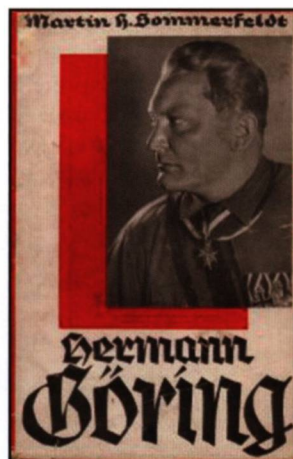
This 160 page hardcover book about his first wife was written by Wilamowitz-Moellendorf and published in several editions by Martin Warneck Verlag, Berlin.

Judenfrage" (General Solution of the Jewish Question) in the territories of Europe which were under German influence. Hermann Göring also played a key role in the "Anschluss" (Annex) of Austria in 1938. On August 30, 1939, he was appointed Reich Council Chairman for National Defense and officially designated as Hitler's successor on September 1, 1939. He directed the Luftwaffe campaigns against Poland and France, and on June 19, 1940 was promoted to Reichsmarschall (Reich Marshal).

In August 1940 "Operation Eagle" was launched, the great offensive against England and Göring was convinced that he would drive the RAF from the skies and make Great Britain surrender by means of the Luftwaffe alone. But the Luftwaffe failed (something for which Hitler never forgave Göring) and Operation "Seelöwe" (Sea Lion), the planned invasion of England was abandoned. Further failures of the Luftwaffe on the Russian front and Göring's inability to defend Germany itself from Allied bombing attacks underlined the incompetence of the Luftwaffe's supreme commander. The German people nicknamed him "Herr (Mr.) Meier" because early in the war he stated his name shall be "Meier" if only one enemy plane will enter the skies over German territory. As the war proceeded Göring had become a shadow of his former self, discredited, isolated and increasingly despised by Hitler who blamed him for Germany's defeats. His position was further undermined by Martin Bormann's intrigues and he lost a lot of his former influence to Heinrich Himmler, Dr. Joseph Goebbels and Albert Speer. Göring had already left for Bavaria when Hitler declared that he would face the end in the bunker under the Reichschancellery in Berlin. This was misinterpreted by Göring as an abdication and he requested that he be allowed to take over at once. Instead, he was immediately dismissed from all his posts, expelled from the Party and arrested. Shortly afterwards, May 9, 1945, Göring was captured by forces of the American Seventh Army and became the most prominent prisoner of the Nuremberg trials in 1946. The judges found him guilty on all four counts: conspiracy to wage war, crimes against peace, war crimes and crimes against humanity. Göring was sentenced to death by hanging. On October 15, 1946, two hours before his execution was due to take place, he committed suicide in his Nuremberg cell, taking a capsule of poison that he probably had succeeded in hiding from his guards during his captivity.

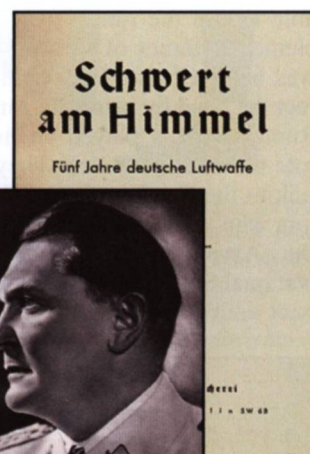
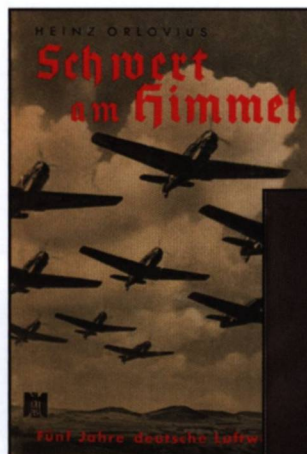


Hermann Göring - Werk und Mensch (Work and Individual)
The 346 page hardcover book was written by Erich Gritzbach and published by the Central Publishing House of the NSDAP, Franz Eher, Nachf. in several editions.

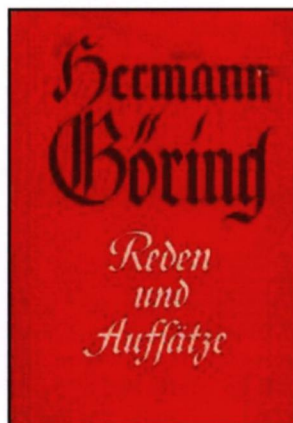


Hermann Göring

This 76 page soft cover book was written by Martin Sommerfeldt and published in 1933 by Mittler & Sohn in Berlin.



Many Third Reich Luftwaffe and aviation books had a full page photo of their Commander in Chief in the front. "Schwert am Himmel" (Sword In The Sky), a 6-1/4 x 8-3/4 inch soft cover book with 260 heavily illustrated pages on the first five years of the new Luftwaffe is such an example. The book was written by Heinz Orlovius, a high rank official in the Air State Ministry, and published in 1940.

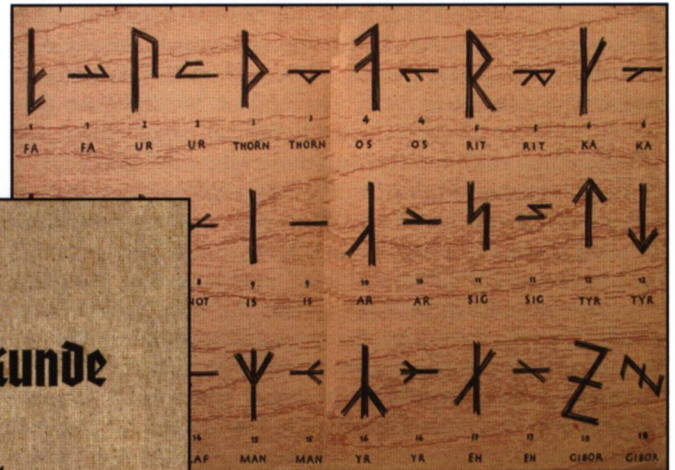


Hermann Göring - Reden und Aufsätze

(Speeches And Essays)
A 320 page hardcover book, written by Erich Gritzbach and published by the Central Publishing House of the NSDAP, Franz Eher, Nachf. in several editions.

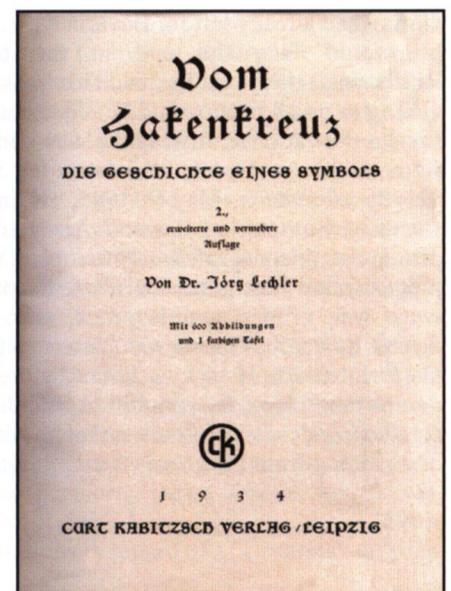
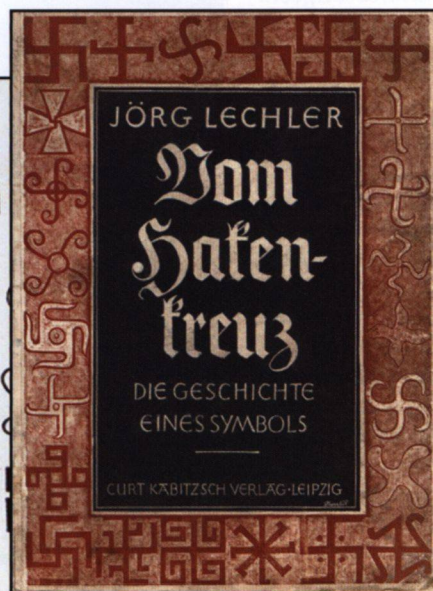
Runic Symbols and their use in the Third Reich

The runes are a form of alphabet developed in Northern Europe, essentially they represent the Old Norse language used by the Scandinavian peoples up to about 700AD. The precise origins of the runes is unclear and the subject of scholarly debate but it is thought that the evolution of the German rune alphabet was complete by 200AD. The word Rune is thought to translate as "raunen: (Secret Whisper), other experts believe it has the meaning "to carve". The runes are strongly connected with the Viking gods and mythology, for example Fehu, the first rune in the futhark, is connected with Frey, the god of fertility. The gods themselves were thought to be able to use the runes to call up the elemental forces of nature. Indeed it was believed that Odin could resurrect the dead by using the runes. Runic symbols played an important role in the Third Reich. They were a link to the Nordic / Germanic ancestors who were regarded the origin of the Aryan Master Race in the National Socialist ideology.



Runenkunde (Runic Writing)

A very interesting 6 x 8-1/4 inch, 78 page hardcover book, written by Heinar Schilling and published in 1937 by SS owned Nordland Verlag in Magdeburg. The book is full of ancient Germanic / Nordic runes and their meaning.



Vom Hakenkreuz - Die Geschichte eines Symbols

(About The Swastika - The History Of A Symbol)

This 7-1/4 x 10 inch, 92 page soft cover book was written by Dr. Joerg Lechler and first published in 1921 by Curt Kabitsch Verlag in Leipzig. Shown here is the even harder to find edited second edition, published in 1934 which also contains a chapter on the use of the swastika in the Third Reich. This book is by far the best Third Reich publication on the history of the symbol that played a key role in Nazi Germany and which will always be connected with Adolf Hitler and the Third Reich. The swastika can be traced back 5,000 (!) years. The book, heavily illustrated with 600 illustrations and photos, explains in which parts of the world and at what times the swastika was used and what its meaning was. This rare book is a great reference for anyone interested in the history of the swastika.



Often called the "**Lebensrune**" (Life Rune), it was the symbol of the SS-Lebensborn project. The ancient runic symbol was adopted in the 1930s by the SS-Lebensborn which encouraged SS troopers to have children out of wedlock with "Aryan" mothers and which also raised children of Aryan appearance from the countries of occupied Europe as Germans. The "Life Rune" was a character from the Runic Alphabet which signified life, creation, birth, rebirth and renewal. The "Life Rune" symbol was also used by the Nazis on the graves of SS soldiers signifying the soldier's date of birth (while the "Death Rune," an upside-down "Life Rune," was used to signify date of death). The life rune was also used as the symbol of the NS-Frauenschaft, the NSDAP organization for women.



When shown in a counter-clockwise direction, the **swastika** was an ancient religious symbol that represented a sign of good luck in many cultures throughout the world. The swastika was adopted by the Nazi Party as their main symbol. Prior to the Nazis co-opting this symbol, it was known as a good luck symbol used by various religious groups. Hitler made

the Nazi swastika unique to his party by reversing the normal direction of the symbol so that it appeared to spin clockwise.



The "**Sonnenrad**" or Sun Wheel swastika was the old Norse representation of the sun. This symbol was adopted by the 5th SS Panzer Division "Wiking". A modified version of the Sun Wheel was also the symbol of the KdF (Strength Through Joy) organization.

The "**Hagal Rune**", the ancient symbol of faith was also often used in Third Reich Germany, especially in late war publications when unconditional faith in the Führer and belief in the Endsieg (Final Victory) was an essential part of the Nazi propaganda.



The "**Wolfsangel**" is an ancient runic symbol that was believed to be able to ward off wolves. Historically, it appeared in Germany in many places, ranging from guidestones on the sides of roads to heraldic use in the coats of arms of various towns; there is even a German city called Wolfsangel. Along with many other runic symbols, the Wolfsangel was adopted by the Waffen-SS during the Third Reich era. It appeared as part of the divisional insignia of several Waffen-SS units, including the 2nd SS "Das Reich" Panzer Division and, in a slightly changed form, by the Dutch SS.

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The "**Sig Rune**" also known as the Siegel rune, is an ancient symbol which symbolizes the Goddess of Victory. It is the most common and widely recognizable SS unit insignia. The SS Sig Runes design was created in 1931 by Walter Heck, a Sturmführer in the SS who was an employee of the badge manufacturer firm of Ferdinand Hoffstätter. He drew two Sig Runes side by side and noticed the similarity to the initials of the SS. For only 2.50 Reichsmark, Heck then sold the rights of the Sig Runes to the SS and the runes were adopted as the insignia of the Schutzstaffel and became one of the most commonly used forms of SS unit insignia. Heck was also the creator of the SA emblem which combined a runic "S" with a Gothic "A". The Hitler Youth also used a single Sig Rune as the emblem of its organization (see above). The similarity to the SS insignia was an indication that the Hitler Youth was considered to be a central recruiting area for membership in the SS.



The "**Tyr Rune**", named after the Norse god Tyr, was the name of an ancient runic symbol. Tyr was a god of warfare and battle. The Tyr rune was appropriated by the Nazi Party and used as a symbol for the leadership schools (Reichsführerschulen) of Hitler's Brownshirts, the Sturmabteilung.

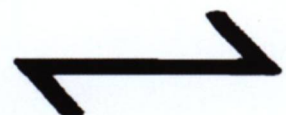


The "**Odal Rune**" symbolized kinship and family and the bringing together of people of similar blood or race. It was the symbol of the Reichsnährstand Blut und Boden (Blood And Soil), the Nazi farming organization and it was adopted by the SS Race and Settlement Office as well as the 7th SS Freiwilligen Gebirgs Division "Prinz Eugen".



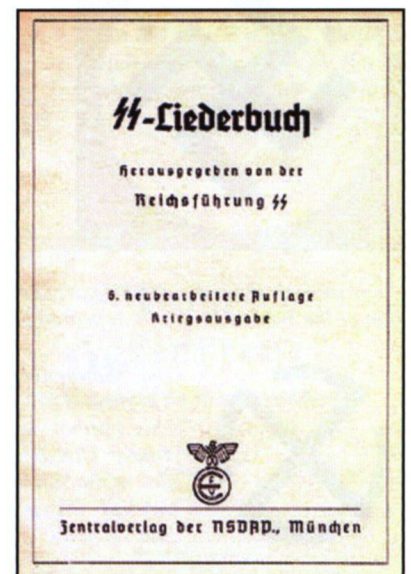
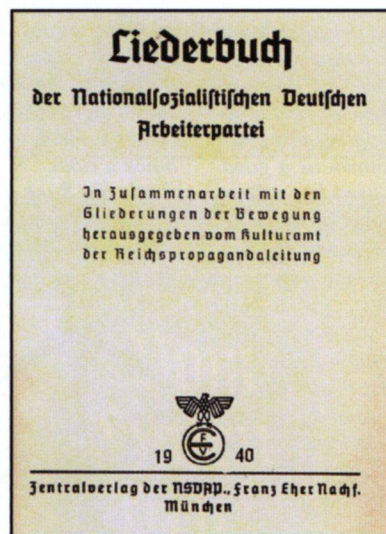
The "**Opfer Rune**" symbolized self sacrifice and was used i.e. to commemorate the Nazi Party members killed in the 1923 Munich Putsch.

The "**Eif Rune**" represented zeal and enthusiasm. It was the early insignia of the hand-selected adjutants of Adolf Hitler.

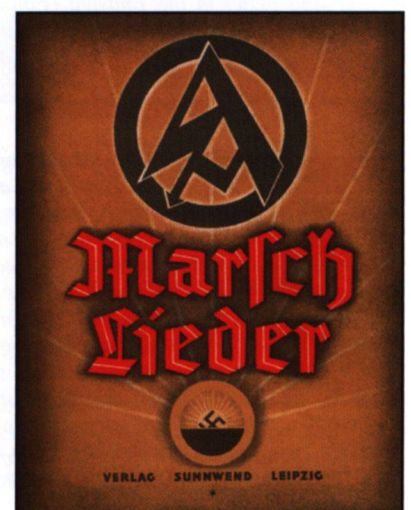
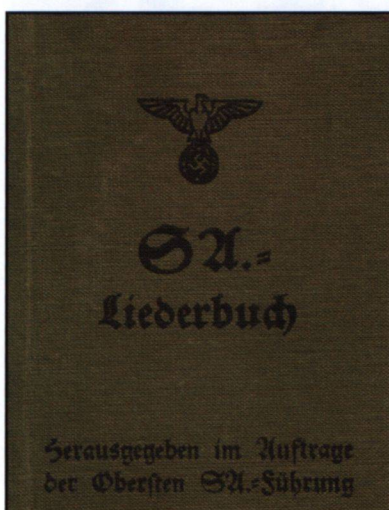


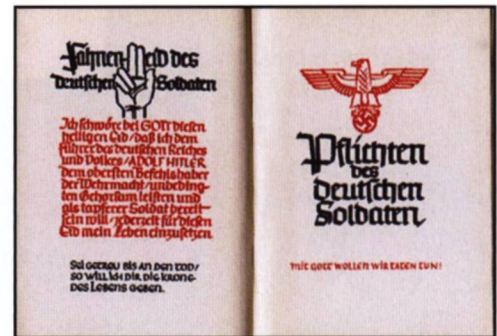
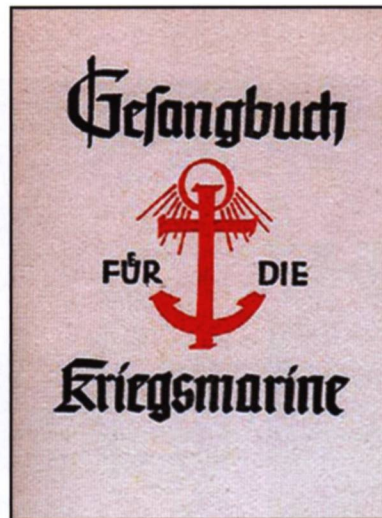
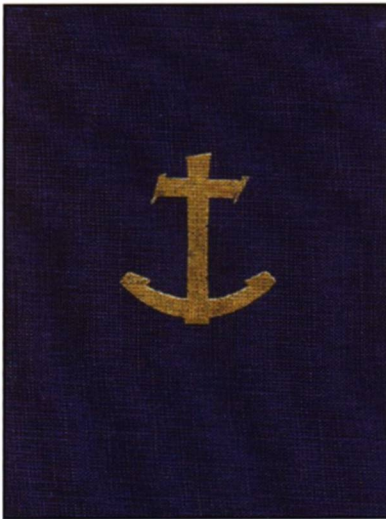
Third Reich songbooks

The singing of songs was regarded as very important. The lyrics extol the glories of the Reich, the Führer, the Nazi Party and the beauty of the German fatherland. At the same time other songs existed that threatened destruction to the enemies of the Reich (i.e. bombs on England) and also Germany's racial enemies. Nearly every Nazi organization published their own songbooks: the NSDAP, the SA, SS, Hitler Youth, BdM, NSBO, NS-Frauenschaft, Reich Labor Service (RAD), Luftwaffe, Wehrmacht, Kriegsmarine, etc. Many of these songs were intended to unite the faithful and strengthen their commitment to the regime. Other, unpublished songs were used in concentration camps as a means of further dehumanization and demoralization of the inmates. Many camps, such as the KL Buchenwald and KL Treblinka, had special songs of their own. Inmates were forced to sing as they marched to and from forced labor. They were also accompanied by music on their way to executions. The Third Reich songbooks presented here are a selection of the variety of songbooks that were published.

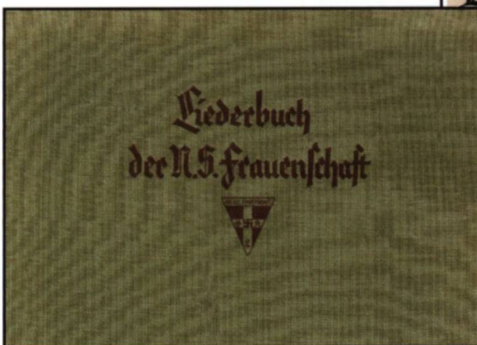


The pictures above show the official **SS-Liederbuch** (SS songbook), published by order of the SS Reich Leadership and a **Liederbuch der Nationalsozialistischen Deutschen Arbeiterpartei** (songbook of the NSDAP), both published by Central Publishing House of the NSDAP, Franz Eher, Nachf. in Munich. Below are two rare early **SA** songbooks, both published in 1933 when the brownshirts were still under the command of Stabschef Ernst Röhm. The **SS-Liederbuch** and the **SA-Liederbuch** are very well illustrated.

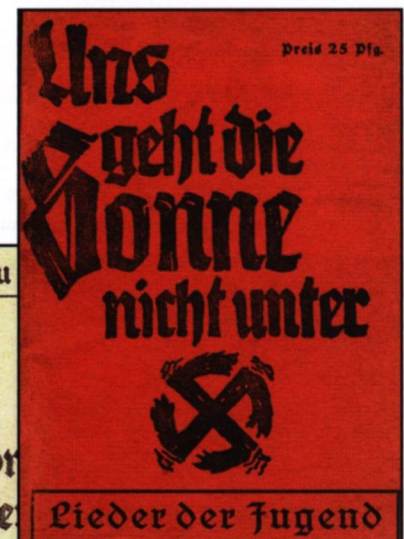
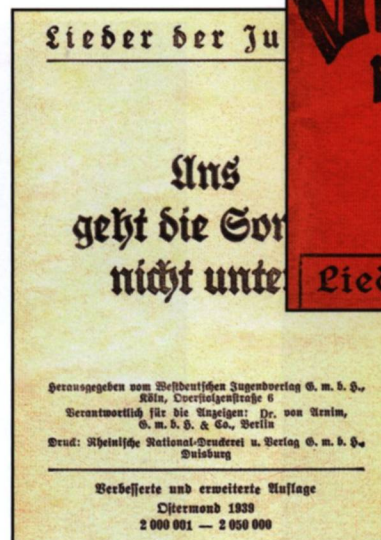
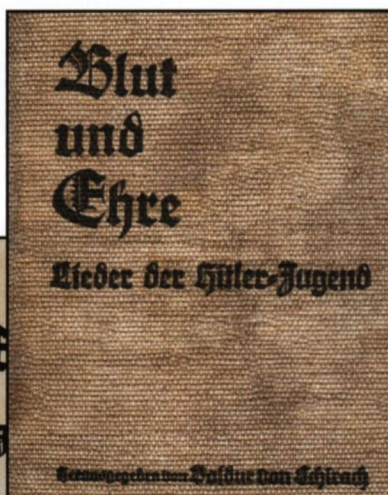
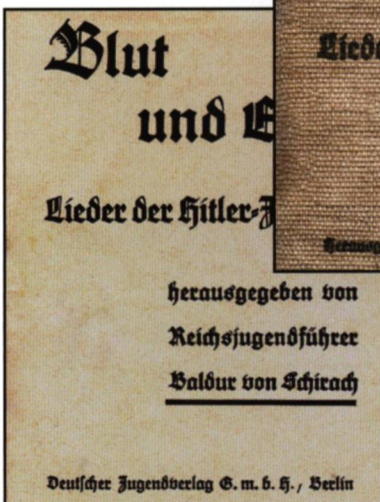


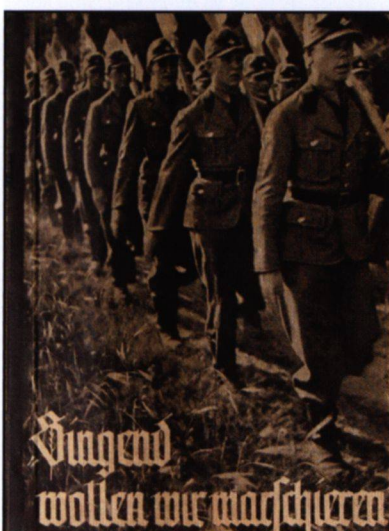
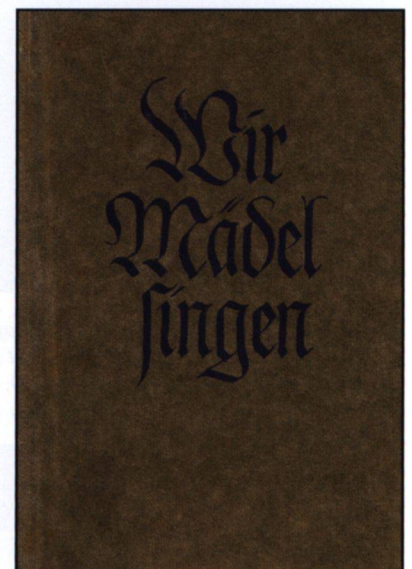
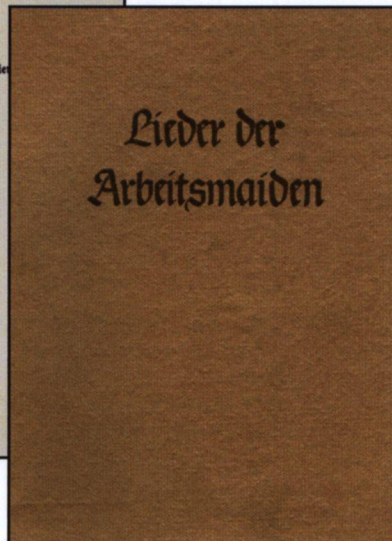
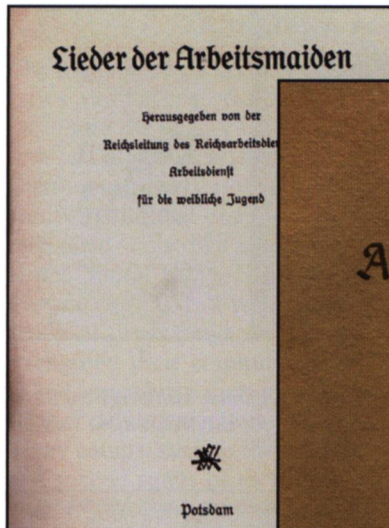


Rare Kriegsmarine songbook with excellent illustrations, below is one for the Wehrmacht soldier.



Above: Liederbuch der NS-Frauenschaft, official songbook of the organization for women in the Third Reich. Below left to right: Blut und Ehre (Blood And Honor) and Uns geht die Sonne nicht unter (The Sun Never Sets For Us). Both were official songbooks for the Hitler Youth, published small in size to make them fit into the pocket of a Hitler Youth uniform.





top row:

Lieder der Arbeitsmaiden (Songs Of The Labor Maidens), a songbook of "weiblicher Arbeitsdienst (Female Labor Service).

center row:

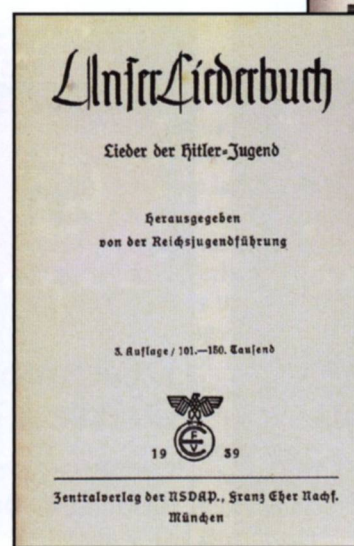
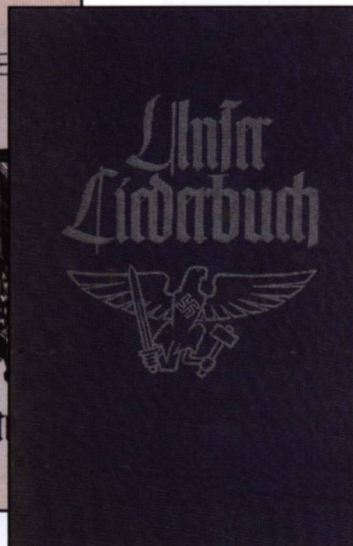
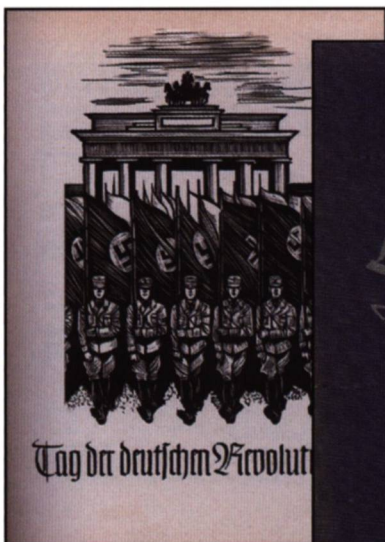
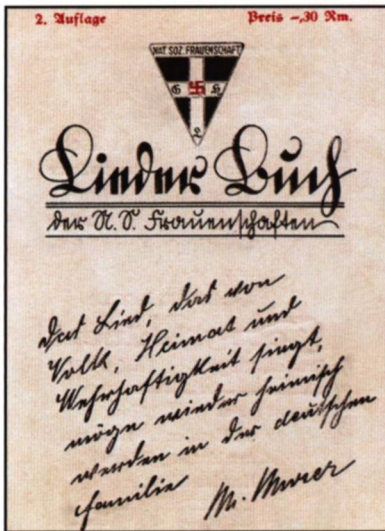
Wir Mädels singen (We The Girls Are Singing), songbook of the BdM (Bund Deutscher Mädels), the female part of the Hitler Youth. Both books contain excellent illustrations.

bottom left:

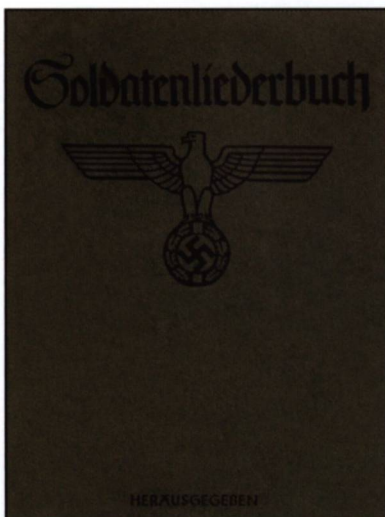
Singend wollen wir marschieren (We Sing While We Are Marching), a songbook of the Reichsarbeitsdienst (RAD or Reich Labor Service).

bottom right:

Sturm- und Kampfliederbuch der NSDAP a songbook with Nazi party songs.



top left and center: *Liederbuch der NS-Frauensschaften*, songbook of the Third Reich women's organization under the leadership of Gertrud Scholz-Klink. Top right: *Liederbuch der Kriegsmarine* (Nazi Navy Songbook). Center row: *Unser Liederbuch - Lieder der Hitler-Jugend* (Our Songbook - Songs Of The Hitler Youth) with very artful illustrations. Below are three Wehrmacht songbooks, from left to right: *Soldatenliederbuch* (Soldier's Songbook), *Liederbuch der Wehrmacht* (Wehrmacht Songbook), *Nur Für Landser* (Only For Soldier).



Die Sammlung Rehse (The Rehse Collection)

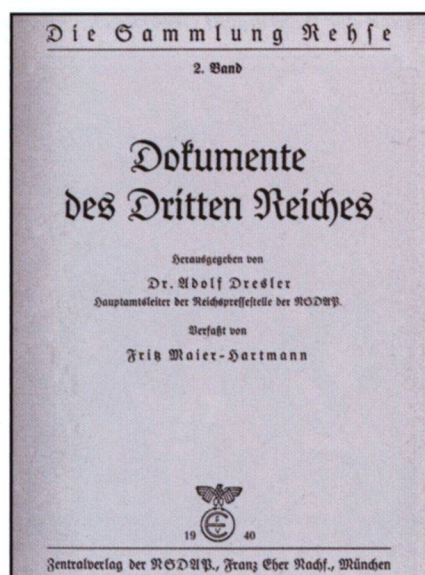
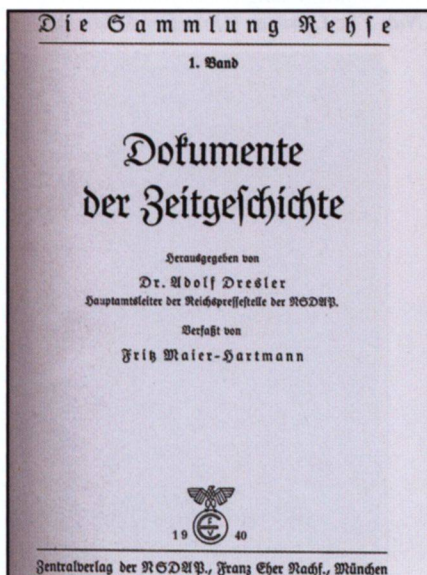
The professional photographer Friedrich Joseph Maria Rehse (1870-1952) began in 1914 to collect newspaper clippings, propaganda posters, photos, periodicals and books and planned to open a museum about World War One. He abandoned this plan in 1918 but continued to collect election posters of the NSDAP, the Communists and other parties and a variety of other material which was incorporated into the "Archiv für Zeitgeschichte und Publizistik" (Archive of Contemporary History And Journalism). In 1929 the NSDAP bought the collection and from 1935 on the Rehse Collection belonged to the "Museum für Zeitgeschichte" (Museum Of Contemporary History) in the Münchener Residenz (Munich Residence). In 1940 Dr. Adolf Dressler, Hauptamtsleiter der Reichspressestelle der NSDAP (Leader of the Reich Press Office of the Nazi Party) published these two books which contain hundreds of photos, pictures, posters, etc. of Rehse's collection! There are many photos of the very early Nazi days 1921 to 1926. The books were published in 1940 by the Central Publishing House of the NSDAP, Franz Eher Nachf. in Munich. The size of both books is 5 x 7-1/2 inch, volume one has 376 pages and volume two 576 pages. The Nazi party's activities (and the activities of the NSDAP's enemies, Communists and Socialists until 1933) during the years 1921 to 1939 is documented in great detail. Many of the pictures were drawn by Goebbels' cartoonist, Mjöltnir. These books are a sought after reference today.



above and below left: Volume I Dokumente der Zeitgeschichte (Documents Of Contemporary History)

above and below right: Volume II Dokumente des Dritten Reiches (Documents Of The Third Reich)

The two cover photos above are copyrighted material of www.usmbooks.com and are used with their permission.





Advertisement of the **Zentralverlag der NSDAP, Franz Eher Nachf. in Munich**: "The conventional publications of the National Socialist Movement are published by the Central Publishing House of the NSDAP, Franz Eher Nachf. München"

Franz Eher Nachfolger GmbH is the official name of the Central Publishing House of the NSDAP, often simply called Eher-Verlag. In December 1920 the Nazi Party bought the publishing house for RM 115,000. A bookstore was included in the deal and also taken over. Max Amann was appointed the leader of the publishing house on April 4, 1922.

The Eher publishing house was located in the Schellinghöfen (Schellingstraße / Barerstraße) in München-Schwabing. The first NSDAP headquarters was located just across the street, in Schellingstraße number 50. After 1945 the Eher-Verlag was dissolved and the government of Bavaria gave the area to the Axel-Springer publishing house, publisher of one of the biggest newspapers in postwar Germany. The area has been converted into a residential neighborhood in the mid-1990s. The Central Publishing House Franz Eher Nachf. had its head office in Munich. Later branches were founded in Berlin (from January 1933 on), Wien (Vienna) and other branches in Munich. The publishing house kept expanding until it was regarded as the largest Press trust worldwide in the early 1940s. The leader of the Eher publishing house, Reichsleiter (Reich Leader) Max Amann was in full control of the economical side of the German press. This created an ongoing rivalry with Otto Dietrich, Reichspressechef der NSDAP (Reich Press Leader of the Nazi Party) and Reichspropagan-



After the outbreak of the war the **Franz Eher Verlag** offered a special service: books, already packed as fieldpost packages could be ordered directly from the NSDAP publishing house to be sent as a gift to a German soldier at the front.

damminister Dr. Joseph Goebbels who both had their competences regarding publications in Nazi Germany. Many smaller publishing houses were bought by the NSDAP in the 1930s and absorbed into the Central Publishing House. Besides that three large groups of publishers formed a union with the Eher-Verlag: the Standarte-Verlags- und Druckerei-GmbH (in which all 70 Gau newspaper publishers were united), the Herold-Verlagsanstalt GmbH (in which the non-Nazi publishing houses that the NSDAP bought were united) and the Europa-Verlags-GmbH (for foreign publishing houses who published for the Nazi Party). The best known Franz-Eher-Verlag publications are Adolf Hitler's "Mein Kampf", the SS periodical "Das Schwarze Korps" and Nazi periodicals and newspapers such as "Der Angriff", "Illustrierter Beobachter", "Nationalsozialistische Monatshefte", "Akademischer Beobachter", "Unser Wille und Weg", "Der SA-Mann", "Die Brennessel", "Nationalsozialistische Partei-Korrespondenz" and the "Völkischer Beobachter", among many others and hundreds, if not thousands of books that were published by the Nazi publishing house from 1920 to 1945.



Aus Adolf Hitlers Heimat

(From Adolf Hitler's Homeland)

This 6-1/4 x 9 inch, 128 page soft cover photo book was written by Albert Reich and published in 1933 by the Zentralverlag. Hitler's opponents pretended that he is not of German nationality. This book was published to prove that they were wrong. Hitler was born in Austria, part of Germany at the times of the Holy Roman Empire of German Nations. Therefore he had to be considered a German. This book deals a lot about his ancestors, the place where he was born and raised, the village where his father was from, the cemeteries where his family members are buried, even a photo of the good old family friend who held Hitler's father when he died.

Far left: period advertising for this book.

Racial Studies and Anti-Semitism

Anti-Semitism was one of the key elements of the National Socialist ideology. Point four of the 25 points, drafted in 1920 by Gottfried Feder, which then became the official NSDAP programme, declared the Jew as a foreign body. Point 4 in the NSDAP programme reads:

"Staatsbürger kann nur sein, wer Volksgenosse ist. Volksgenosse kann nur sein, wer deutschen Blutes ist, ohne Rücksichtnahme auf Konfession. Kein Jude kann daher Volksgenosse sein." (Only a fellow countryman can be a citizen. Only those of German blood can be fellow countrymen, regardless of their confession. Therefore a Jew can never be a fellow countryman).

The Nazis also blamed the Jews who worked in the media business to spread lies and misinformation and demanded a strictly "German" press. Point 23 of the NSDAP programme demands that all editors (and employees in general) of German newspapers have to be "Volksgenossen". Point 4 of the programme stated that a Jew is not a "Volksgenosse" and therefore shall no longer work in the newspaper business.

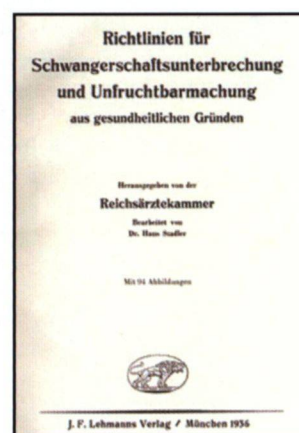
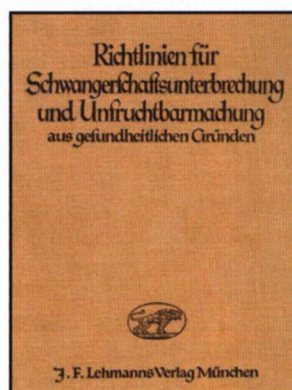
After the NSDAP under the leadership of Adolf Hitler became the elected government of Germany new racial laws were ratified. The first racial law was passed on July 14, 1933 - the *"Gesetz zur Verhütung erbkranken Nachwuchses"* (law to prevent birth of hereditary diseased children) allowed the sterilization of mentally ill men and women and also repeat felons. Another law was passed on September 15, 1935 - the *"Gesetz zum Schutze des deutschen Blutes und der deutschen Ehre"* (law to protect German Blood and German Honor). This law declared marriages between Jews and non-Jews illegal in Germany. Those who broke this law faced hard punishment with long prison terms. The so called "Blutschutzgesetz" played a big role in the isolation of the Jews in Germany.

With these laws in effect, anti-Semitism was perfectly legal in the Third Reich and a wide variety of anti-Semitic books were published in Nazi Germany. There were different kinds of anti-Semitic books. First there were the strictly scientific books, written by doctors and scientists who examined the differences between the superior "Aryan" race, the "inferior Jewish" race and other races. Other books, in many cases well illustrated with lots of photos, showed just the "superior" Nordic race. A very good example are the photo books published by one of the best photographers in the Third Reich: Erna Lendvai-Dircksen. Well known for his artful drawings of Nordic men, women and children and, since the start of World War Two, pictures of heroic soldiers, is Wolfgang Willrich. Other books concentrated just on the Jewish race. In these books the Jews were usually presented in the most negative way. Then there was anti-Semitic training material for the SS, the Hitler Youth and other Third Reich organizations, usually published by their own publishing houses. These publications contained a more obvious anti-Semitism than the "scientific" racial study books but still in a moderate way. Yet another group of books showed an open hate against the Jews. The illustrations showed ugly Jews and presented them in the most unpleasant way. They were described as the evil of mankind, compared with all kinds of diseases and unpleasant forms of animal life.

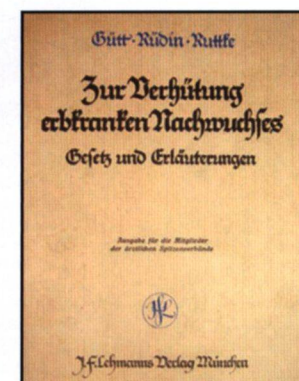
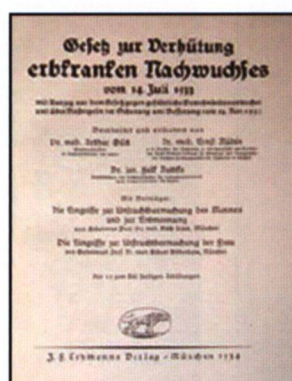
Julius Streicher's *Stürmer* publishing house in Nürnberg published some of the crudest anti-Semitic books in the

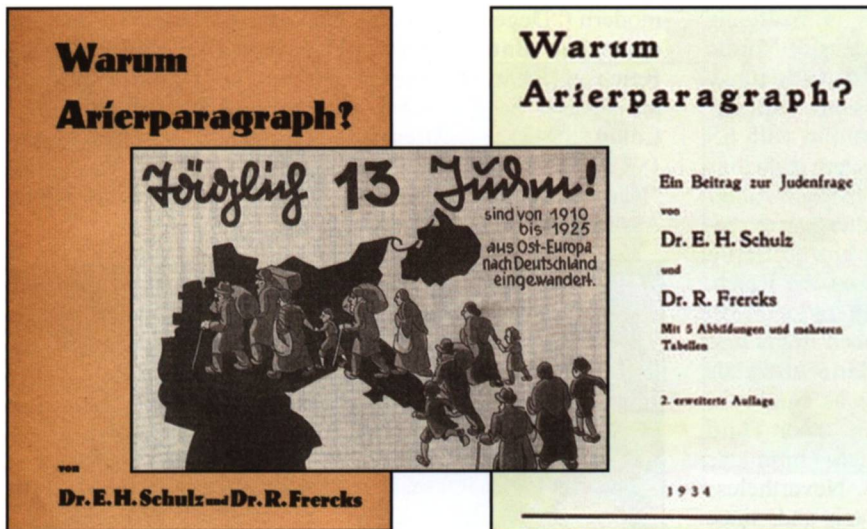
Third Reich. He was also publisher of an extremely anti-Jewish periodical with the same title. The motto of the *Stürmer* publishing house was "Die Juden sind unser Unglück" (The Jews Are Our Misfortune), printed in big letters on the front page. Each issue of the *Stürmer* contained a full page of anti-Jewish cartoons by Fips. His real name was Philip Rupprecht, and from 1924 on until February 1945 he has been the caricaturist of Julius Streicher's paper. He also made the caricatures for the extremely anti-Jewish books *"Der Giftpilz"* (The Poisonous Mushroom) and *"Trau keinem Fuchs auf grüner Heid und keinem Jud bei seinem Eid"* (Trust No Fox On The Green Meadow Or A Jew Under Oath). Philip Rupprecht or Fips created a "stereotypical Jew": unshaven, with a big "Jewish" nose and with bulging eyes, in most cases either mean or greedy looking.

It is nearly impossible to present all anti-Semitic Third Reich books but the following pages are meant to give an overview on what was published back then, ranging from racial study to crude anti-Semitism. The SS published anti-Jewish books, too, published by the SS owned Nordland publishing house as well as by Central Publishing House of the NSDAP, Franz Eher. A selection of these books can be seen in the SS chapter in this book, starting at page 104.



These two 7x10 inch hardcover books, *"Richtlinien für die Schwangerschaftsunterbrechung und Unfruchtbarmachung aus gesundheitlichen Gründen"* (Guidelines For Abortion And Sterilization Because Of Health Reasons) and *"Zur Verhütung erbkranken Nachwuchses"* (For The Prevention Of Birth Of Hereditary Diseased Children) were published in 1934 and 1936 by Lehmanns Verlag in Munich. They explain the 1933 and 1935 Nazi laws on abortion and sterilization like few other Nazi books. These laws eventually led to the "Euthanasia" program that was launched in the Third Reich.





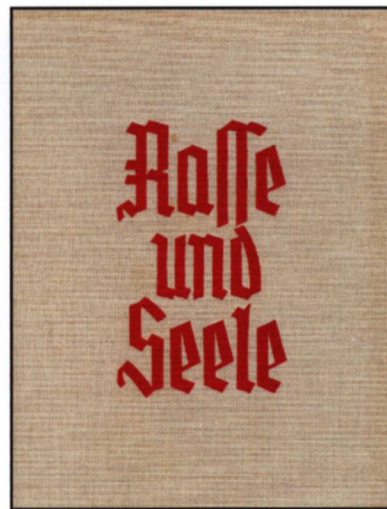
Warum Arierparagraph? (Why The Aryan Law?)

This 54-page booklet is a summary of the law, passed to drive the Jews out of the professions. It was written by Dr. E.H. Schulz and Dr. R. Frercks and published in 1934 by Verlag Neues Volk in Berlin. It contains several charts and illustrations, showing how the Jews came into Germany (the illustration on the left says 13 Jews, coming from Eastern Europe, arrived in Germany every day between 1910 and 1925). The booklet explains how the Jew gained more and more control and were over-represented in many populations and professions. The authors come to the conclusion that Adolf Hitler saved the German Reich from a takeover by the Jews. The book claims that the Jews are treated well but that

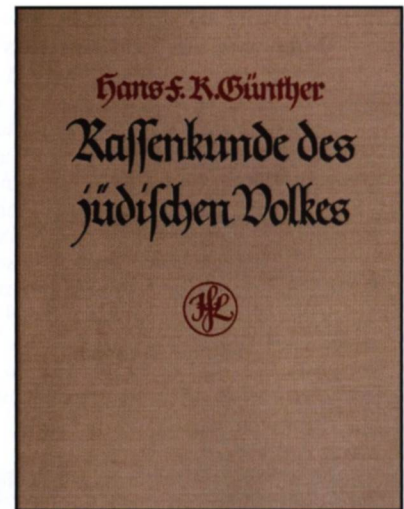
they had to be stopped. An interesting example of an early Third Reich anti-Semitic publication. Below are some more examples of original Third Reich racial study books.



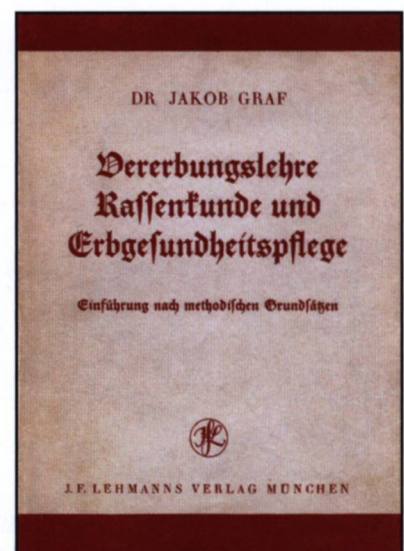
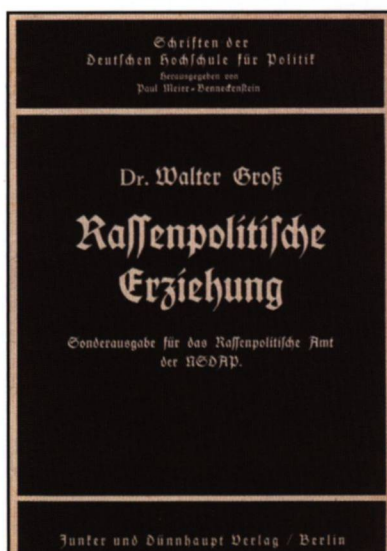
above: "The Jewish Uprising", 1937
below: "Racial Political Education"



above: "Race And Soul", 1933
below: "Racial Care In People's State"



above: "Racial Theory Of The Jewish People"; below: "Racial Studies, etc."

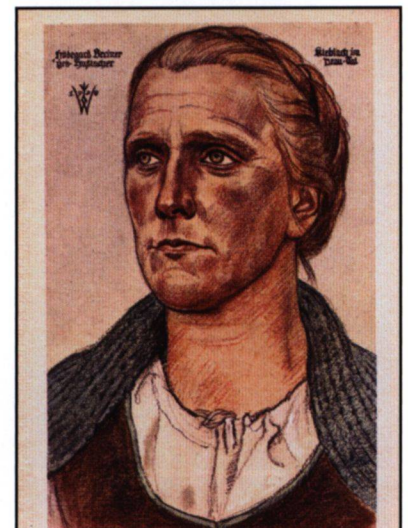
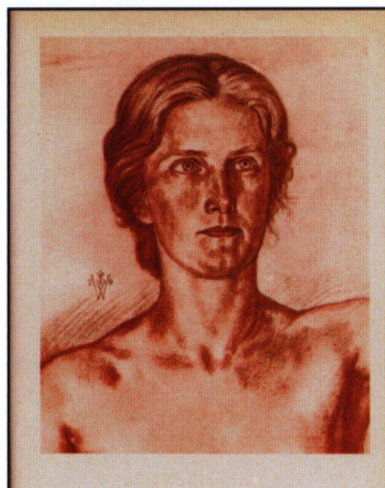
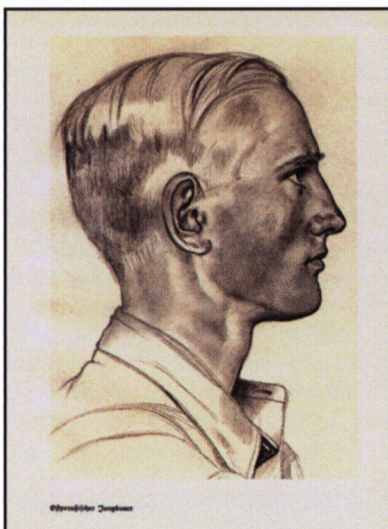
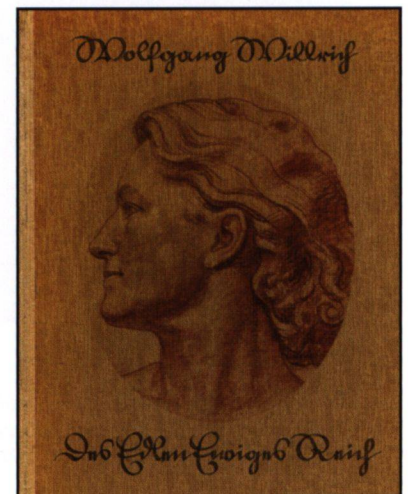
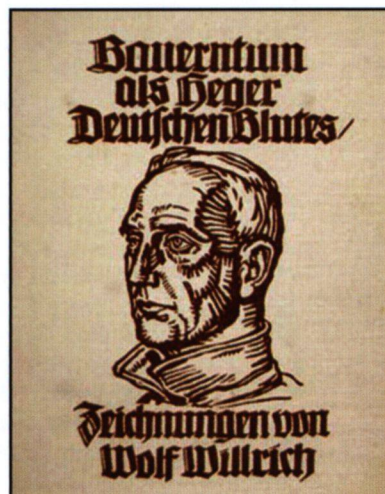
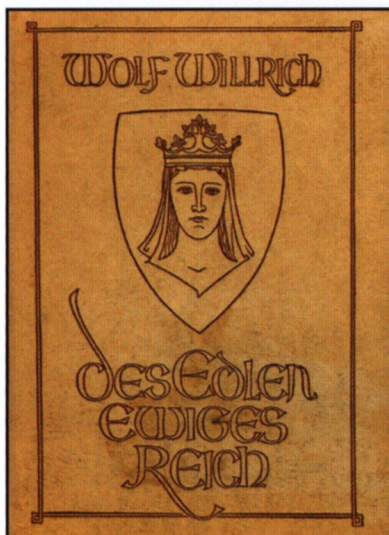


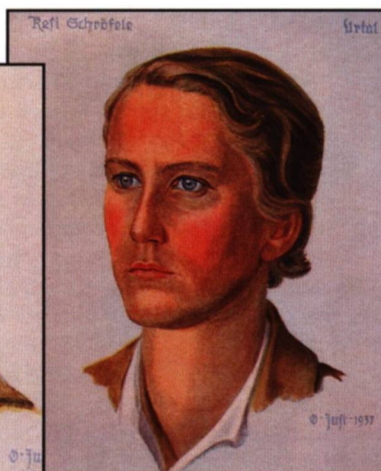
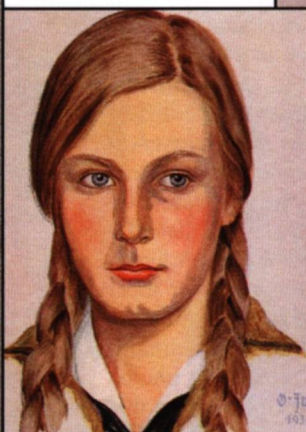
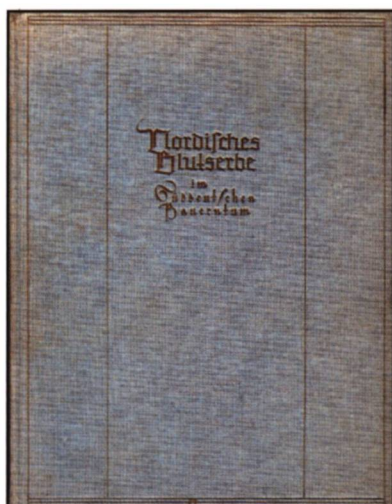
One of the best known Third Reich artists is Wolfgang Willrich (1897-1948). His specialty were portraits of Nordic (Aryan) farmers; men, women and children. He made many drawings for Walter Groß in the "Rassepolitisches Amt der NSDAP". Heinrich Himmler published a portfolio with SS men, drawn by Willrich. His favorite subject were drawings of Nordic men and women and, after Reichsbauernführer (leader of the Nazi farming organization) Walter Darre recognized his talent, he hired Willrich, brought him to Berlin and made him draw Nordic farmers throughout the Reich. Until then Willrich's art has been published only frequently in some periodicals. Now his works were published in his first books: "**Aus deutschem Bauerntum**" and "**Bauerntum als Heger Deutschen Blutes**". Even though he was employed by Darre he never joined the NSDAP or any other Third Reich organization. He also refused Heinrich Himmler's offer to become an honor member of the SS. Nevertheless Willrich made many portraits of high rank Nazis and, since the outbreak of the war, portraits of German war heroes, such as Field Marshal Erwin Rommel or Luftwaffe ace Werner Mölders. These portraits were printed as postcards and published in large numbers. Other books that were either published by Wolfgang Willrich or which contain his drawings are: "**Säuberung des Kunsttempels**" (1938) a book against

modern ("Degenerate") art, "**Nordisches Blutserbe im süd-deutschen Bauerntum**" (1938) and "**Des Edlen Ewiges Reich**" (1939). His portraits were also published in war propaganda books such as "**Feuer und Farbe**" (Fire And Color / 1943) and "**Dienende Herzen**" (Hearts That Serve/ 1942), a book on the so called "Blitzmädel", the "Nachrichtenhelferinnen" (Female Communications Assistants) in the Wehrmacht.



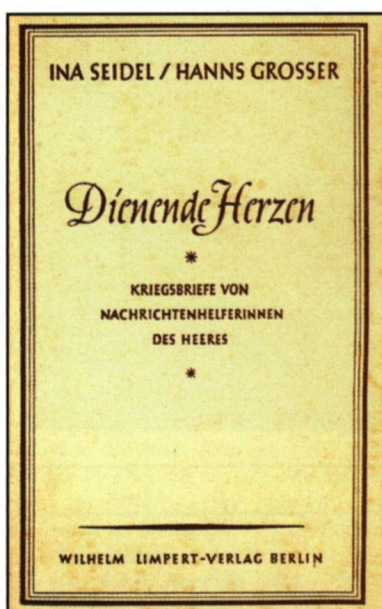
General Heinz Guderian, the father of the Blitzkrieg (above left) and "Desert Fox" Field Marshal Erwin Rommel (above right), dated 1941 and 1942 by Wolfgang Willrich.





Nordisches Blutserbe im süddeutschen Bauerntum

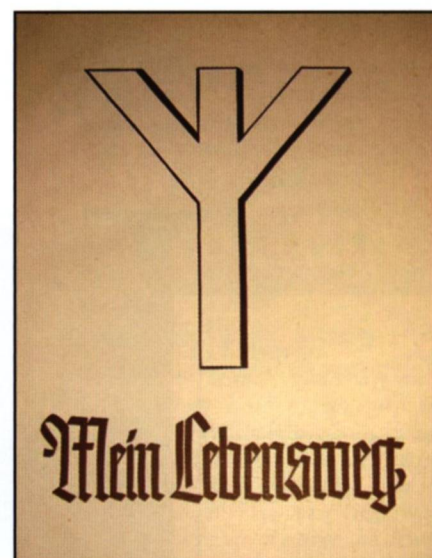
This 7 x 9 inch hardcover book was published in 1938 by Verlag Bruckmann in Munich. The title translates "Nordic Blood Lines Among Southern German Farmers". The book has very little text, including a preface by Reich Minister of farming, Walter Darre. There are 64 full page portraits of Nordic looking German farmers from the southern part of the German Reich. Half of the portraits are in full color, they were drawn by Wolfgang Willrich and Oskar Just.



Dienende Herzen (Hearts That Serve) is a 5-1/4 x 8-1/4 inch hardcover book with 176 pages, written by Ina Seidel and Hanns Grosser. It was published in 1942 by Wilhelm Limpert Verlag in Berlin. The book contains patriotic wartime letters written by "Nachrichtenhelferinnen", the so called "Blitzmädel", the female helpers in the Wehrmacht communication system. The portraits of some of these "Blitzmädel" in this book were also drawn by Wolfgang Willrich. Well known are Willrich's portraits of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel and Luftwaffe ace Werner Mölders, a lot less people know about the portraits in this book.



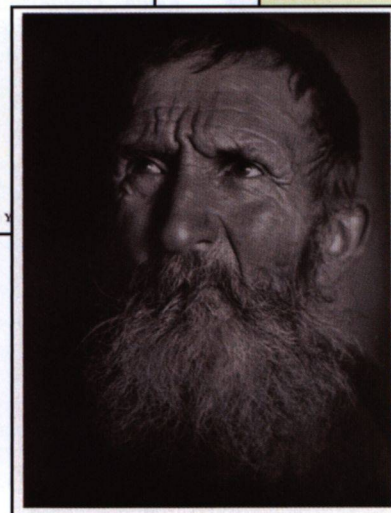
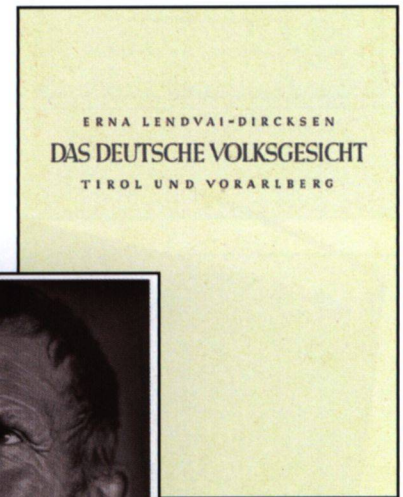
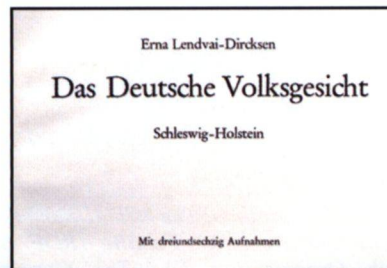
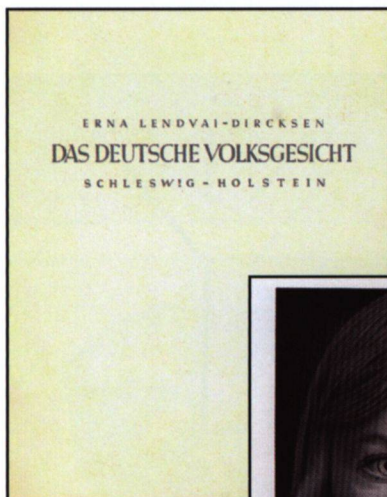
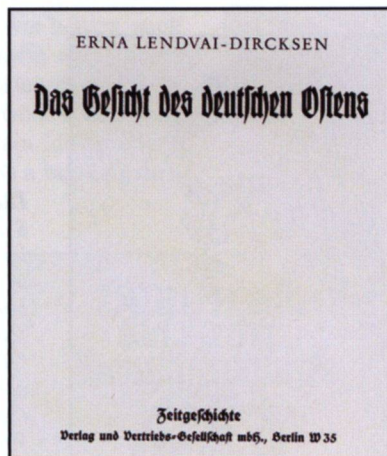
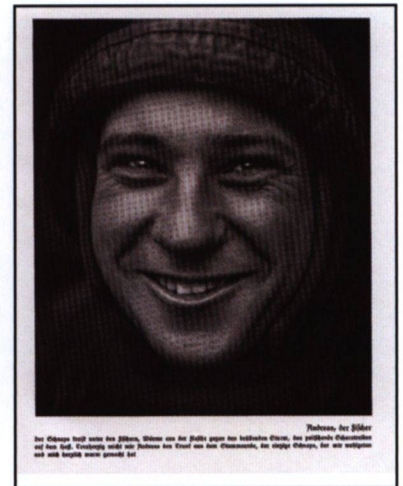
Unser Familienbuch (The Book Of Our Family) was published by the Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei (NSDAP) in cooperation with the Rassenpolitisches Amt der NSDAP (Office For Racial Affairs Of The NSDAP) and the Reichsbund Deutsche Familie (RDF or Reich Organization For The German Family). "Unser Familienbuch" was meant to be a guide for the German family to follow the National Socialist rules regarding purity of blood, involvement in Nazi organizations, etc. It was also meant to be a remembrance book for future generations in this family. **Mein Lebensweg** (The Path Of My Life) had the same purpose, only that it was documenting the path or career of a single individual in Nazi Germany. "Mein Lebensweg" was published in 1938 by the Nazi Ordensburg Vogelsang in cooperation with Dr. Robert Ley and presented on the last Reich Party Days in Nuremberg. The preface is written

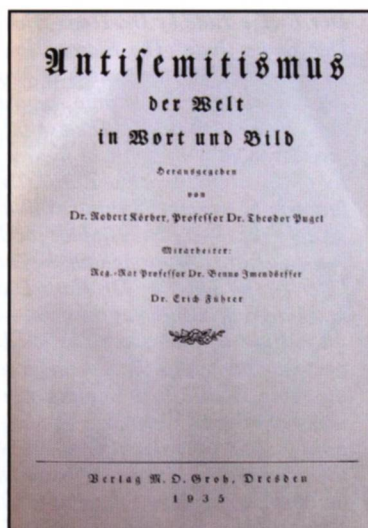


by Reichsorganisationsleiter Dr. Ley. This extremely rare 140 pages book has Nazi symbols on almost every page. The female member of the Ordensburg could fill in her entire life in Nazi Germany, from birth to death - starting with a kind of family tree, then JM, BDM, RAD, NS-Frauenschaft and "prep time" to become a wife and mother. There also was space for entries for up to eight children (which would have meant the Mother's Cross in gold!). This scarce book concludes with the death certificate. Once filled out it would have been a comprehensive remembrance book for future generations from someone who lived her life for Adolf Hitler and the National Socialist movement.

Erna Lendvai-Dircksen (1883-1962)

She was a well known photographer in the Third Reich. She mainly focused on portraits of Germanic, Nordic "Aryan" faces. Lendvai-Dircksen traveled throughout the entire German Reich and nordic countries such as Norway and published her photographs in hardcover books with titles such as *Das Deutsche Volksgesicht* (The Face Of The German People - several volumes on the different Gaue / Districts in Germany were published), *Das Gesicht des Deutschen Ostens* (The Face Of The German East) and *Das Germanische Volksgesicht* (The Germanic Face Of The People). Most of these books were published by Gauverlag Bayreuth. Besides her racial study photo books she also published a book in 1938 with 95 portraits of workers at the famous Henschel aircraft factories with the title *Arbeit formt das Gesicht* (Labor Forms The Face). The most sought after Lendvai-Dircksen book today is her book on the Reichsautobahn, *Reichsautobahn - Werk und Mensch* (Reich Motorways - Deed And Human), published in two editions (1937 and 1942) by Gauverlag Bayreuth with photos of the Autobahn and its workers. Her book and other Third Reich books on this subject can be seen in the Reichsautobahn chapter starting on page 149.





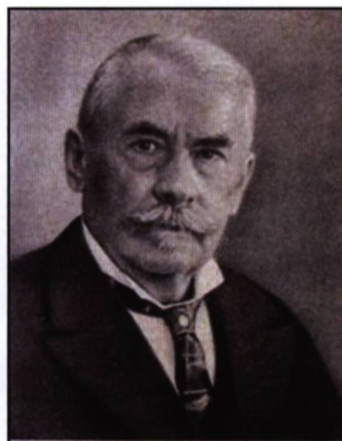
Antisemitismus der Welt in Wort und Bild

(Anti-Semitism Of The World In Word And Pictures)

This 9-1/2 x 11-1/2 inch, 326 page hardcover book contains countless photos, illustrations, maps and statistics on the history of anti-Semitism and hate against Jewry worldwide. It was written by Prof. Dr. Theodor Pugel and published in 1935 by Verlag M. D. Groh in Dresden, Germany. The big and heavy book is one of the most comprehensive original Third Reich publications about the history of anti-Semitism and the "Jewish danger for the civilized peoples worldwide". The book was dedicated to Julius Streicher.

Handbuch der Judenfrage by Theodor Fritsch (Handbook Of The Jewish Question)

This 5 x 7 inch, 562 page hardcover book is one of the most important anti-Semitic publications published in Germany between 1900 and 1945. It was written by Theodor Fritsch and his publications did much to influence the popular German opinion against Jews in the late 19th and early 20th century. He was a believer in the absolute superiority of the German Nordic Race. In 1896, Fritsch published his most famous work, The "Handbuch der Judenfrage" which leveled a number of conspiratorial charges at European Jews and called upon Germans to refrain from intermingling with them. The book was read by millions and was in its 49th edition by 1944. The ideas espoused by the work greatly influenced Adolf Hitler and the National Socialists during their rise to power after World War One.



Theodor Fritsch (1838 - 1933)



Rassesieg in Wien

(Racial Victory In Vienna)

A rare 8x10-1/2 inch hardcover book by Dr. Robert Körber, published in 1939 by the publishing company of the University in Vienna. The 310-page book is about the history of the Jews in Austria and how Vienna (Wien) was able to declare victory over the Jews, only one year after the annex of Austria. The book is filled with photos, copies of documents and illustrations. The two pictures on the left are subtitled "Das hässlichste Volk auf dieser Welt" (the ugliest people on earth).



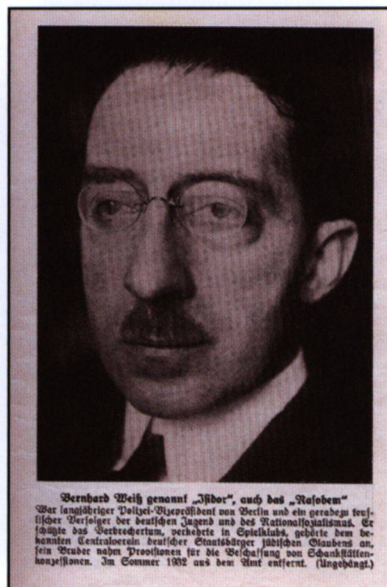
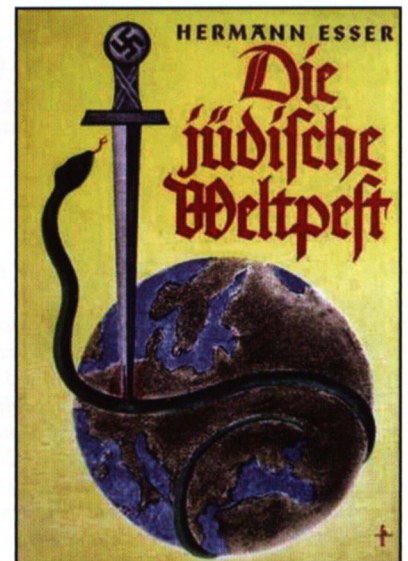
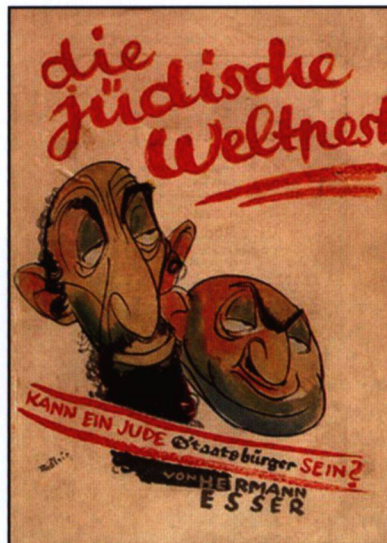


Der Ewige Jude by Dr. Hans Diebow (The Eternal Jew)

Der Ewige Jude (The Eternal Jew) was an anti-Semitic exhibition that first opened in the German museum in Munich in November 1937 and ended in January 1938. The exhibition then moved to Vienna from August thru October 1938 and then from November 1938 thru January 1938 to Berlin. The exhibit showed photographs pointing out the typical "Jewish" features especially of political figures as well as stars from the movie and show business and a lot of so called Entartete Kunst (Degenerate Art) of Jewish sculptors and painters. It was the largest pre-war anti-Semitic exhibition in Nazi Germany. The exhibit attracted nearly 500,000 visitors. In 1940 Fritz Hippler produced a movie of the same title, consistently presenting the Jew as a parasite throughout the entire movie. The 6-3/4 x 9-3/4 inch, 128 page soft cover book "Der Ewige Jude" by Dr. Hans Diebow was published in 1938 by Zentralverlag der NSDAP and is as anti-Semitic as the exhibit and movie of the same title mentioned above. The 265 photos in this book introduce the Jew as a foreign, swarthy, hook-nosed, untidily bearded, sullen presence that clogs the teeming streets of middle Europe. They haggle, squabble over food at the table, hoard their wealth, conceal it from tax collectors, and grow sleek and fat at the expense of good Germans. Their religion and culture are seen as cabalistic sources of secret powers. The first chapter tries to explain the origins of the Jewish nose, other chapters give many examples of Jews in high positions in politics, in the show business as well as in economy, industry and the financial world. The book has to be considered as one of the most anti-Semitic Third Reich books and few copies have survived the de-Nazification after 1945.

Die jüdische Weltpest by Hermann Esser (The Jewish World Plague)

Most sources say that this rare book was published by the NSDAP Central Publishing House Franz Eher in 1939 but actually it was first published in 1927. The picture on the far right shows the cover of the 1939 hardcover edition, the second picture is from the 1927 soft cover edition. The author, Hermann Esser (1900-1981) was one of Adolf Hitler's first comrades, he entered the Nazi party in 1920, became the editor of the Nazi paper "Völkischer Beobachter" and a Nazi member of the Reichstag. In the early history of the party, he was Hitler's de facto deputy. Esser was an effective public speaker and was the Nazi party's first chief of propaganda. After the Beer Hall Putsch fiasco he was influential in the reorganization of the party and from 1929 to 1933 he was the party's leader in Munich's city council.



Juden sehen Dich an by Johann von Leers (Jews Are Looking At You)

This seldom seen 6 x 8-1/2 inch, 96 page soft cover book is divided into six chapters, each one of them deals about one typical negative Jewish characteristic (lying, betraying, criminal financial operations, corruption, decomposition, etc.), illustrated with lots of photos of Jews who, from the Nazi point of view, fit into these categories (the photo on the left i.e shows the Jew Bernhard "Isidor" Weiss who was Police Chief of Berlin prior to the Nazi seizure of power). Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Gauleiter of Berlin, nicknamed him "The Nose"! In the even more rare 1st edition many of the photos are commented "ungehängt" (Not Executed Yet!), this was removed in later editions! The author Leers explains this in his foreword: "for the world to see how human the German people treated these criminal parasites we have added this comment to the photos. The Jews would have faced a much harder punishment for their crimes in other countries!"

The anti-Semitic Third Reich literature did not only focus on the Jews living in Nazi Germany. The "Jewish problem" was regarded a global issue and therefore the National Socialists monitored Jewish activities and documented Jewish history outside of Nazi Germany in the rest of the world. It is not the purpose of this book to judge how many of the publications on Jews living outside the German Third Reich were based on facts and how much was just anti-Semitic propaganda. Here are some examples of original Nazi era books on Jews in the USA, England, Hungary, Russia, Holland, etc.:



Top row left: **Die Juden in USA** (The Jews in USA) This hard to find anti-Semitic 7x9-3/4 inch, 64 page soft cover book contains more than 100 photos on Jews in the United States of America, of course mostly criminals, politicians or dirty ghetto Jews! Nazi publications like this one of course were at the top of the Allies list of Nazi literature that had to be destroyed after Hitler-Germany had ended in May 1945 and very few copies survived. It was written by Dr. Hans Diebow and published in 1943 by the NSDAP Central Publishing House Franz Eher Nachf. in Berlin. The photo on the front cover shows the Jewish mayor of New York, LaGuardia eating a Brat. He is one of the main characters in this book..

Top row middle left: **Der Jude an der Ostgrenze** (The Jew At The Eastern Border) A 5x7 inch, 90 page soft cover book by H. Seifert, published in 1940 by Eher Verlag with rare photos from the Jewish ghettos in Warsaw and Lublin.

Top row middle right: **Golem, Geißel der Tschechen** (Golem, Scourge Of The Czech's) This 6x8 inch, 132-page hardcover book is on the Jewish influence in the Czech Republic. It was written by Walter Jacobi and was published in 1942 by Orbis Verlag in Prag (Praha) in the annexed Czech Republic.

Top row right: **Ghetto Gijntjes**, a book on the Jews in Holland in Dutch language, published in Utrecht, Holland.

Bottom row far left: **Judenviertel Europas** (Europe's Jewish Quarters). A 8x10 inch soft cover book by Hans Hinkel, published in 1939 by Volk und Reich Verlag in Berlin on Jewry between the Baltic Sea and the Black Sea in Europe.

Bottom row middle left: **Kräfte hinter Roosevelt** (Forces Behind Roosevelt) The 6x8 inch, 190 page soft cover book by Johann von Leers was published in 1941 by Theodor Fritsch Verlag. The author claims that Jewry is pulling the strings in USA and that President Roosevelt is nothing more than their puppet.

Bottom row middle right: **Die Narren des Kaganowitsch** (Kaganowitsch's Fools) A 5-1/2x7-1/2 inch, 420-page hardcover novel on the Jews in Russia, written by Karl Miedbrodt and published in 1937 by the Verlag Blut und Boden (Blood and Soil) in Goslar.

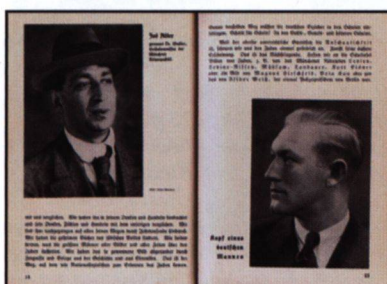
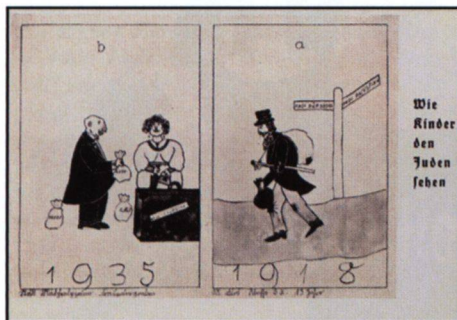
Bottom row far right: **De Joden in Nederland** (The Jews In Holland) This book was published in 1941 by a German in Dutch language. It presents the Dutch Jews in the most unpleasant way.

Publications of Julius Streicher's "Stürmer" Publishing House

Julius Streicher was born in Fleinhausen, Bayern (Bavaria) as one of nine children of the teacher Friedrich Streicher and his wife Anna. He worked as a teacher in an elementary school until he joined the German Army in 1914. During World War One (1914-1918) Streicher was awarded with the Iron Cross and had become a lieutenant when the war had ended. In 1913 Streicher married Kunigunde Roth, a baker's daughter, in Nürnberg and they had two sons, Lothar (born 1915) and Elmar (born 1918). Lothar later wrote articles for the *Stürmer*. Julius Streicher was fortunate to get back into his old teaching position, at a time when millions were thrown into unemployment. At this



Julius Streicher, Gauleiter of Franconia and publisher of the "Stürmer".



time he got his hands on his first copy of "Die Protokolle der Weisen von Zion" (the Protocols of the Wise Elders of Zion). The protocols were brought to Germany from Russia by a young College student, Alfred Rosenberg. The "Protocols" are the minutes of the first Zionist congress held in Basel, Switzerland in 1897. The work details a plan for Jewish domination over Gentiles by controlling money and using it to subvert Christian governments. Since 1919 he was active in anti-Semitic and right wing organizations. First he joined the *Schutz und Trutz Bund*, in 1920 he turned to the newly established *Deutschsozialistische Partei* (German Socialist Party). One year later, in 1921 he joined another anti-Semitic organization, the *Deutsche Werkgemeinschaft* (German Working Community). Their goal was to unite the various anti-Semitic movements. (continues page 78)



Die Judenfrage im Unterricht (The Jewish Question In Classroom Lecture)

Anti-Semitism was an important topic in every school curriculum in the Third Reich. This book, published in 1937 especially for school teachers to lecture about the Jews and what misfortune they mean for the German people. In the introduction Julius Streicher makes the following statement: "The National Socialist state requires its teachers to teach German children racial theory. For the

German people, racial theory means the Jewish problem." The teacher's manual on the Jewish problem maintains that German children have an inborn aversion to Jews that is intensified by references made to Jews in the newspapers, conversations, and songs sung by members of the SA and HJ. Inter-marriage between Germans and Jews is portrayed as unnatural because it does not follow the Nazi ideology of the natural biological order, which does not allow for intermixing. Storks mate with storks; swallows mate with swallows, etc. The Nuremberg Laws are depicted as a return to the natural order that God intended, and the Jew is thus shown as a threat to God's order.

The teacher's guide concludes with a version of world history that implicates Jews in the destruction of major civilizations such as Egypt, Persia, and Rome. Among those listed as great thinkers, whose statements about the Jews are mentioned with great admiration, the most cited and admired is Adolf Hitler. The book shows faces of Jews beside faces of Nordic looking Germans as well as some anti-Semitic children's drawings. The book suggests that pictures of Jews (which, of course, are ugly or distorted) be posted on the board next to pictures of the ideal German type. From the visual differences, other differences are inferred. "The Jews walk differently than we do. They have flat feet. They have longer arms than we do. They speak differently than we do." This book was regarded extremely dangerous material and after the Third Reich had ceased to exist, nearly every copy that was found was destroyed.

Der Stürmer Buchverlag

Nürnberg 2, Postfach 392 · Fernruf 2 70 20 · Postfachkonto Nürnberg 105

An den
Hakenkreuzbanner Verlag
und Druckerei G.m.b.H.,
M a n n h e i m - R.3,

14 / 15.

Nürnberg, den 3. Februar 1940.
Bk/N.

Sehr geehrte Herren !

In der Anlage erlauben wir uns, Ihnen ein Exemplar unserer
Neuerscheinung

Vor 50 Jahren -
Für und wider den Russenpakt
von Peter Deeg,

die in den nächsten Tagen zur Ausgabe gelangt, zu übersenden. Wir
wären Ihnen dankbar, wenn Sie sich für dieses wichtige Buch besonders
einsetzen könnten.

Über das "Für und Wider" den Russenpakt, als dieser in der
Geschichte schon einmal von entscheidender Bedeutung war, gibt der
Verfasser des bekannten Werkes "Hofjuden" eine fesselnde Dar-
stellung, die gerade für unsere Tage von besonderem Interesse ist.

Wir werden Ihre Werbemaßnahmen durch Propaganda in unserer
Zeitung weitestgehend unterstützen und bitten Sie höflich, uns
Ihren Bedarf möglichst bald aufzugeben.

Indem wir Ihnen im voraus für Ihre Unterstützung unserer
Arbeit danken, begrüßen wir Sie mit

Heil Hitler !

"Der Stürmer" - Buchverlag
Bühner

1.-20. Tausend
Alle Rechte vorbehalten
Copyright 1940 by Verlag Der Stürmer, Nürnberg
Printed in Germany Druck H. Wilmsh, Nürnberg

This is a letter of the book publishing division of the Stürmer publishing house. Most of their publications were of anti-Semitic nature. The name of the division was Stürmer Buch-Verlag. This division operated separate from the division that was responsible for the publication of the well known Stürmer periodical.

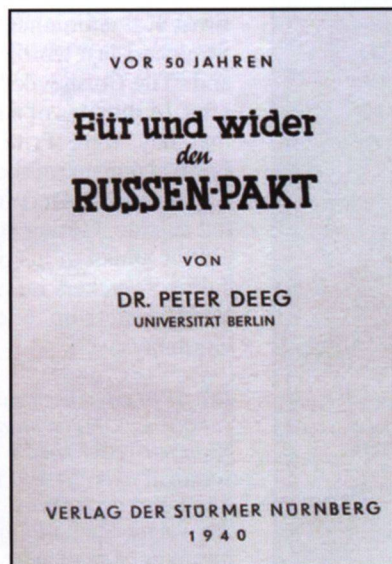
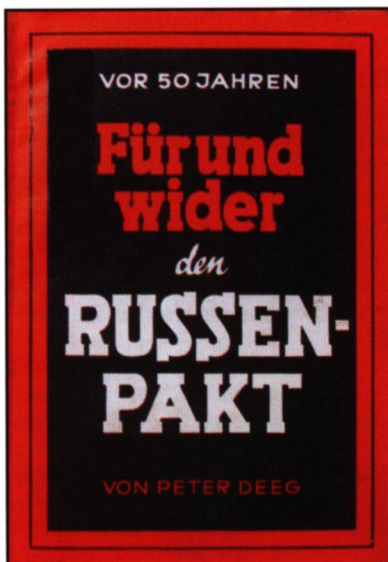
To get orders for their latest publication, a book written by Peter Deeg (see below), the publishing house sent out letters to those of whom they thought would be helpful in getting the book sold. This letter was sent on February 3, 1940 to another Nazi publishing house, the Hakenkreuzbanner (Swastika Banner) Verlag in Mannheim.

Here is a translation of the text: "Dear gentlemen! Please find enclosed to this letter a copy of our new book "Vor 50 Jahren - Für und Wider den Russenpakt". The book will be delivered to the book stores in the next days. We will be grateful for your support regarding this, we think, important book. The author of the well known book "Hofjuden" (Court Jews) gives a gripping presentation of this subject which is especially in these days of great importance. We will support your promoting efforts with propaganda in our newspaper (Der Stürmer) and would ask you to tell us as soon as possible how

many copies of the book we can deliver to you. While thanking you in advance for your support we greet you with - Heil Hitler!"

Für und Wider den Russenpakt
(Pros And Cons Of The Russian Alliance)
by Peter Deeg

The 6 x 8-1/4 inch soft cover book has 84 pages and deals with the historic relationship between Germany and Russia and the Pro's and Con's of a Russian-German alliance. It was written by Peter Deeg and first published in 1940 by Julius Streicher's Stürmer Publishing House in Nuremberg. Deeg was also author of the anti-Semitic book "Hofjuden" (Court Jews), also published by the Stürmerverlag. Another book by Deeg was "Die Judengesetze Grossdeutschlands" (The Jew Laws of Greater Germany), published by Streicher's publishing house in 1939.



(continued from page 76) In 1922 Streicher merged his followers with the followers of Adolf Hitler's Nazi Party for which he earned Hitler's lifelong gratitude. Julius Streicher participated in the failed Munich Beer Hall Putsch in 1923. After the National Socialist seizure of power, the Nazi party had an annual reenactment of the event in front of the Feldherrnhalle and Streicher was given the privilege of being among the leaders of the march. In 1923 he founded and edited the anti-Semitic newspaper "Der Stürmer" which, at its peak reached a circulation of 800,000 copies and reached millions of readers. Since 1933 he was not only editor and publisher of the Stürmer but also the owner. Now his Stürmer Publishing House in the Pfannenschmiedsgasse 19 in Nürnberg (Nuremberg) did not only publish the newspaper of the same name but also a variety of books, mostly all of anti-Semitic nature. The most important and influential Stürmer book publications are introduced in this chapter. Among them three children's books of extremely anti-Semitic nature that can be seen on the pages 80 - 83. Julius Streicher also was Gauleiter of Franken (Franconia) from 1929 to 1940. The Gau Franken was founded in 1929 when Mittelfranken merged with the Bezirk (District) Nürnberg - Fürth. In 1940, however, he was stripped of all party offices after being involved in major financial scandals involving seized Jewish property and also for spreading stories about Hermann Göring and heated arguments with other Gauleiters. Nevertheless Streicher remained on good terms with Adolf Hitler until the end of the Führer's life. His suc-



Business card of Paul Wurm, foreign editor of the "Stürmer".

cessors as Gauleiters of Franconia were Hans Zimmermann (1940 - 1941) and Karl Holz (1942 - 1945).

Julius Streicher's wife Kunigunde died in 1943 after 30 years of marriage. Streicher remarried his former secretary, Adele Tappe, in May 1945.

He and his wife fled before the advancing U.S. Army but on May 23, 1945 an Army Major Plitt recognized Streicher and he was taken into custody and brought in front of the International Military Tribunal (IMT). At the conferences in Moscow (1943), Teheran (1943), Jalta (1945) and Potsdam (1945), the Big Three powers (USA, USSR and Great Britain) had agreed to try and to punish those they found responsible for war-crimes. Julius Streicher was one of them, even though he was not a member of the military, had nothing to do with the invasion of Poland or Russia nor was involved in the "final solution of the Jewish question". Technically he was under house arrest since 1940, not allowed to hold public speeches and had no official Nazi Party position. With Hitler's personal blessing, he was allowed to continue the publication of the Stürmer. Nevertheless he was found guilty of crimes against humanity and sentenced to death on October 1, 1946. The prosecutors judged that Streicher's role in inciting the extermination of Jews was significant enough to include him in the indictment. This decision is still debated because of its implications for speech and the press. Julius Streicher was executed by hanging on October 16, 1946. Executed right before him the same day were Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel and SS General Ernst Kaltenbrunner, followed by Alfred Rosenberg. Julius Streicher's last words before the execution were "Heil Hitler" and "The Bolsheviks will hang you one day!". Streicher died after 14 minutes of strangulation. The next ones to be hanged that day were Fritz Sauckel, General Alfred Jodl, Hans Frank, Minister of the Interior Wilhelm Frick and Arthur von Seyss-Inquart. Dr. Robert Ley and Hermann Göring committed suicide, Göring stated that hanging would be inappropriate for a man of his position.

Julius Streicher's newspaper "Der Stürmer" and his speaking tours made him one of the best known leaders in Nazi Germany.

left: 1940 advertisement for the weekly periodical "Der Stürmer", subtitled "Deutschlands Wochenblatt zum Kampfe um die Wahrheit" (Germany's Weekly In The Battle For Truth). The text says that today (1940) the "Stürmer" has become the most recognized and most feared anti-Semitic weekly periodical worldwide. The single copy sold for RM 0.20, surviving copies today sell for hundreds of times more than the original sale price.

Der Stürmer

Herausgeber Julius Streicher
Deutsches Wochenblatt zum Kampfe um die Wahrheit

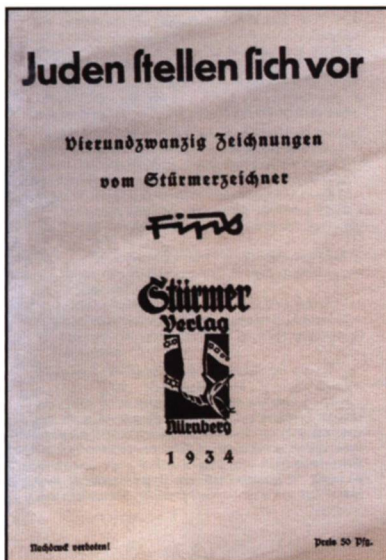
leuchtet hinein in die Geheimnisse des Judentums. Er schafft gründliche Aufklärung über die größte und brennendste aller Fragen, über die Judenfrage.

Der Weg des „Stürmers“ ging 14 Jahre lang durch Hohn und Spott, Verfolgung und Verleumdung, Gerichtshäile und Gefängnisse. Der „Stürmer“ ist nie von seinem Wege abgewichen. Er ist heute das bekannteste und gefürchtetste antisemitische Wochenblatt der Welt.

Jeder Deutsche lieft den „Stürmer“

Zu beziehen vom Verlag „Der Stürmer“
Nürnberg - A, Pfannenschmiedsgasse 19
sowie an allen Zeitungsverkaufsstellen

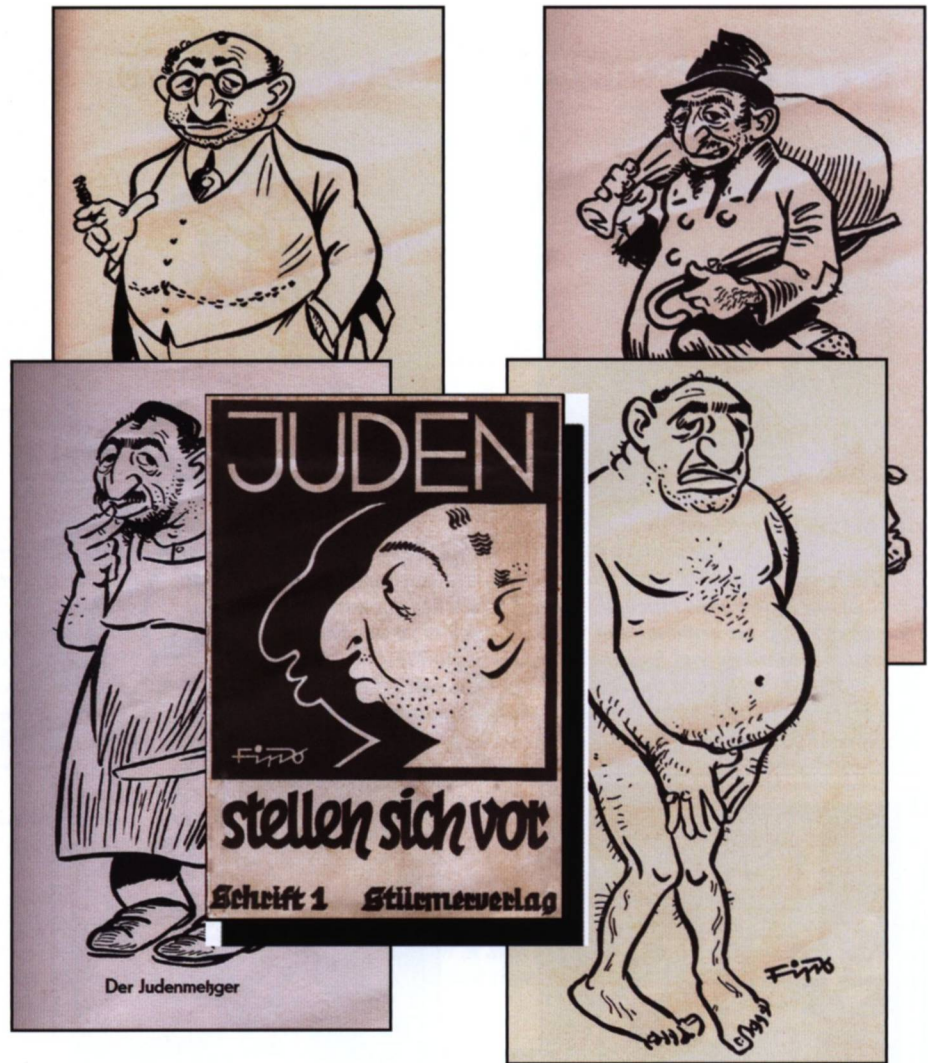
Preis 20 Pfennig	
England: . . 4 Pence	Schweiz: . . 25 Centimes
Frankreich: 1.30 Franc	Polen: . . . 45 Groschen
Italien: . . 1 Lire	Holland: . . 12 Cents
Oesterreich: 40 Groschen	Hebr. Ausl.: 20 Pfennig



Juden stellen sich vor
(Jews Introducing Themselves)
This book was published in 1934 by Julius Streicher's Stürmer printing company. The publishing house employed a cartoonist who presented the Jew in his cartoons like nobody else. His name was Philipp Rupprecht. His pen-name was Fips and he created the stereotype of the Nazi-Jew: unshaven, with a big and buckeled nose and mean looking eyes. Depending which kind of Jews he drew they were either dirty, wearing filthy clothes or fat with fancy clothes. He worked for Julius Streicher until the last issue of the Stürmer, which was published on February 22, 1945.

During a short period in 1939 Fips was a member of the Kriegsmarine but probably because of his Nazi propaganda value he was released from the Navy. "Juden stellen sich vor" presents a selection of full page Fips cartoons, all of them show the Jew in the most unpleasant way. The Preface is written by Fips' employer, Julius Streicher, who cannot praise enough how much Fips contributes to the "battle against the Jews"! Some sources say that this book was intended to be a coloring book for kids! We cannot prove this but there is a possibility that this statement is correct. The web site of the United States Holocaust Museum i.e. displays a page of this book that has been colored.

This is an advertisement for another anti-Semitic book that was published by Julius Streicher: **Hofjuden** (Court Jews), written by Peter Deeg. The 6x8-1/2 inch, 600 page hardcover book was first published in 1938 and presented to Hitler. It is about the influence Jews had in the European monarchies.

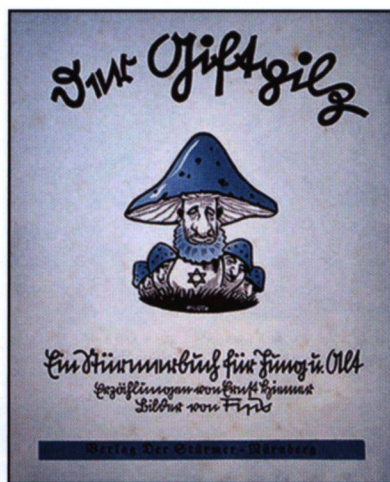
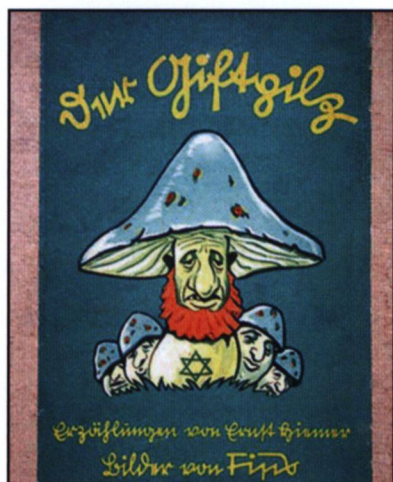


Issue #30 of the weekly "Der Stürmer", published July, 24 1941.

The headline reads: "Mass Murderer Jewry", at the bottom the motto which was repeated on every issue: "Die Juden sind unser Unglück" (The Jews Are Our Misfortune). Original copies of the most anti-Semitic Third Reich periodical are very hard to find today. This is one of the first issues published after the invasion

of Russia and mainly deals about the "subhuman hordes under Jewish leadership which are a danger for the civilized world!"





"Here is some candy but you have to come with me..."

Der Giftpilz (The Poisonous Mushroom)

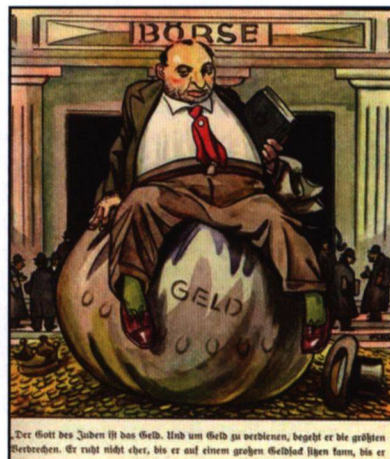
This book, published by the Stürmeverlag in Nürnberg in 1937 is the second of three anti-Semitic books for children. The extremely anti-Semitic text is written by Ernst Hiemer and the illustrations are by Philip Rupprecht, better known as the Stürmer cartoonist Fips. These books were aimed especially at children. They contain short stories together with a Fips illustration, telling the young reader how to recognize a Jew, his criminal and mean nature and so on. The title itself is self-explanatory and in the story "Der Giftpilz" it tells about a poisonous mushroom and how it is comparable to the Jew: "just as it is often hard to tell a toadstool from an edible mushroom, it is often very difficult to recognize the Jew as a swindler and criminal, too..." Other illustrated stories in this book show the children how to tell a Jew: "the Jewish nose is bent, it looks like the number six..." or how an ugly Jew tries to make two Aryan children follow him home, alluring them with candy, another tale is about how Jews torment animals, how it slowly dies and the Jews stand around it and laugh and so on!



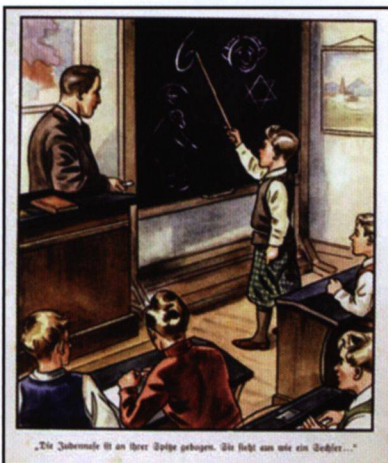
German Inge's visit at a Jewish doctor



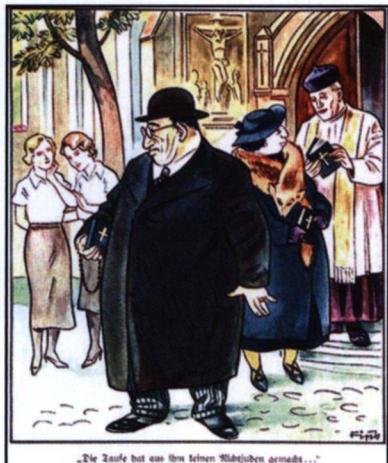
"How Jewish traders cheat"



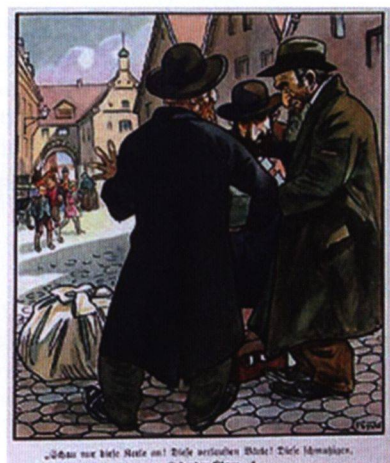
"Money is the God of the Jews"



"The Jewish nose is shaped like a six"



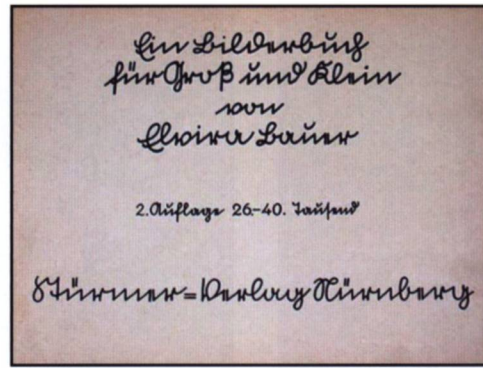
"Christened or not, he will be a Jew!"



"Just look at these guys..."



"Trau keinem Fuchs auf grüner Heid und keinem Jud bei seinem Eid" (Never Trust A Fox On The Green Meadow And No Jew Taking An Oath).



"Ein Bilderbuch für Gross und Klein von Elwira Bauer" (A Picture Book For Adults And Children by Elwira Bauer).

The "strong, willing to work upright German Aryan" compared to the "weak, ugly, cheating, not willing to work Jew".



"Once a Jew, always a Jew".



Trau keinem Fuchs auf grüner Heid und keinem Jud bei seinem Eid
(Never Trust A Fox On The Green Meadow And No Jew Taking An Oath)

This was the first book for children that was published by the Stürmer publishing house. The author was Elwira Bauer, an eighteen year old art student and Kindergarten teacher. The 10 x 8 inch hardcover book was published in 1936 and approximately 100,000 copies were printed. The book was widely used in schools in the Third Reich. The anti-Semitic text, written in Sütterlin - the old style German handwriting, is written by Elwira Bauer; the illustrations are again drawn by Fips. The title was adopted from Martin Luther. The National Socialists used his remarks quite often for their propaganda.



"This is the Jewish butcher Isaac Blumenfeld. See that meat piece on the floor, another the cat has in its paw. The Jewish butcher never fails; dirty meat weighs more on the scale."



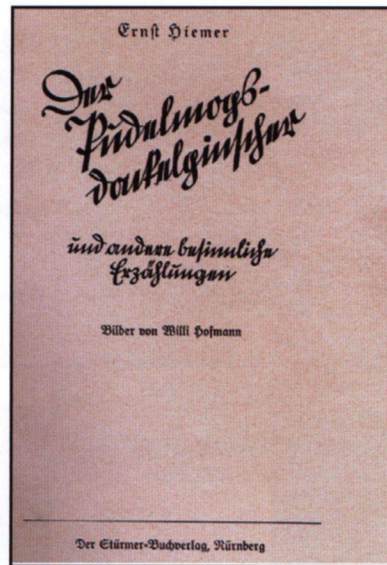
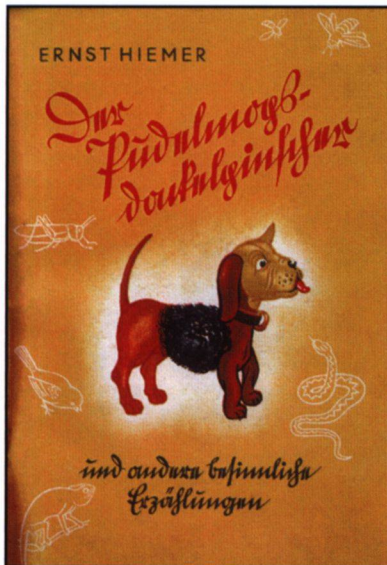
Announcement board of the Stürmer. "The Jews hate Streicher for his publications..."

"This is the Streicher! "The poem to this picture tells about the "Satanic tricks of the Jews, that this man unveiled them all and teaches the Jew lesson after lesson."



"Let the Jews go back to the place far south where they came from, with wife and child as fast as they came! What a disgusting picture are these Jews, so dirty and wild..."





Der Pudelmopsdackelpinscher (The Poodle-Pug-Dachshund-Pinscher)

This is the last of the three anti-Semitic children books published by Julius Streicher's Stürmer Publishing House. It was published in 1940 and is considered the most rare book of the three. The author was Ernst Hiemer, Streicher's right hand and second-in-command. "Der Pudelmopsdackelpinscher" was the only one of the three that was published in a hardcover and, in a smaller number of copies, in a soft cover edition. The soft cover edition is even harder to find today. Each chapter compares Jews to unpleasant forms of animal life such as drones, hyenas, chameleons, coo-coos, locusts, bedbugs, starlings, mongrel dogs, poisonous snakes, tapeworms, and even bacteria. The title comes from one of the stories which focuses on a crossbreed dog. Just like "Der Giftpilz" and "Trau keinem Fuchs..." this book was intended to educate small children about the Jewish race.

Each of the chapters contains two illustrations by Willi Hofmann, one at the beginning of the chapter that shows an example of an unpleasant creature of the animal kingdom and a second illustration at the end of the chapter portraying the matching Jewish character.

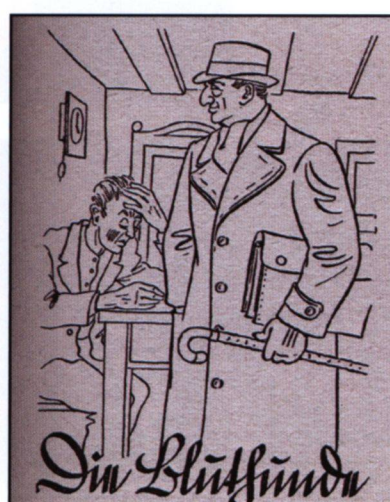
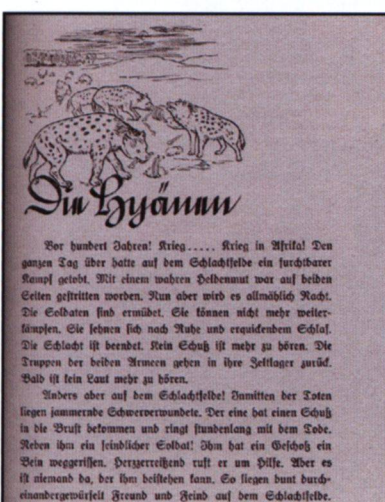
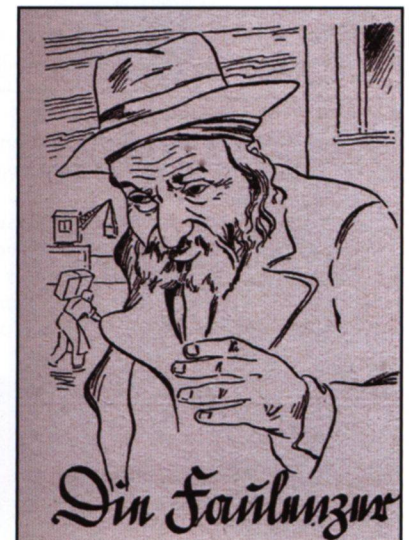
Die Dronen (The Drones)

In this story the Jews are compared with the drones. "In every nation there are millions of hard working, honest laborers, farmers, etc., who are like the bees. But like among the bees there are also drones among the humans - the Jews! They don't work and live on the backs of the hard working humans..."

The title of the Jewish characteristic is "Die Faulenzer" (The Slackers)

"The bees recognized the danger of the drones. Therefore they fought the bloodsuckers. Ruthlessly they cleansed their people of drones. Only then was there peace and order.

How is it with people? Until they have cleaned out the Jewish brood of drones, there will be no peace and no prosperity among the peoples."



Die Hyänen (The Hyenas)

This story compares the Jews with bloodhounds or hyenas who are not brave and only attack those who are already severely injured or weak. You don't find bloodhounds only among the animals, they are also among us humans - they are the Jews! You can recognize them by their nose, the way they walk, the shape of their ears, their devil's eyes and from the horrible smell of their bodies. Without any merci, they attack farmers who are in debt and take over their land and homes or drive honest salesmen into bankruptcy...

The title of the Jewish characteristic is "Die Bluthunde" (The Blood Hounds).

Die Wanzen (The Bedbugs)

In this story the Jews are compared with blood-sucking bedbugs! "Like those creatures secretly infiltrate into peoples homes the Jews infiltrate into various countries. Like the bedbugs who like to hide in the dirt the Jews like to live in the dirt. They live in neglected houses and hide in the dirt..."

The title of the Jewish characteristic is "Die Blutsauger" (The Bloodsuckers)



Der Pudelmopsdachelpinscher (Poodle-Pug-Dachshund-Pinscher)

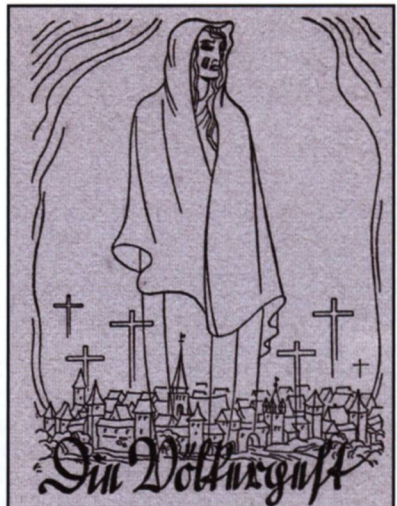
This story is about a mongrel dog, a crossbreed of four different dog species. "This dog only comes into town at night, nobody knows him, he has no home, no friends and no name. He does not follow any rules and steals his food where he can find it. He likes to argue and to fight but only attacks from the back and his favorite place is the dirt. One day he will be chased away and peace will return to the little town."

The title of the Jewish characteristic is "Die Köterrasse"
(The Mongrel Race)

"The Jew is also a mongrel. He is a mixture of many different races. He has a disgusting body odor. He is a stranger, just like the dog in our story. He has no home and he loves to live in the dirt..."

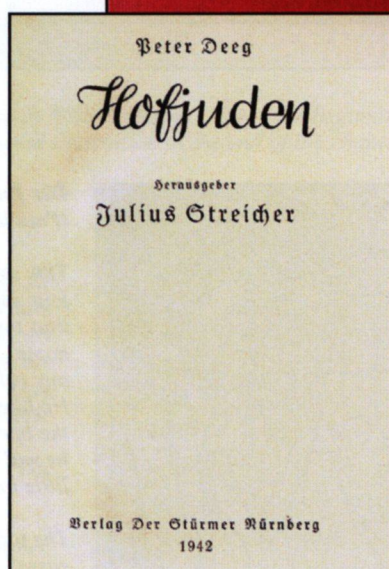
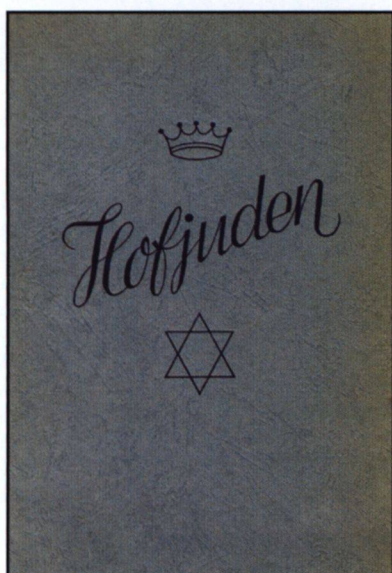
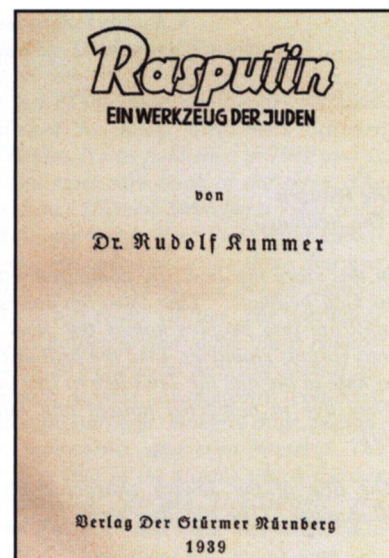
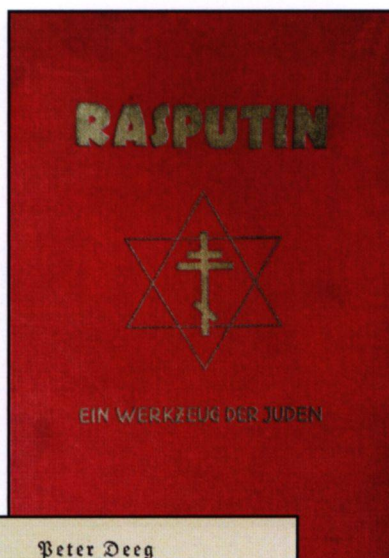
Die Bazillen (The Bacteria)

"... the creatures you saw through the microscope in the water drop, small as they were, were still much bigger than the creatures that are in these test tubes. And most of them are harmless and do not hurt us. But Hans, the creatures in these test tubes are a great danger to any person. They could bring us death and destruction." "...the bacteria are always there. They could only be made harmless if everyone in the whole world would take up the fight against them! Everyone would have to follow the strictest medical practices! If everyone would work together, they could forever destroy the bacteria, the causes of such terrible illnesses! Bacteria, however, appear not only in the form of the tiniest of living creatures, but also in human form. They are the Jews! As long as there are diphtheria bacteria, there will be diphtheria! As long as there are Jews living in this world, there will be a Jewish danger."



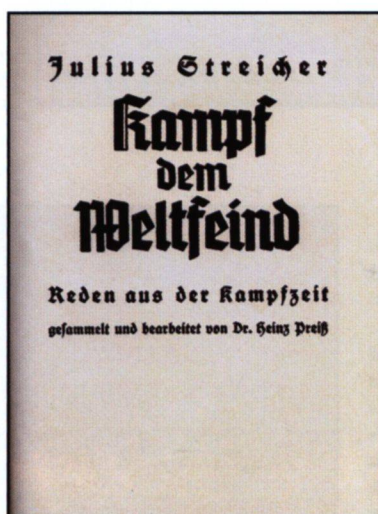
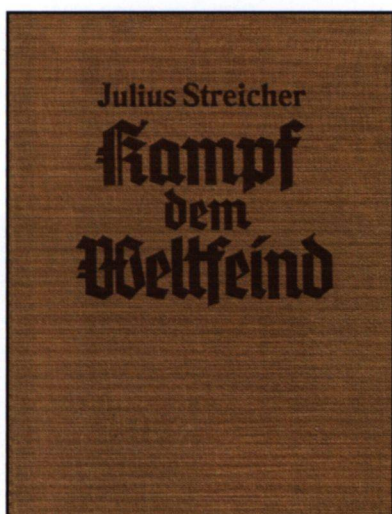
Rasputin, ein Werkzeug der Juden
(Rasputin, A Jewish Tool)

The 6 x 8-1/2 inch, 200 page hardcover book was written by Dr. Rudolf Kummer and published in 1939 by Julius Streicher's publishing house. The book deals about Rasputin and his role in the assassination of the Czar. The author "debunks" in his book how and why the Jew was the one responsible for the assassination and the following chaos in Russia, that Rasputin was only a Jewish tool!



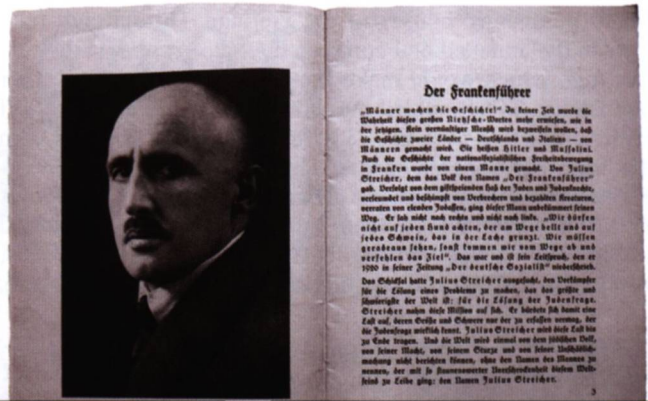
Hofjuden (Court Jews)

This 6 x 8-1/2 inch hardcover book with 600 pages summarizes the influence of the so called "Palace or Court Jews" (Jews employed by the Royal Courts) in the monarchies of Europe. The Stürmer publishing house published the first edition in 1938 (the copy shown is a 1942 edition). It was presented to Hitler by Julius Streicher. Hitler has also written the Foreword for this book, a quotation of his speech on the importance of the purity of the Aryan blood for the sake of Germany's future which he held on the 1938 Reich Party Days. The book contains about 50 photographs and a 8 x 30 inch fold-out chart with the family trees of the Jewish families Rothschild, Goldschmidt and Rothschild-Goldschmidt and their relationship with and influence to the royalty in Europe.



Kampf dem Weltfeind (Battle Against The World's Enemy)

This 7 x 9-3/4 inch hardcover book was written by Dr. Heinz Preiss and published in 1938 by the Stürmer Buchverlag in Nürnberg. On 160 pages it contains many of the historic speeches Julius Streicher held in the years 1918 to 1933, prior to the National Socialist seizure of power in Germany. The picture above right is one of the full page pictures of posters in this book, announcing date, location and theme of another anti-Semitic Streicher speech. The poster above was on a speech he held in Nuremberg with the title "Die Juden sind unser Unglück" (The Jews Are Our Misfortune). This also was the slogan that was printed on the front page of every issue of "Der Stürmer".



Der Freiheitskampf in Franken

(The Battle For Freedom In Franconia)

This very rare 6 x 8 inch soft cover booklet with 28 illustrated pages was written by Karl Holz and published in 1933 by Julius Streicher's *Stürmer* publishing house, probably shortly after Hitler and the Nazi Party came to power. The book, which has an extremely anti-Jewish text, deals about the life of the man behind Nazi Germany's most anti-Semitic publishing house, Julius Streicher. Many people know that he was the publisher of the *Stürmer* and several other anti-Semitic publications and it is also quite known that he was one of the handful of men who were sentenced to death and executed at the Nuremberg trials after the war (and the only one who said "Heil Hitler" as his last words). This publication gives a lot of in-depth information about Streicher's life, beginning with his



World War One experiences in a bicycle detachment, how and why he became one of the leading Jew haters in Germany, how he got to meet Hitler, how and when he joined the NSDAP, his role in bringing the Reich Party Days to Nuremberg, how he became the Frankenführer (Leader of Franconia) and Gauleiter of Nürnberg, how he pretty much dedicated his life to the battle against Jewry, etc.! His Nazi activities caused his imprisonment in 1930 / 1931 but this only enhanced his hate against Jews and the old regime. The title picture shows Streicher standing in his former prison cell, it was drawn by well known *Stürmer* cartoonist Fips (Philip Rupprecht).



Des Stürmers Kampf (Stürmer's Battle)

This extremely rare 60 page booklet was published in 1937 by Karl Holz, a long-time staff member of the *Stürmer* publishing house. He was also Julius Streicher's assistant Gauleiter in Nürnberg (Nuremberg). The promotional pamphlet was widely distributed within Germany at the time but very few copies have not been destroyed after the Third Reich had come to an end. It describes the history of Streicher's newspaper which was founded in 1923 and the publisher's first fifteen years of battles against Jewry. It includes numerous photographs and illustrations from the *Stürmer* periodicals. The cover picture, an ugly Jew behind the star of David was again drawn by Fips. The same picture was used as a logo on many publications from this publishing house.



Many publishing houses in the German Third Reich (and later in the annexed and conquered territories) had a distinctive logo which would make it easy to recognize from other publishers. Most publishing houses existed before Adolf Hitler came to power in 1933. To show their sympathy with the Nazi regime some of them changed their logo and incorporated eagles, swastikas or drum beating Hitler Youth boys. A lot of publishers were taken over by the Central Publishing House of the NSDAP, Franz Eher Nachf. A selection of Third Reich publisher logos is presented here.



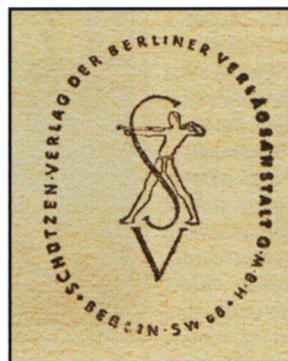
Adler Bücherei (Eagle Library) / Verlag Scherl, Berlin
Publisher of the well known Adler Luftwaffe periodical and other Third Reich air force publications.



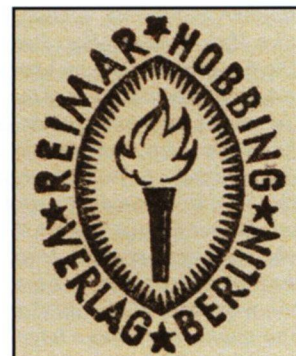
Ludwig Voggenreiter Verlag, Potsdam
This Publishing House printed a lot Hitler Youth literature.



Verlag Blut und Boden, Reichsbauernstadt Goslar. The publishing house of the Third Reich farming organization "Blood and Soil" with their headquarters in the city of Goslar.



Schützen Verlag, Berlin



Reimar Hobbing Verlag, Berlin



Volk und Reich Verlag, Berlin.
Published i.e. some excellent Reichs-Autobahn books, publications on Third Reich architecture and books on the German Reich and people.



Verlag der Deutschen Arbeitsfront, Berlin
(Publishing House of Dr. Robert Ley's German Labor Front), Berlin. The cogwheel with a swastika in the center was the symbol of the Deutsche Arbeitsfront (DAF).



J.F. Lehmanns Verlag Munich
This publisher printed many of the Third Reich racial theory and science books.



Zentralverlag der NSDAP Franz Eher Nachf., Berlin & Munich
(Central Publishing House of the Nazi Party). Their eagle logo changed over the years. From left to right: 1933, 1937 and 1944 publications from the biggest publishing house in the Third Reich.



Verlag Deutsche Leibesucht, Berlin.

This was the publishing house of the official German Third Reich nudist and body development organization. A selection of Nazi Nudist books are shown in the chapter that follows this page.



E.S. Mittler Verlag, Berlin.
Third Reich publisher of many war books.



Essener Verlagsanstalt, Essen



Widukind Verlag, Berlin
(please note the sunwheel swastika)



Johann Ambrosius Barth Verlag, Leipzig. "Wehrmacht und Partei" (Nazi army and Nazi party) is one book they published in 1939.



Tazzelwurm Verlag, Stuttgart.
The owner, Albert Jauss, published the SS-Lebensborn yearbooks.



Junge Generation Verlag, Berlin
(Young Generation Publishing House). This company printed a lot of Hitler Youth and BdM books.



Mehden Verlag, Berlin.
One of the books this publishing house printed in 1936 was Dr. Robert Ley's "Deutschland ist schöner geworden".



Verlag Die Wehrmacht, Berlin.
Publisher of the German army



SS Ahnenerbe-Stiftung Verlag, Berlin.

The Studiengesellschaft für Geistes-
urgeschichte "Deutsches
Ahnenerbe" e. V. (Study-Society for
Intellectual Ancient History
"German Ancestral Heritage") was
founded by Heinrich Himmler in
July 1935 to research the anthro-
pological and cultural history of the
Aryan race. Please see pages 114-
115 for more information and books on the SS-Ahnenerbe.



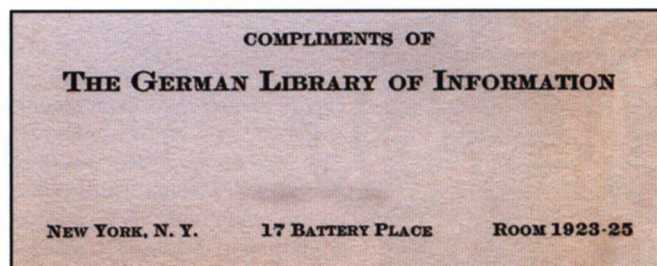
Julius Streicher's Stürmer Publishing House in Nuremberg.



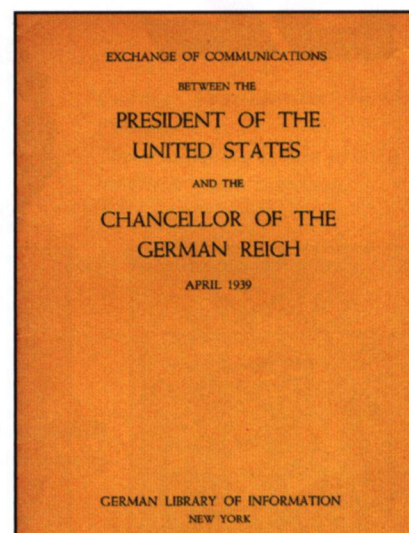
Paul Franke Verlag, Berlin.
1933 this company published i.e. "H.J. marschiert!" (Hitler Youth Is Marching!).

The German Library Of Information

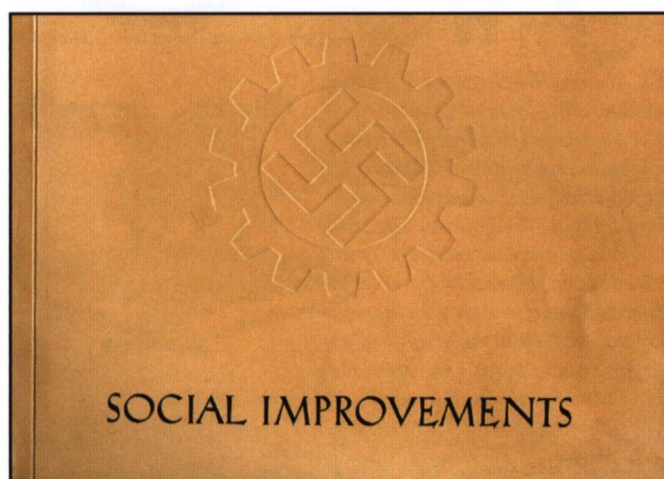
The German Library of Information was founded in 1936 to further the cultural bond between Germany and the United States and to provide Americans with information about the Third Reich. It was housed at 17 Battery Place in New York, at first adjacent to the German Consulate, later operated as an independent institution. The library contained books, periodicals, sound and slide archives in German and English language about German history, folklore, agriculture, economics, social welfare, architecture, international affairs and a variety of other branches of knowledge. The purpose of the German Library of Information was to broaden the knowledge about the new Germany among Americans, basically to demonstrate that Hitler-Germany is a peaceful country and by no means a threat to other nations. The library also maintained a collection of important current German periodicals, newspapers and magazines of general and specialized interest. The institution published an illustrated weekly bulletin, *Facts in Review*, containing up-to-date news on Germany. A unique record of contemporary history was also provided by a collection of phonographic recordings of the most important speeches, announcements and lectures, originally delivered to the United States over the German short-wave transmitter. Like most of the books and periodicals, these recordings could also be borrowed on request. The official name of this collection was "Germany's Sound Library". The Library of Information was primarily a research center for students and newspaper men but was also open to the public with appointment. The Library maintained a trained staff ready to provide information on all subjects relating to Germany. The Library of Information had also published under its own imprint a number of books and pamphlets. Some of them are shown here. After the outbreak of the war, the Library of Information's publications focused more on the economic life in the occupied territories, i.e., how the economy in the German occupied part of Poland, Denmark and Holland has



seen a lot of improvements. The Library of Information was closed shortly after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941 and Germany's declaration of war against the United States on December 11, 1941.

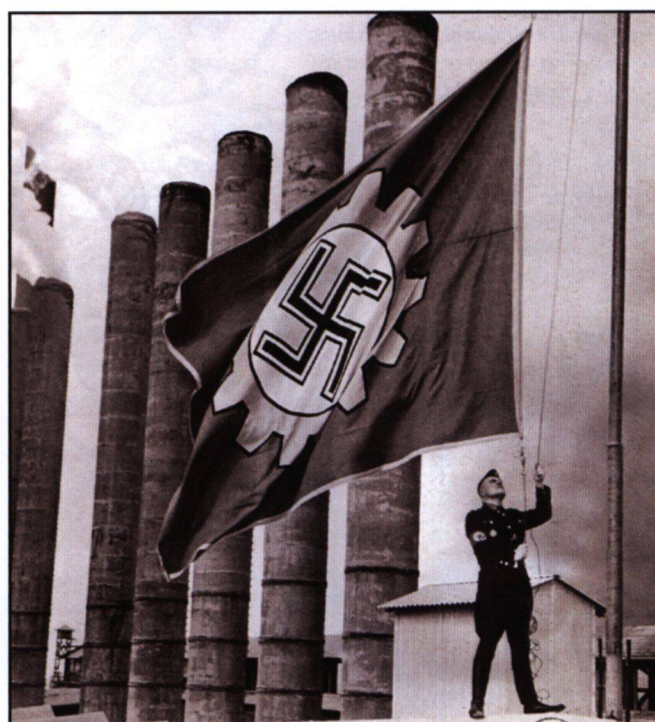


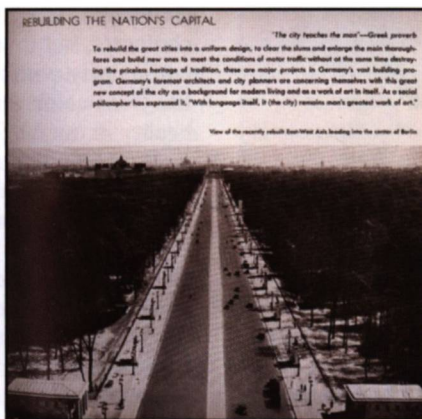
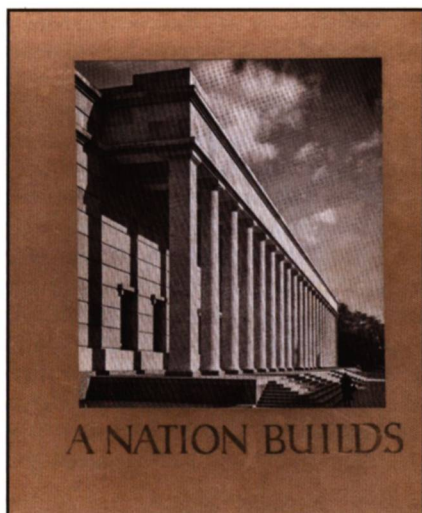
This soft cover booklet was published in May 1939 by the German Library of Information. It contains President Roosevelt's message to Adolf Hitler of April 15, 1939 in which he expresses his fear of the outbreak of another war which may even turn into a global conflict. The second chapter contains an authorized translation of Chancellor Adolf Hitler's response, held before the Reichstag on April 28, 1939.



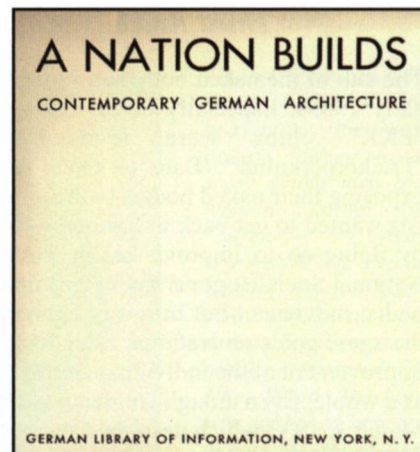
Social Improvements

A 9-1/2x9-1/2 inch, heavily illustrated 42 page soft cover book which explains the achievements of the German Labor Front. It is divided into seven chapters: The Work Community, The Workplace, Recreation In The Works, Public Health, Factory Dwellings And Settlements, Vocational Training and Competition For Social Achievement, such as "National-Socialist Model Works" and Regional (Gau) Diploma For Outstanding Achievement.





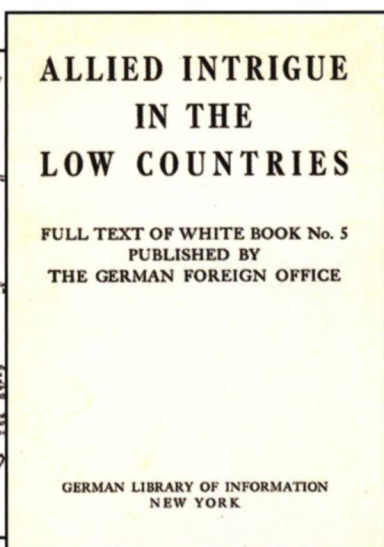
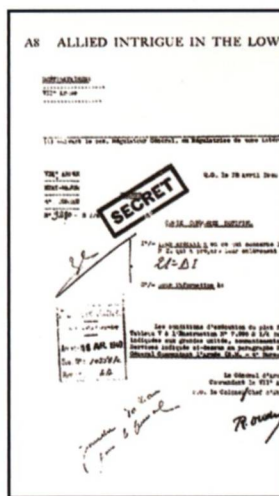
A Nation Builds



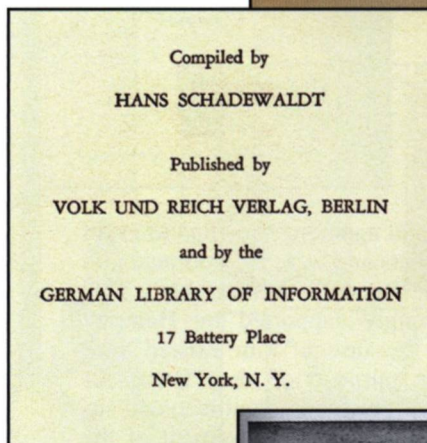
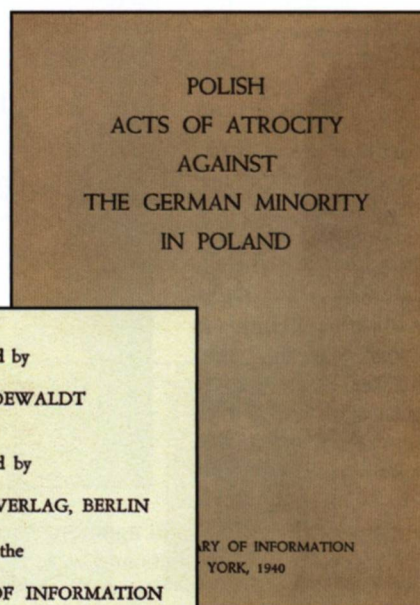
This 9x10-1/4 inch, 144 page hardcover book was published 1940 by the German Library Of Information in New York. Its content is precisely described in the introduction, written by Dr. Matthias Schmitz (German Library Of Information): "With *A Nation Builds*, the German Library of Information presents a volume which, it is hoped, will give the American public a glimpse of the contemporary German architectural renaissance. While it does not pretend to be exhaustive, "*A Nation Builds*" provides a representative cross-section of the new forces animating architecture and its kindred arts in the Reich."

Allied Intrigue In The Low Countries

The 7x10 inch, 96 page soft cover book was published 1940 by the German "propaganda outpost" in New York, the German Library Of Information. The book presents facsimiles of British and French documents and background information on Englands plan to occupy Norway, orders for the French detachment operating in Belgium, military road maps for the British Expeditionary Forces and much more anti-British and anti-French material.



nation reports and other background information on how the German minority suffered in Poland. It is heavily illustrated, containing cruel photos of slaughtered ethnic Germans. The main intention of this book was to justify the invasion of Poland in September of 1939 which ignited the Second World War. Also published in 1940 and sold in Germany was a German hardcover edition with 310 pages with similar content, published by order of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Berlin.



Polish Acts Of Atrocity Against The German Minority in Poland

This very interesting 5-3/4x8-3/4 inch, 260 page soft cover book was also published in 1940 by the German Library Of Information. The book contains documents, Police reports, post-mortem exami-



Third Reich Nudity Books

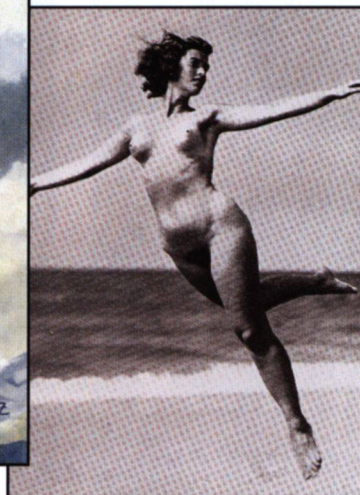
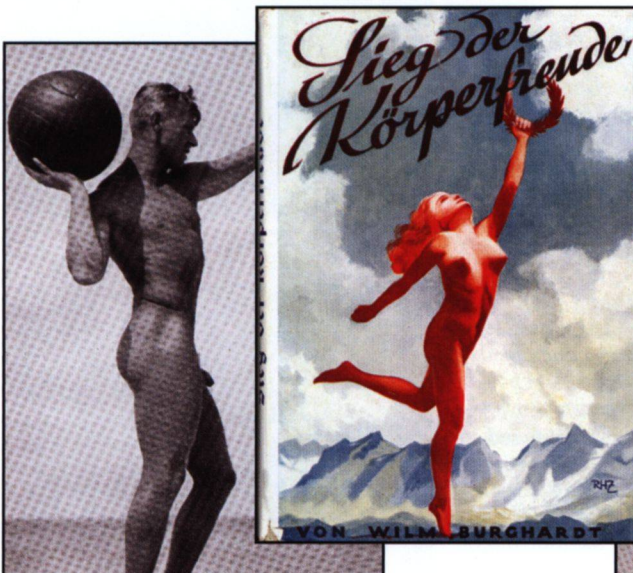
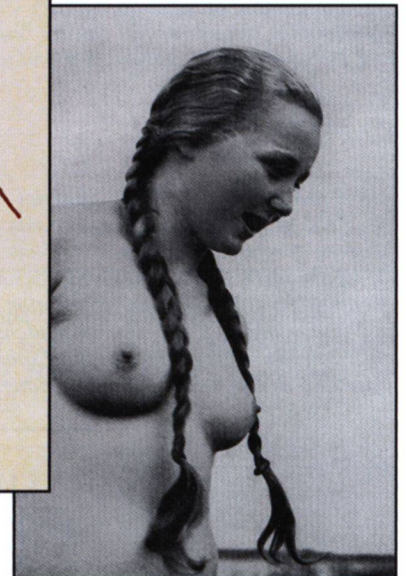
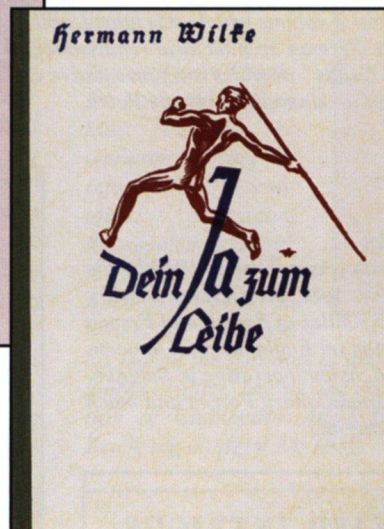
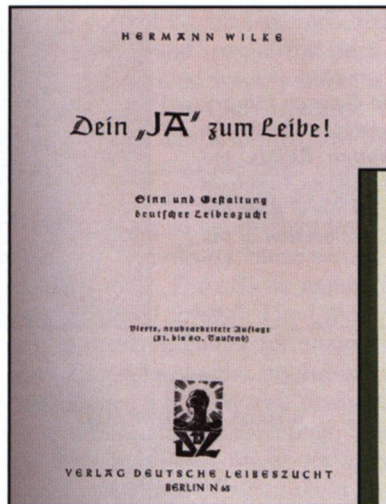
The cult of the naked body had its origins in Germany in the early 1900s. Especially in the more tolerant Prussia many "FKK" clubs were founded. FKK stands for "Freikörperkultur" (Bare or Open-Air Body Culture). By exposing their naked bodies to the air, light and sun the nudists wanted to get back in harmony with nature and believed by doing so to improve health, strength and beauty. The National Socialist government was initially suspicious of the nudist movement but in a way appreciated that nudism had the same goals as National Socialism, namely the physical improvement of the individual German and the Volk (People) as a whole. Even though Hermann Göring passed a decree on March 3, 1933 which described the naked culture movement as "one of the greatest dangers for German culture and morality". This made the German FKK clubs illegal. But there was little concerted effort to close down naturist associations or to arrest individual activists. In fact, without a definitive order from the Führer, Germany's naturists existed in a semi-legal limbo for much of the 1930s. In 1934 the FKK

clubs were declared legal again but they had to expel the "non-Aryan" members and were incorporated into the Nazi organization "Bund für Leibesucht". This organization was strongly supported by Heinrich Himmler and mainly because of him existed until spring of 1945. The purpose of the "Bund für Leibesucht" was "rassische, gesundheitliche und sittliche Hebung der Volkskraft" (improvement of the

German people by means of race, health and Sitte). Many National Socialists regarded the clothes-free lifestyle with contempt, but there were elements within the Nazi state, and particularly within the SS, which could see significant benefits from celebrating "the instinct for bodily nobility and its beauty in our Volk (People)". A mutual desire to de-eroticize nudity helped cement the bond between Heydrich, Himmler and naturist leaders. The main characters in the Third Reich nudist movement were Hans Suren, Wilm Burghardt, Hermann Wilke and Kurt Reichert. Reichert along with Gerhard Riebicke, were the two most important naturalist photographers from the post-Weimar period in Germany. Riebicke's images were widely printed in Germany as well internationally in magazines, newspapers and books. He was published also in several issues of the famous German photography yearbook "Das Deutsche Lichtbild". His images

Dein Ja zum Leibe (Your Yes To The Body)

by Hermann Wilke, published in 1939 by the Verlag Deutsche Leibesucht, the official publishing house of the Nazi nudist movement. The hardcover book has 196 heavily illustrated pages.

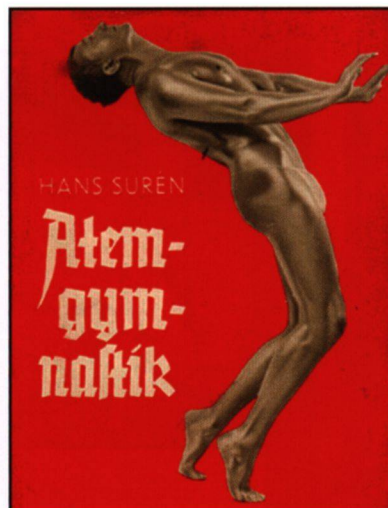


Sieg der Körperfreude

(Victory Of The Body's Joy)

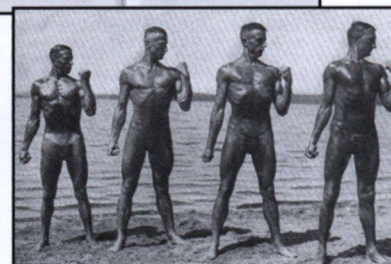
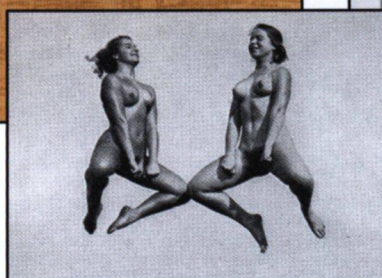
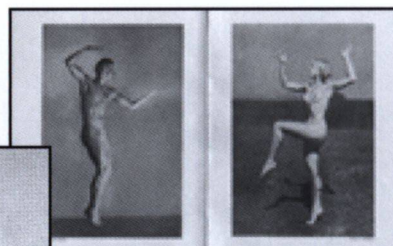
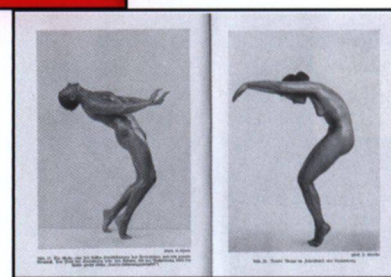
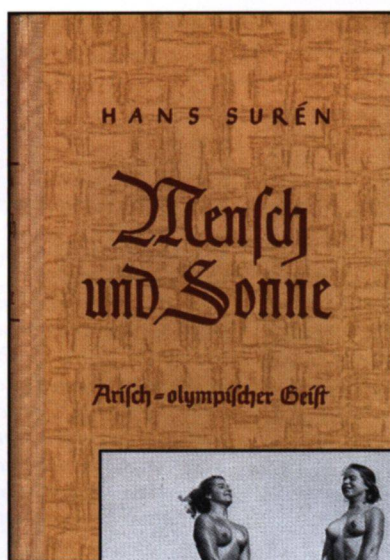
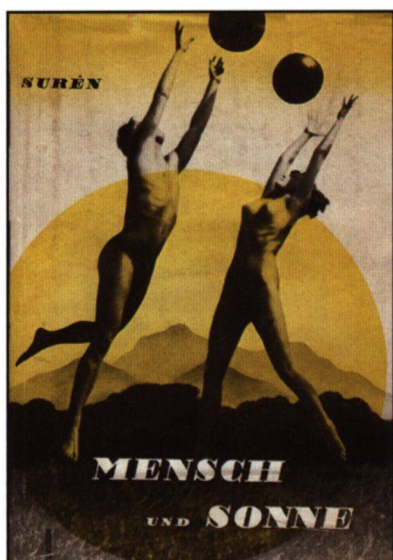
Written by Wilm Burghardt, publisher of the monthly periodical "Geist und Schönheit", 6-1/4 x 8-1/2 inch hardcover book with 184 pages, many nude photos. Published in 1940 by the Geist und Schönheit publishing house in Dresden, Germany.

were also included in the legendary avantgarde photography show "Film und Foto" (FiFo) 1928 in Stuttgart and 1930 in Vienna. Hans Suren and Hermann Wilke also used Riebicke nude photographs in their books. The Riebicke photo archive in Berlin was destroyed in large parts during the war. Hans Suren was a former high rank official in the Reich Labor Service (Reichsarbeitsdienst or RAD) and then in charge of the physical education in the Wehrmacht Infantry schools. He published a series of books on physical exercises, preferably with little or no clothes. He published several books before the National Socialists came to power but his style of writing changed a lot and in his book "*Mensch und Sonne - Arisch Olympischer Geist*" (Man and Sun - Aryan Olympic Spirit). He was in line with the racial ideology of the Nazi Party and was one of the main promoters of the nudist movement in Third Reich Germany!

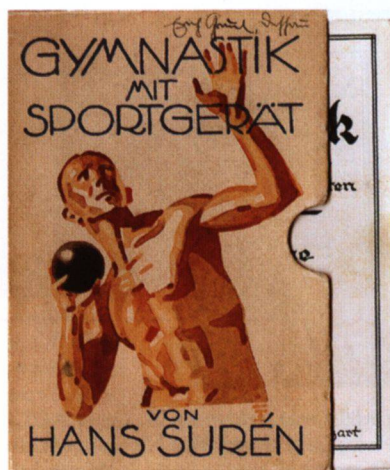


Suren Atemgymnastik

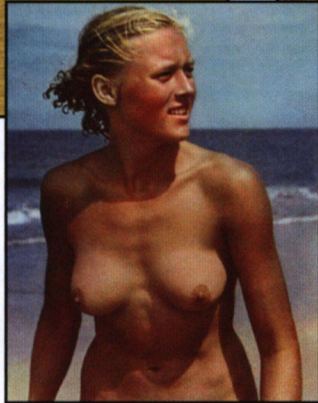
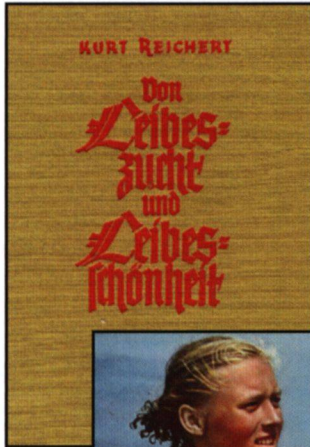
The 5-1/2 x 8 inch hard-cover book has 164 heavily illustrated pages. Many photos show young men and women doing the "Suren Atem-Gymnastik", a special kind of physical exercise which includes certain breathing techniques, invented by Hans Suren. The book was published in several editions, shown here is the 1941 edition.



Mensch und Sonne / Arisch-Olympischer Geist
(Human and Sun / Aryan-Olympic Spirit)
Probably the most important publication by Hans Suren, first published in 1936 by Verlag Scherl in Berlin. The 260 pages of this 5-1/2 x 8 inch hardcover book are full of National Socialist ideology regarding the importance of a healthy and pure Nordic race. Suren uses i.e., quotes from Hitler's *Mein Kampf* and uses typical Nazi terms such as Aryan, Nordic race, pure blood and why it is so important that also the German woman lives healthy and does her exercise naked out in mother nature: to guarantee to give birth to as many healthy nordic children as possible to ensure the future of the "Aryan German race"!



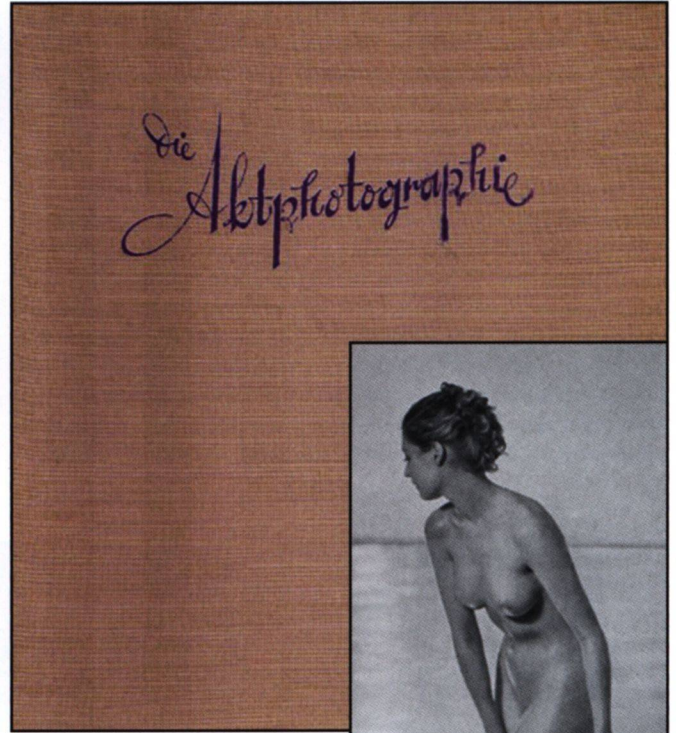
Gymnastik mit Sportgerät was another Hans Suren publication, published in the early 1930s.



Von Leibes-zucht und Leibes-schönheit

(About Discipline And Beauty Of The Body)

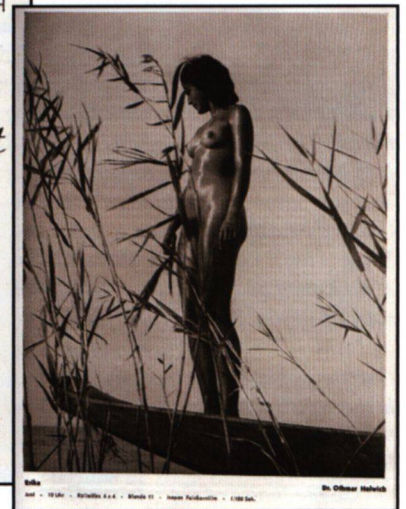
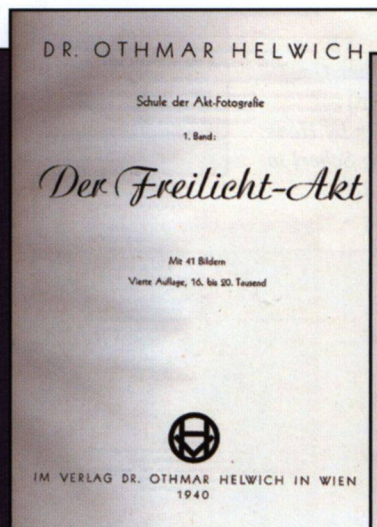
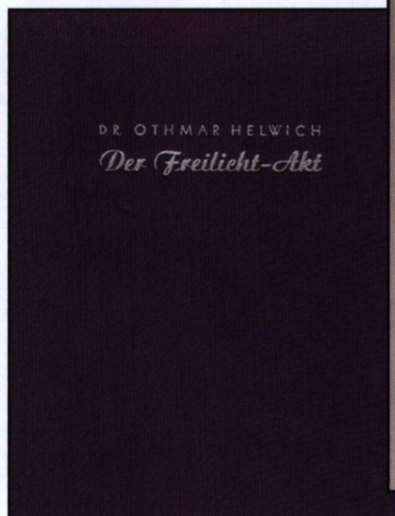
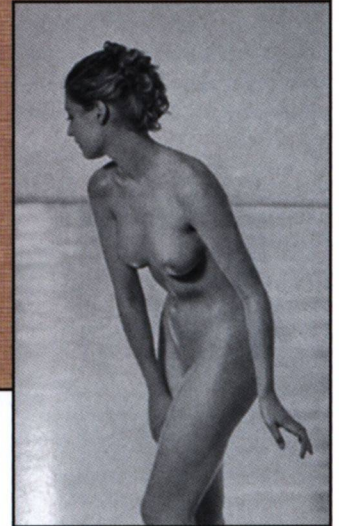
This hard to find 7 x 9-1/2 inch hardcover book is one of the finest original Third Reich publications from and about the German nudist movement in Hitler-Germany! It was written by Kurt Reichert, one of the key figures in the Nazi organization Bund für Leibes-zucht which was strongly supported by Heinrich Himmler and Reinhard Heydrich. The purpose of this organization was to de-eroticize nudity and to demonstrate how exercises in the nude out in mother nature (preferably at the beaches of the North Sea, Baltic Sea or at the shore of a lake) strengthen body and soul and make one become a healthier and better Volksgenosse (Fellow German)! The book was published in 1940 by Verlag Deutsche Leibes-zucht in Berlin and contains excellent full color photographs.



Die Aktfotographie

(Nude Photography)

This 8-1/4 x 9-1/4 inch, 104 page hardcover book was written by Dr. Alfred Grabner, one of the most talented photographers in the Third Reich, published in 1939 by Verlag Gottschammel in Wien (Vienna). This book was probably one of the best books available in the Third Reich for those who wanted to learn how to make professional nude photographs! The book is full of professional black and white photos, many of them are full page photos.



Der Freilicht-Akt (Outdoor Nude Photos)

This 7 x 9 inch hardcover book with 64 very interesting pages was written by Dr. Othmar Helwich and published 1940 by his own publishing house, Verlag Helwich in Wien (Vienna). Dr. Helwich explains the making of outdoor nude photographs and gives some great examples how to do it right with 41 excellent full page photos! There are a couple nude photographs of men and children but most of them are of women in the nude. There are several pages of very interesting advertisements at the end of the book, all related to photography, and especially to nude photography.



Der Schöne Mensch in der Natur

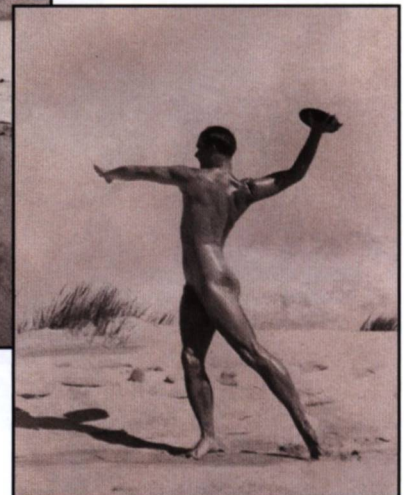
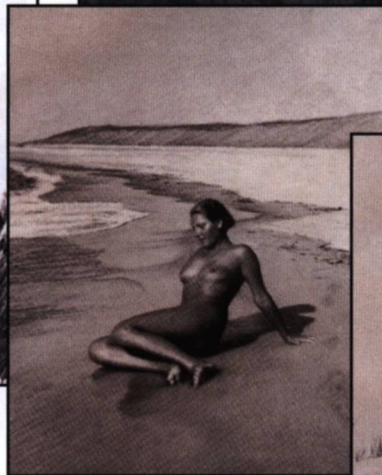
(The Beautiful Human In Mother Nature)

This 8-1/2 x 11-1/2 inch soft cover book was written by Wilm Burghardt, publisher of the "Geist und Schönheit" series (Spirit And Beauty), an official publication of the "Bund für Leibesucht" (see below). The book was published in 1940 by Verlag Geist und Schönheit in Dresden. 56 pages with artful nude photographs.



Geist und Schönheit
(Spirit And Beauty)

These are two issues from a series of nudity soft cover books, published by Wilm Burghardt. Each edition has subtitles such as "Körperausdruck und Kunst" (Body Expression And Art) or "Why Being Naked?". Issue number six went a lot more in the direction of the racial aspect. Its subtitle was "The Greatest Asset You Have Is Your Blood!". They were published in 1939 and 1940 by Verlag Geist und Schönheit in Dresden.



Third Reich Eagles

Many countries and governments in the world chose a majestic animal as the official State symbol - lions, eagles, bears, etc. The traditional State symbol for hundreds of years in Germany has been the eagle. It appeared in different shapes over the centuries and was also the official emblem of the German Third Reich from 1933 to 1945. The second symbol was the swastika and the official Nazi State Eagle was an eagle, holding an oak wreath with a swastika in the center. There were a lot of different official "Nazi eagles" besides the State eagle. The National Socialists created a wide variety of official eagles as symbols of Germany's new power and strength: the NSDAP had one and many of the Nazi Party sub-organizations had their own eagle! There were eagles for the SA, the SS, Police, HJ, the Nazi farming organization, the Diplomatic Corps, the Wehrmacht had different eagles for its branches Heer (Infantry), Kriegsmarine (Navy) and Luftwaffe (Air Force). The paratroopers even had their own eagle. The Nazi German automobile club had one, the Reich Air Raid Protection Association (Reichsluftschutzbund) had a beautiful one and so on! A selection of Third Reich eagles is presented here. Compared to the official State eagle which is hanging in the Bundestag (the German Parliament) today one must say that many of these Nazi eagles were truly great works of art!



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16

1. NSDAP

2. **Third Reich State Eagle.** This was the "Hoheitszeichen", the official State emblem as used on all official documents, books, etc.

3. **Reichskriegsmarine** (RKM or Nazi Navy)

4. **Reichsluftschutzbund** (Reichs Air Raid Protection Association)

5. **Deutscher Automobil Club DDAC** (German Automobile Club)

6. **NS-Reichsbund für Leibesübungen** (National Socialist Reich Association for physical exercise, DRL). The Nazi nudist organization "Deutsche Leibesucht" was incorporated in the DRL.

7. **Deutsches Rotes Kreuz** (German Red Cross)

8. **Fallschirmjäger** (Paratrooper)

9. **Hitler-Jugend / Jungvolk** (HJ or Hitler Youth)

10. **Technische Nothilfe** (TeNo or TN)

11. **Nationalsozialistisches Kraftfahrerkorps** (NSKK)

12. Eagle on the cover of the periodical "**Der Schulungsbrief**", an official monthly NSDAP publication that contained political training material. It was published by Reichsorganisationsleiter Dr. Robert Ley and to be used for political education within the NSDAP and the Deutsche Arbeitsfront (German Labor Front).

13. **Deutsche Arbeitsfront** (DAF)

14. **NS-Reichskriegerbund** (Third Reich Veterans Organization)

15. **Luftwaffe**

16. **Hitler Youth**

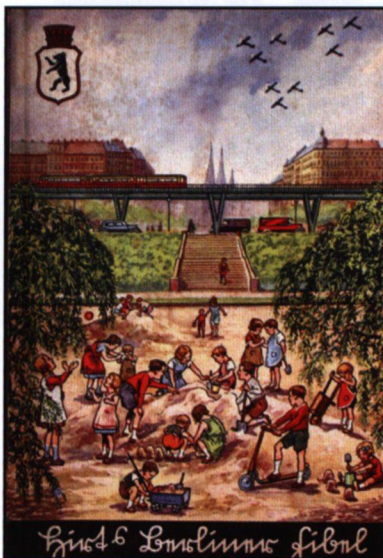
17. **Third Reich Police** Heinrich Himmler was appointed head of the Nazi German Police on June 17, 1936. Himmler reorganized the Police by drawing a clear distinction between the Ordnungspolizei ("Order Police") and the Sicherheitspolizei ("Security Police").



17

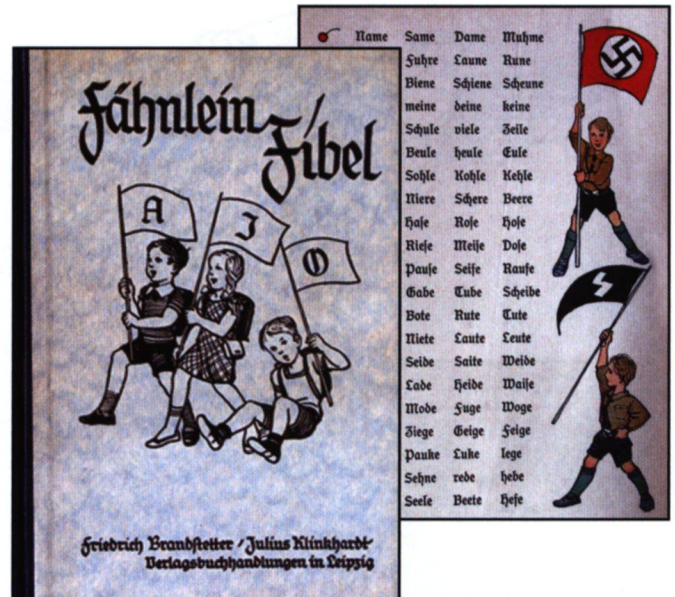
Third Reich school books

The Nazis regarded it as very important that National Socialism and anti-Semitism were taught in German schools. In Communist East Germany (GdR or German "Democratic" Republic) they kept up this tradition; only that they now taught the blessings of the Soviet Union and Communism. The mandatory lessons had the irritating name "Staatsbürgerkunde" (National Citizen Science). Many Nazi German school books contained swastika flags, boys in Hitler Youth and girls in BdM (Bund Deutscher Mädel) uniforms, pictures of Adolf Hitler and, especially after the outbreak of the war, pictures and stories of the German armed forces. There were school books with National Socialist content for each grade, from Kindergarten to High School. When the public schools reopened after the Third Reich had ended these school books were of course no longer current. They were either completely discarded, the pages that referred to Nazi Germany were removed or certain symbols were blackened. For many kids a school book is just a heavy learning tool which needs to be carried from home to school and back and is often not treated very well. Especially in the old days school books were often only rented out for the school year and had to be returned. These books went through several children's hands. It is therefore not easy to find Nazi German school books that are in collectable condition.

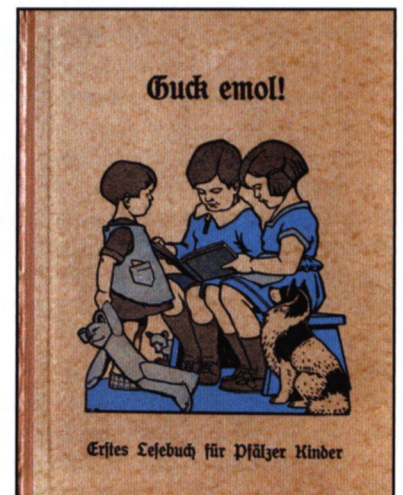


Kurt's Berliner Fibel
(Kurt's Berlin Spelling Book)

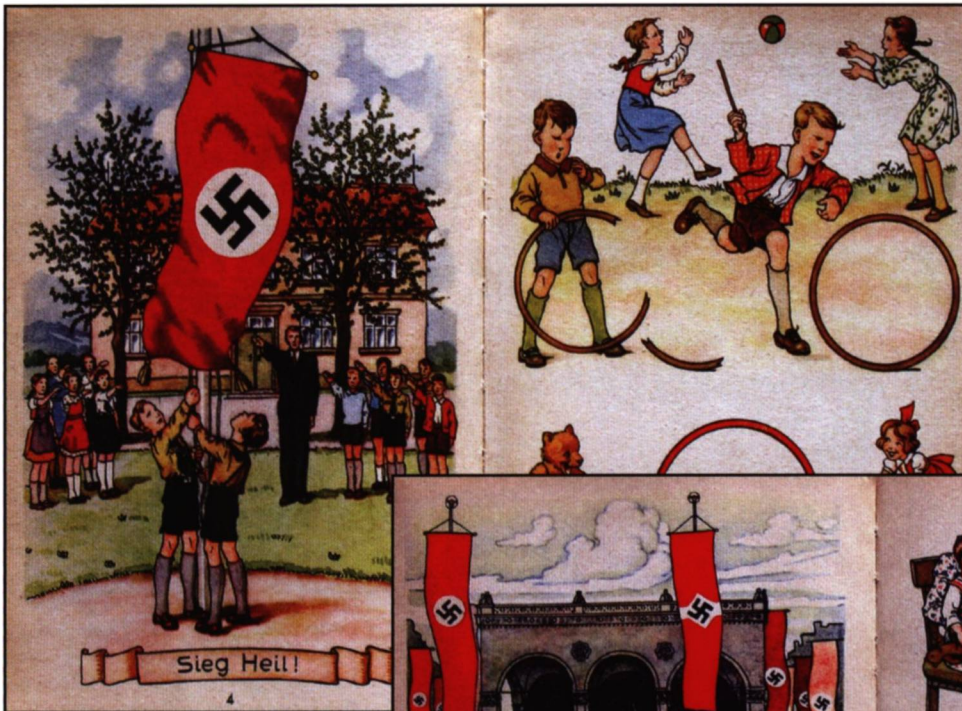
A very colorful book for Kindergarten or First Graders in Adolf Hitler's Berlin, published 1935.



Mein Buch (My Book), a reading book for the elementary school starts with a full color picture of Adolf Hitler.



Guck emol! (Look Here), subtitled "erstes Lesebuch für Pfälzer Kinder" (first reading book for children in the Gau Pfalz). Another colorful school book with a lot of National Socialist propaganda in it. The three pictures on the bottom of the facing page are some examples of the book's National Socialist content.



The teacher and his students (boys and girls separated as it was common in those days) stand at attention and raise the right arm as the Nazi flag is raised by to boys in Hitler Youth uniform in front of the school building.

The left page in this school book for little children is a reminder not to forget the martyrs of the failed Beer Hall Putsch November 9, 1923. The right page shows a mother with her children in front of the radio. The text translates: "We hear music. We hear drums. We hear: Sieg Heil! Sieg Heil! We hear Deutschland, Deutschland über alles (the National anthem) and the song Die Fahne hoch! (composed by SA martyr Horst Wessel, the second most important song in Nazi Germany.



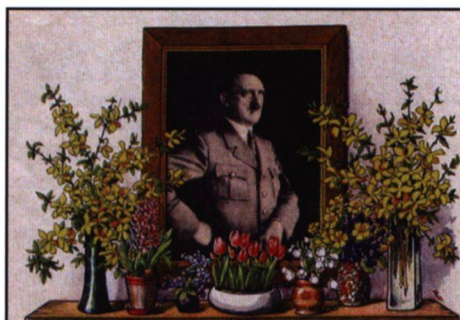
We are marching through the Pfalz and we are fighting for Adolf Hitler.



Paul comes down the stairs, sees a SA man, raises his arm and shouts "Heil Hitler". The SA man smiles and greets "Heil Hitler". Paul is happy and tells it his mom.



"You need to have a rifle if you want to become a soldier."



Der Führer feiert Geburtstag.

Morgen ist ein schönes Fest: Unser Führer Adolf Hitler feiert seinen Geburtstag. Wir sind stolz darauf, daß er in Österreich geboren wurde. Hier ist er als kleiner Junge in die Schule gegangen. Beim Spielen war er immer der Anführer seiner Kameraden. Später hat er als einfacher Soldat den großen Krieg mitgemacht und vier Jahre lang tapfer gekämpft. Nach dem Kriege ging es allen Leuten recht schlecht; da half Adolf Hitler ihnen aus ihrer Not und machte das deutsche Volk froh und glücklich.

Wir danken unserm Führer von ganzem Herzen dafür. Wir denken jeden Tag an ihn und wollen ihm nur Freude machen. Gott erhalte uns den Führer noch viele, viele Jahre gesund und froh!

78

Ich werde ein Soldat.

Wenn ich groß bin, werde ich bestimmt ein Soldat. Da bekomme ich eine schöne Uniform und große Stiefel. Auf den Kopf setze ich eine schmutze Mütze oder einen Stahlhelm. An meiner Seite hängt ein Bajonett. Und auf der Schulter trage ich ein Gewehr. Dann wohne ich nicht mehr bei Vater und Mutter daheim, sondern in der großen Kaserne draußen vor der Stadt.

Da heißt es jeden Tag früh aufstehen. Gleich müssen wir Soldaten in den Hof hinab. Nun wird den ganzen Vormittag fleißig exerziert: Eins, zwei, links, rechts! Abteilung, halt! Rechts um! Ganze Abteilung, kehrt! Stillgestanden! Rührt euch! Das machen wir so stramm, daß es eine wahre Freude ist. Draußen stehen die kleinen Buben und Mädels und sehen uns zu.

Es dauert nicht lang, so lernen wir auch schießen. Da muß man gut zielen. Wenn ich abdrücke, macht es: Bum! Und die Kugel fliegt mitten auf die Scheibe. Ein andermal schießen wir mit dem Maschinengewehr. Das rattert und knattert unaufhörlich. Andere Soldaten

schießen mit Kanonen.

Wieder andere bauen

Straßen und Brücken.

Am schönsten haben es

die Flieger; die fliegen

mit ihrem Flugzeug

hoch in der Luft um-

her. Das muß lustig

sein, auf die Häuser

hinabsehen zu können!



79

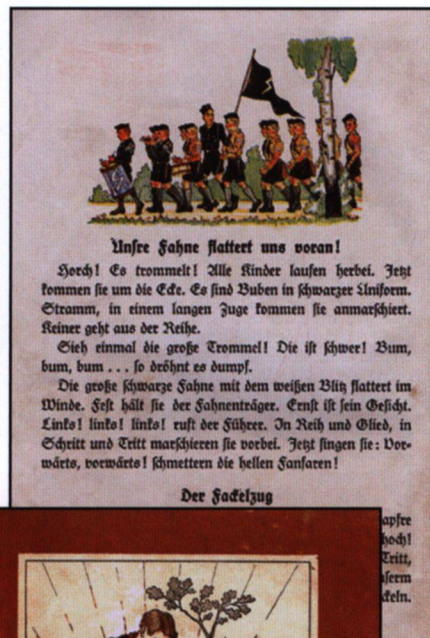
The left page of this Austrian school book praises Adolf Hitler's birthday. The text says that everybody in Austria is proud that the Führer was born in Austria. "It was here where he went to school as a little boy. He was always the leader when he was playing with his friends. Later he participated in the great war (World War One) and fought brave for four years. Many people suffered after the war but then Adolf Hitler came and helped them out of their misery and made the German people happy. We thank our Führer from the bottoms of our hearts. Every day we think of him and only want to bring him joy. God, make that we will have our Führer for many coming years, healthy and joyful." The right page is about the joy of becoming a soldier: "when I have grown up I will become a soldier. I will wear a nice uniform and on my head I will wear an elegant cap or steel helmet. I am no longer living with my parents but in the barracks..."



57



59

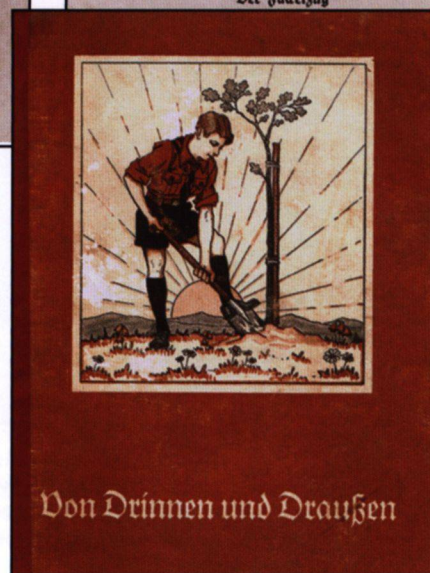


Der Fackelzug

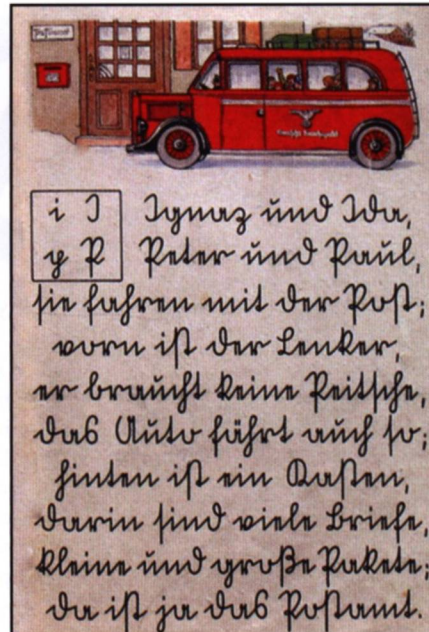
Von Drinnen und Draußen (Stories From Inside And Outside)

Published in 1935 by the Diesterweg publishing house in Frankfurt am Main.

The three pictures above are pages out of this elementary school reading book. The one on the right is entitled "Unsre Fahne flattert uns voran!", motto of the Hitler Youth and the text is about a HJ battalion which is marching to the rhythm of the big Hitler Youth drum. The other two pages are part of a story where the Führer comes to town, arriving by airplane which was still a big deal in these days. The entire town was decorated with Nazi flags and SA stormtroopers were marching through town. Police, SA and SS are waiting at the airport. Finally the airplane has landed and stopped. The SA men and the Police are standing at attention. The Führer is coming. He slowly passes the stormtroopers and looks at every one of them. Then he raises his arm to the German salute.



Von Drinnen und Draußen



"Sütterlin", the old style German cursive was often used in Third Reich school books, especially in books for smaller kids. Today very few people still know how to read or write it in Germany. The text on the left is written in "Sütterlin", it is a page from a reading book for first graders and explains the Reichspost, the Nazi German postal service. In these days the mail was often transported by busses which also carried passengers. These busses had regularly scheduled routes and provided a cheap way to travel throughout the entire country, including Austria. The bus itself is explained in the text, the post office where the bus stopped and the red mail box on the wall.



Fibel für die Volksschulen Württembergs
(Reading Book For The Public Schools In Württemberg)
This excellent 6-1/4 x 9 inch, 126 page hardcover book was published in 1935 by Verlag der Union Deutsche Verlagsgesellschaft with branches in Stuttgart, Berlin and Leipzig. The full color illustrations were drawn by P.J. Schöber, K. Sigrift, H. Sohn and K. Stirner and can be found throughout the entire book. It probably was used in 3rd or 4th grade of Third Reich elementary schools in Gau (District) Württemberg in the western part of Hitler-Germany. Besides regular spelling exercises and short stories this scarce book also contains a lot of National Socialist propaganda.



Sonnwend
Kurt ist zum erstenmal bei der Sonnenwende. Er steht ganz nah am Holzstoß. Mit großen Augen sieht er in das gelbe Feuer; rot schlägt es in die Nacht hinaus. Es knistert, prasselt und knallt. Die Flammen fressen die dünnen Äste, die Prägeln, die alten Bretter und Balken. Die Luft wird heiß. Das Atmen geht schwer. Der Rauch beugt in den Augen. Glühende Funken springen aus dem Feuer. Die Flamme wirft einen hellen Schein auf alle die Buben und Mädchen. Sie heben die Hand und singen ein Lied. Kurt muß an die Sonne denken. Sein Vater hat gesagt: Das Feuer kommt von der Sonne. Die Sonne ist die Mutter des Feuers.

S.A. (Stormtrooper) publications

The Sturmabteilung or SA (which means translated "Storm Division" but is usually translated as "Stormtroopers"), was a paramilitary organization of the NSDAP.

SA men were often called "Brownshirts" because of the color of their uniforms and to distinguish them from the SS, who wore black uniforms. The brown-colored shirts were probably chosen as the SA uniform because a large quantity of them was cheaply available after World War One. They were originally ordered for German troops serving in Africa and never issued before the war had ended.

The name Sturmabteilung was adopted from the specialized assault troops used by the German army in 1918 towards the end of World War One. Instead of a large mass assault, the Sturmabteilungen were organized into small squads of a few soldiers each and were very effective in pushing back the British and French lines.

In the fall of 1920, Hitler himself created the Ordnertruppen in Munich to protect his speeches and NSDAP (Nazi) gatherings from disruptions from Social Democrats and Communists. Originally the Ordnertruppen functioned as a group of bodyguards to ensure order at Nazi gatherings. On November 4, 1921 the NSDAP held a large public meeting in the Hofbräuhaus in München (Munich). After Hitler had spoken for some time the meeting was disrupted by the opposition and a small company of Ordnertruppen thrashed them. After this the organization was officially named SA. Under



Stabschef der SA Ernst Röhm.

February of 1925 when the NSDAP was declared illegal after the failed Beer Hall Putsch on November 9, 1923 the SA became the Frontbann to avoid being banned also. The SA was involved in many street-fights against Communists and Socialists in the 1920's. The SS eventually took over the original role of the SA.

The SA was also the first Nazi paramilitary group which developed military-like titles and ranks and several other Nazi organizations later adopted them. After Adolf Hitler became elected Reich Chancellor in 1933, the SA became more and more anxious for power and saw themselves as a replacement for the German army. This created a conflict

with their leader Ernst Röhm the SA quickly grew in importance within the Nazi structure and had thousands of members. In 1922, the NSDAP created a youth section, the Jugendbund, for young men between the ages of 14 and 18 years. Its successor, the Hitler Youth, remained under SA command until May 1932. From April of 1924 until late



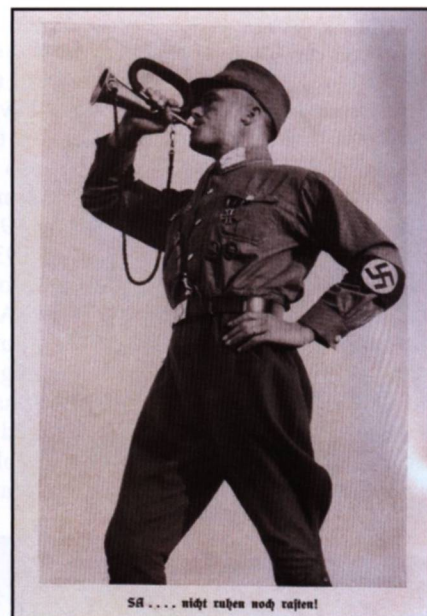
Seal of the SA

than Adolf Hitler or the NSDAP. One of the original purposes for the creation of the SS was to restrict the power of the brownshirts and its leaders. It is said that several top Nazis including Himmler faked a dossier which suggested that Röhm had received payment from the French to carry out a coup against Hitler. At first Hitler refused to believe it, but he was aware that the SA had grown into a powerful organization with the capability to remove him. Ernst Röhm was unpopular in the NSDAP because others saw his ambition as threatening their own, and because he was rumored to be a homosexual. Eventually Hitler ordered the execution of the leadership of the SA, which took place on June 30 to July 1, 1934, known as the "Nacht der langen Messer" (Night of the Long Knives). Victor Lutze, in the rank of a Obergruppenführer, became the new Stabschef of the SA until his death,



Stabschef der SA Viktor Lutze. Please note the changed insignia, now looking similar to the insignia of the Reichsführer-SS.

caused by a car accident in May 2, 1943. The organization soon lost importance in the Nazi power structure in favor of the SS. The SA remained active until the end of the war, but its only significant action after 1934 was the so called "Kristallnacht", when all SS and SA units were activated to riot against Jews, destroying Jewish businesses and synagogues. The leader of the SA was the Oberster SA-Führer (Supreme SA Leader). The first Oberster SA-Führer was Emil Maurice (1920 - 1921), followed by Hans Ulrich Klintsche (1921 - 1923) and Hermann Göring (1923). After the failed November revolt in 1923 the SA did not officially exist (renamed into Frontbann) and therefore had no supreme SA leader until 1926 with Franz Pfeffer von Salomon who held the position until 1930. In 1930, to centralize the loyalty of the SA, Adolf Hitler assumed command of the entire



Das Ehrenbuch der SA (the SA Honor Book)

The 8-1/2 x 11 inch hardcover book with 326 pages was written by SA Sturmhauptführer Karl W.H. Koch and published in 1934 by Friedrich Floeder Verlag in Düsseldorf. The book is a documentation of the SA history from the early 1920s to the year 1933. It contains a lot of rare photos of the very early SA days (see above left the first six standards from Brandenburg). The book was dedicated to the fallen SA martyrs.

organization and remained Oberster SA-Führer for the remainder of the organization's existence to 1945. The person in charge of the day to day running of the SA was the Stabschef der SA (Chief of Staff of the SA). Since 1931, it was the Stabschef who was generally the Commander of the SA, but still acting in Hitler's name. There were only three individuals in the 24 years the SA existed who held the position of Stabschef der SA: Ernst Röhm from 1931 to 1934, Viktor Lutze from 1934 to 1943 until he died in a car accident and Wilhelm Scheppmann from 1943 to 1945.

The Stabschef insignia consisted of an oak leaf patch worn on the collar of the stormtrooper uniform. There are photos showing Röhm wearing such an insignia in his early days as Stabschef. Röhm changed his insignia with the increase of his authority. In 1931 he changed it into a a two- and then a three-leaf insignia design. After 1933, the insignia for Stabschef consisted of a "crossed lances" pattern with a half oak leaf circle and was personally designed by Röhm. After Röhm was succeeded by Viktor Lutze he changed the insignia to a wreathed oak leaf pattern, identical to the insignia of the Reichsführer-SS Heinrich Himmler. This remained as the SA Stabschef insignia until the end of the war in 1945.

When Lutze died in 1943 he was posthumously awarded the Highest Grade of the German Order by Adolf Hitler. The Deutscher Orden was the most important decoration that the NSDAP could award for "duties of the highest order to the State and Party". The first recipient of this award was posthumously Reichsminister Fritz Todt at his funeral in February, 1942. A second posthumous award of the Deutscher Orden was given to SS-Obergruppenführer Reinhard Tristan Eugen Heydrich at his funeral in June of 1942. Some called the award the "Dead Hero Order" because it was almost always awarded posthumously. The only persons (out of eleven total recipients) who received the German Order who survived the war were

Reichsarbeitsführer Konstantin Hierl (Head of the Reich Labor Service) and Reichsjugendführer Arthur Axmann (Hitler Youth Leader). The German Order was originally to be awarded in three grades, but only the neck order (the highest grade) was ever awarded. This award ranks the second rarest award in the Third Reich, second only to the Ehrenzeichen des Deutschen Nationalpreises für Kunst und Wissenschaft (German National Prize for Art and Science), a substitute for the Nobel Prize. Hitler forbid Germans to accept the Nobel Prize since 1936. This order was only awarded nine times between 1937 and 1939.

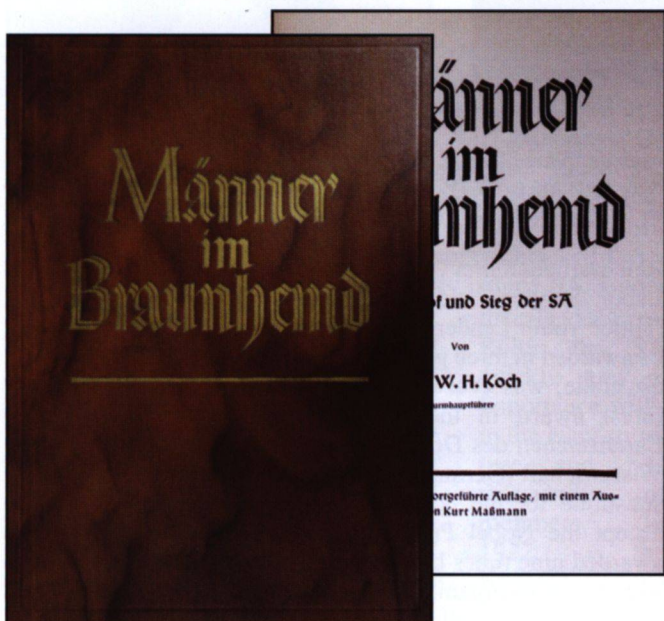
The SA was organized throughout Germany into several large formations called Gruppen (Groups). Each Gruppe was divided into Brigaden and Standarten. The SA-Standarten of the major German cities were split into smaller units,

Leibesübungen der SA (Physical Exercise in the SA)

is a heavily illustrated 6 x 8-1/2 inch soft cover book, published by order of the training chapter of the SA leadership. The book has 96 pages with many illustrations of training tracks and physical exercises in the SA. The Preface is written by Stabschef der SA Viktor Lutze.



Sturmabteilung and Stürme. The SA headquarters, known as the Oberste SA-Führung (Supreme SA Command), was located in Stuttgart, best known today for its automotive industry. Both, Porsche and Mercedes Benz have their headquarters there and both have car museums in this city. During the Third Reich Stuttgart was also the "Stadt der Auslandsdeutschen / City of the Germans Abroad". Adolf Hitler awarded Stuttgart this title in 1936, even though the city used the title unofficially since 1933. The SA supreme command had many sub-offices i.e., for supplies, finances, and recruiting but, unlike the SS, the SA did not have a medical corps and did not establish itself outside of Germany, in occupied territories, after the beginning of World War Two. Similar to the Waffen-SS, the SA also had an armed military wing, known as *Feldherrnhalle* (named in honor to the fallen martyrs of the failed 1923 revolt in front of the Feldherrnhalle in Munich). These formations expanded from



Männer im Braunhemd (*Men In Brownshirts*) is the revised second edition of "Das Ehrenbuch der SA" (see previous page). The 8-1/4 x 11 inch, 325 page, very heavily illustrated book by SA Sturmhauptführer Karl W.H. Koch was published in 1936 by Herbert Stubenrauch Verlagsbuchhandlung in Berlin. The book is divided into 20 chapters and deals about the origins of the SA, how the SA grew in numbers, street battles against the Communists, the "Red Berlin", life in the SA, reports from the times when the SA was declared illegal in German until the great victory in 1933.

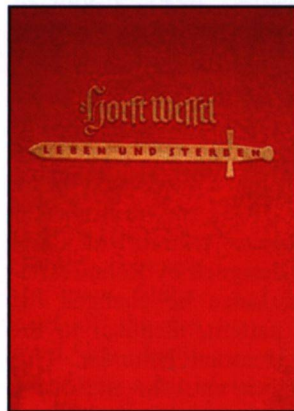
regimental size in 1940 to a fully operational armored corps, the Panzerkorps Feldherrnhalle by 1945. The initial unit, the SA-Standarte Feldherrnhalle was formed after the death of Ernst Röhm following the "Night of the Long Knives", when the SA's position as the major paramilitary formation of the Nazi party was taken over by the SS. The most promising SA men drawn from SA units all over Germany were assembled in the SA-Standarte Feldherrnhalle. The Standarte was not a combat unit but provided guard units for SA offices in Berlin, Stuttgart, Munich, Stettin, Ruhr, Hannover and Krefeld. The SA also had several military training units with the largest of them being the Marine-SA. The Marine-SA served as an auxiliary to the Reichskriegsmarine (RKM or



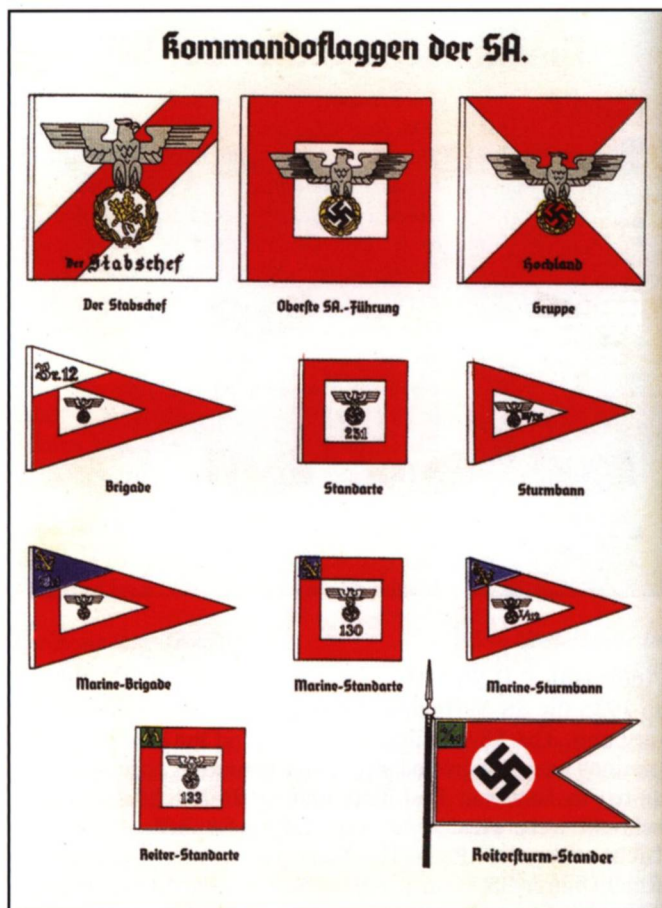
"Fahnenweihe" during the 1934 Reich Party Days. Hitler "sacred" new SA banners by touching them together with the "Blutfahne" (Blood Flag) which was supposedly drenched in the blood of the fallen martyrs of the failed Beer Hall Putsch on 9 November 1923 in front of the Feldherrnhalle in Munich. Pg. (Parteigenosse or Party Comrade) Grimmiger, a participant of the November revolte was the bearer of the Blood Flag.

Nazi Navy), doing mainly search and rescue operations and harbor defense.

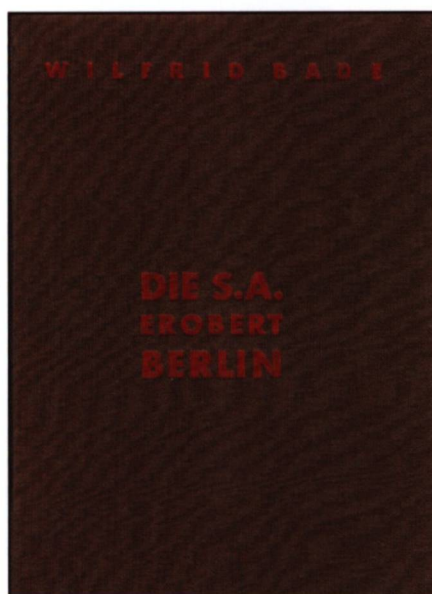
Obergruppenführer Wilhelm Schepmann (June 17, 1894 - July 26, 1970) succeeded Viktor Lutze as Stabschef der SA after he was killed in a car accident. He worked hard to restore the morale within the SA and the esteem of the SA. He also cooperated with the SS. Because of Schepmann's efforts the SA had units in the Wehrmacht Heer (Panzerkorps



Horst Wessel - Leben und Sterben (*Horst Wessel - Life And Death*) This hardcover book was written by Erwin Reitmann and published in 1933 by the Traditions-Verlag in Berlin. It was intended to be a remembrance photo book on Nazi martyr Horst Wessel who was murdered by Communists in Berlin on the 23rd of February of 1930. He was one of the main martyrs for the National Socialists since then. Horst Wessel was Sturmführer (Sturm Leader) of the S.A. Sturm 5 in the Gausturm Berlin. Wessel was also composer of the famous Nazi song "Die Fahne Hoch" which became the official second National Anthem after "Deutschland, Deutschland über alles" and which is known as the "Horst Wessel Lied" (Horst Wessel Song). The book contains rare photos of the so called "Kampfzeit" (Fighting Years) of Horst Wessel and his Sturmabteilung and their battles against the Communists in Berlin.



Feldherrnhalle), the Reichskriegsmarine (Nazi Navy) and in the Luftwaffe (Jagdgeschwader 6 Horst Wessel). These units were given SA honor titles. There was even a Waffen-SS Division, the 18. SS Freiwilligen-Panzergranadier-Division Horst Wessel.



Glaube und Schwert (Faith And Sword)

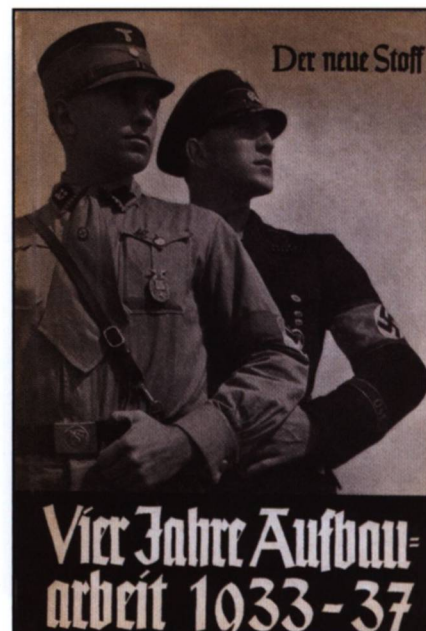
This 9 x 11-1/2 inch, 50 page hardcover book was written by Gustav Sturm and published in 1936 by Wittekind-Druckerei in Delmenhorst in only a small number of copies. The book is about the stormtroopers, the new Germany, the belief in Adolf Hitler and the Nazi flag. There is one excellent full page photo on every second page with a patriotic poem on the facing page.

Die S.A. erobert Berlin (The S.A. Conquers Berlin)

This 5x8 inch, 264-pages hardcover book was written by Wilhelm Bade and published in 1933 by Verlag Knorr in München (Munich). The author claims that the book is an eye-witness report about the bloody battles the S.A. fought in Berlin, traditionally a Communist

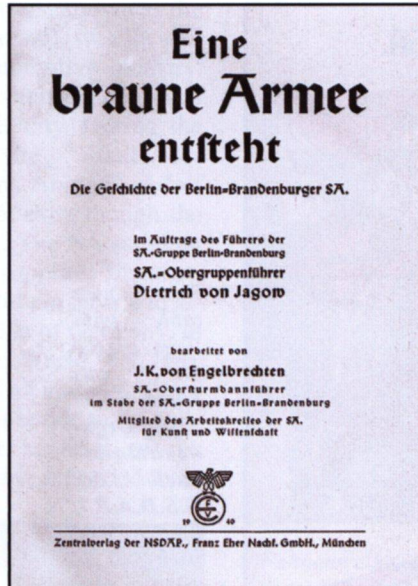
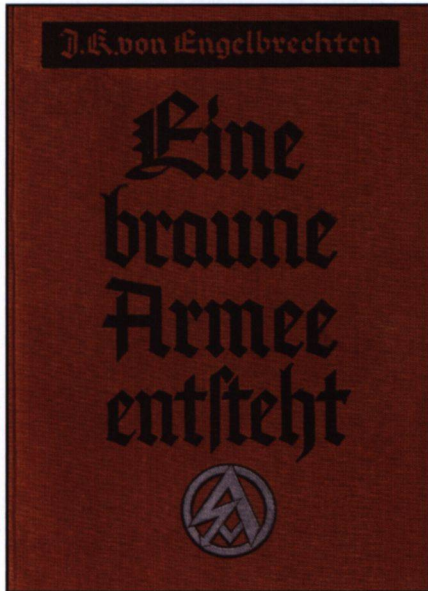
and Socialist stronghold, especially in the districts where the ordinary laborers lived (Moabit, Neukölln, Treptow, etc.). Many were killed on both sides, one of them became posthumously famous in Nazi Germany: SA Sturmführer Horst Wessel. His funeral procession was attacked by Communists and another battle occurred. The book contains interesting photos, one of them shows Horst Wessel's murderer.

This nice table with flags of the SA was found in "Das Organisationsbuch der N.S.D.A.P.", first edition, published 1936 (see page 36).



Vier Jahre Aufbauarbeit 1933 - 37 (Four Years Of Reconstruction)
This 7 x 10 inch soft cover book with 96 pages is not a book just on the SA, it has a great cover picture of a SA Stormtrooper next to a SS Sturmman. It was published 1938 by Francksche Verlagshandlung in Stuttgart as material of instruction for school teachers on the first four years of Nazi Germany.





Eine Braune Armee entsteht
(The Rise Of A Brown Army)

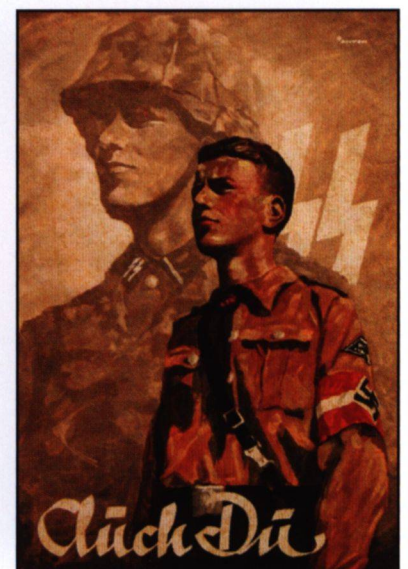
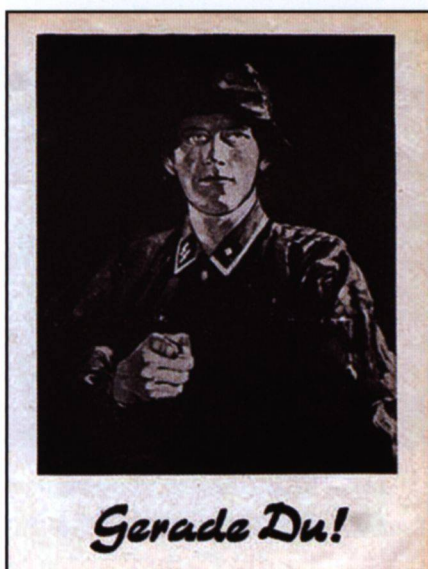
This 7x9-3/4 inch, 540 page hardcover book is one of the rarest SA books. It was published by order of the SA Berlin leadership as a remembrance book of the so called "Kampfjahre" (Battle Years) of the S.A. in Berlin. The book was written by SA-Obersturmbannführer J.K. von Engelbrechten, a member of the SA leadership in Berlin-Brandenburg. It was first published in 1937 by Zentralverlag der NSDAP Franz Eher, Nachf. in Munich. A second edition, published in 1940 in a number of only 5,000 copies brought the total to 15,000 copies. The book contains a photo chapter with hundreds of rare photos from the SA in and around Berlin.

S.S. (Schutzstaffel), Waffen-SS and Police

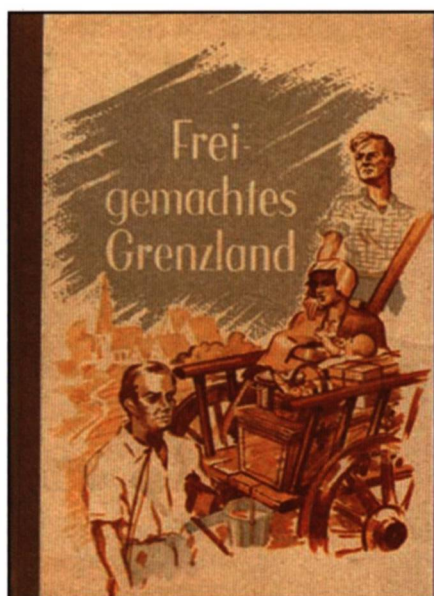
The origins of the Waffen-SS ("Armed SS"), the combat arm of the Schutzstaffel ("SS"), can be traced back to the creation of a group of 200 men who were to act as Adolf Hitler's body guard in the early 1920s (the initial guard consisted of only eight men). The SA had grown so large that Hitler felt the need of an armed escort that was totally dedicated to him and the Schutzstaffel (SS) or "protection squad" was created. In addition to its police powers, the SS comprised a group of armed men that were used for security and ceremonial purposes. This organization was called the SS-Verfügungstruppe. Hitler's protection squad, known as the Stabwache, was part of the SS-Verfügungstruppe. This protection squad had been created in March 1933 and was the foundation of the 1. SS Panzer Division "Leibstandarte SS

Adolf Hitler" (LSSAH).

In 1935 the SS-Verfügungstruppen were formed into a military unit. The SS-Verfügungstruppen and the Totenkopf formations were the ground stones of the future Waffen-SS divisions. In Bavarian Bad Tölz and in Braunschweig special schools were created to train future SS officers. Former Lieut. General Paul Hausser was put in charge by Reichsführer-SS Heinrich Himmler to oversee the training and schooling of the SS. Under Hausser's command two new SS regiments, "Deutschland" and "Germania" were created, formed from various battalions of the Verfügungstruppen. They later became the 2. SS Panzer Division "Das Reich" and 5. SS Panzer Division "SS Division Wiking". After the annex of Austria in 1938, another regiment, "Der Führer" was created in former Austria. After the Blitzkrieg campaign (continues page 106)



The items above were published by order of Reichsführer-SS Heinrich Himmler to attract volunteers for the service in the SS and Waffen-SS. These publications aimed especially at Hitler Youth boys. After the start of World War Two the SS recruited also in the conquered territories. The picture on the far right shows the cover of a recruiting pamphlet from occupied France, published in 1941.



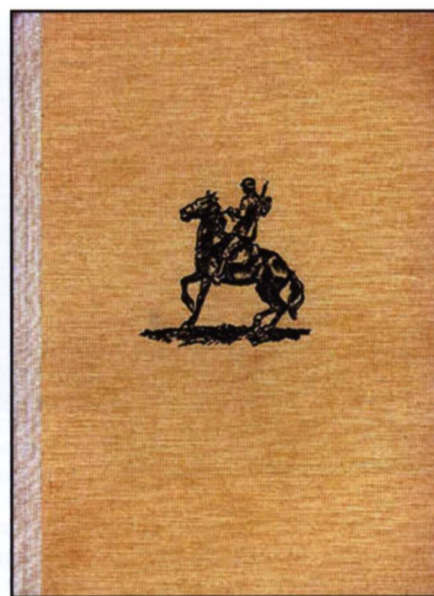
Freigemachtes Grenzland (Freed Borderland)

Written by SS-Sturmabführer and Major of the Police Günther Rumler and published by Nordland Verlag, the SS owned publishing house. The 5-3/4 x 8-1/2 inch hardcover book with 240 pages was meant to be a remembrance book for those "who brought law and order" to the conquered territories in Western Europe (Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg and the German occupied part of France) - Heinrich Himmlers Police units! There are a lot of very interesting photos in this book, showing Nazi Police and their leaders.



Die Niederlande im Umbruch der Zeiten (The Netherlands in the New Era's Change)

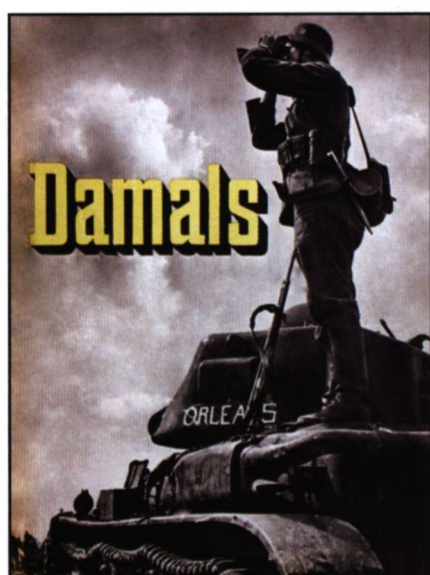
A 6-3/4 x 9-1/2 inch hard cover book, written by Dr. Max Freiherr duPrel by order of the Reichskommissar of the occupied territories, Dr. Seyss-Inquart. Published in 1941 by Konrad Trilsch Verlag in Wuerzburg, Germany. The book has 396 pages, many photographs and gives a lot of information on the relationship between Holland and the German Reich before and after the German occupation with reports on art, economy, people, nature, Police, and the well known Dutch SS volunteer Legions like the SS-Standarte Westland.



Polizeireiter in Polen

(Horse Trooper in Poland)

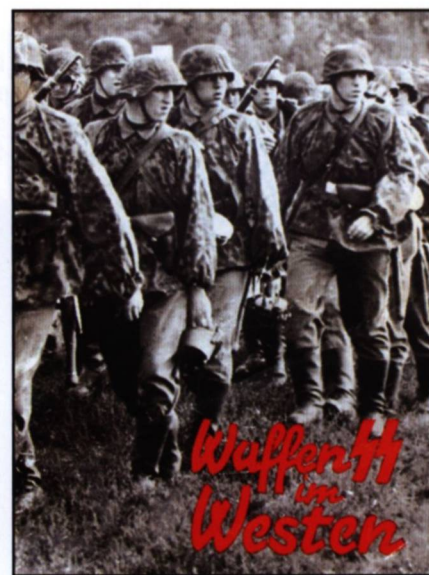
A very interesting 5-1/4 x 7-1/2 inch hardcover book with 65 pages on the battles of the SS-Polizeidivision trooper against bandits and snipers behind the front lines during the Blitzkrieg against Poland in 1939. The book was written by SS-Sturmabführer Helmuth Koschorke who was a member of the staff of the Police Commander. It was published in 1940 by Franz Schneider Verlag in Berlin.



Damals - Sonderdruck der SS-Totenkopf Division (At That Time - Special Edition by the SS Death Head Division), subtitled "Erinnerungen an grosse Tage der SS Totenkopf-Division im französischen Feldzug 1940" (Memories of the Glorious Days of the SS-Totenkopf Division in the French Campaign 1940). 8-1/4 x 11-1/2 inch hardcover book with 118 heavily illustrated pages, published in 1940 by Belser in Stuttgart.

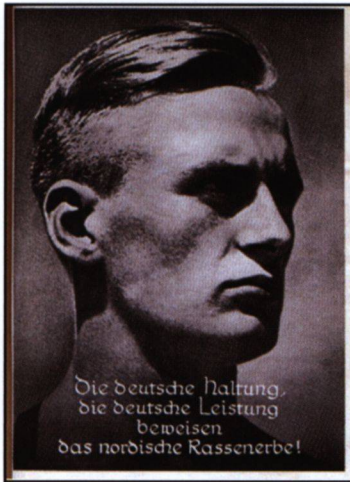


Mit der Leibstandarte im Westen



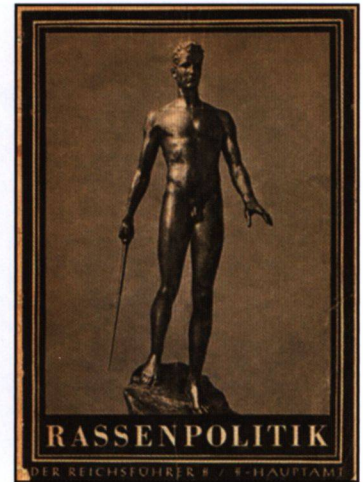
Waffen-SS im Westen

The 4-1/2 x 7-1/4 inch, 78 page soft cover book is the report of a SS-Kriegsbericht (SS War Correspondent) who gives back his impressions of the heroic and victorious fights of the LSSAH on the Western front in 1940. **Waffen-SS im Westen** (Waffen-SS In The West) is another rare 1940 photo book on the Waffen-SS at war against France.



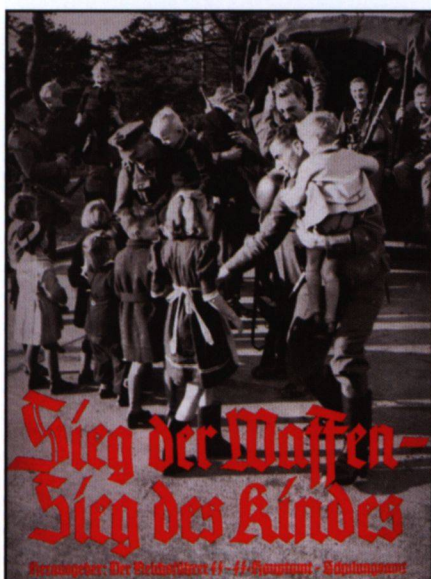
Rassenpolitik (Racial Politics)

Published in 1942 by order of Reichsführer-SS Heinrich Himmler / SS-Hauptamt in Berlin. The 6-1/2 x 9 inch soft cover book has 92 extremely anti-Semitic pages about the Jewish danger, non-Aryan blood in general and the SS man's role in guaranteeing the pure nordic blood lines for future generations! This extremely hard to find book contains many Himmler orders and, because this book was designed for educational purposes in the SS, of course a lot of anti-Jewish propaganda. One chapter is about the Lebensborn and how the SS community supports every Aryan woman and their children and also widows of fallen SS comrades. The book also explains the racial-political purpose of the SS: it contains a Himmler order, dated December 1931, which regulates that a SS man can only marry with permission of the Reichsführer after the SS-Rasseamt has approved that his future wife is also of pure Aryan blood. Otherwise the marriage will not be allowed.

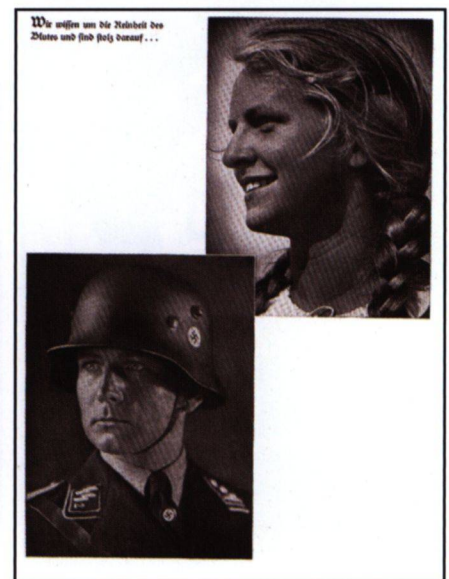


against Poland, the three regiments of the Verfügungstruppen were joined to form the Verfügungsddivision, the LSSAH was transformed into a motorized regiment and two new divisions were created, the SS "Totenkopfdivision" and "Polizeidivision". From March 1940 on the title of Waffen-SS was officially given, after an agreement between the Wehrmacht and the SS. Waffen-SS divisions participated in almost every major battle and were often transferred from one front to another, depending on the severity of the situation. It is mostly recognized by historians that Waffen-SS divisions were characterized by extremely high unit morale and combat ability. From 1940 on, under Himmler's directive the Waffen-SS was expanded to SS controlled foreign legions. The first of these divisions, formed in late 1940, was the multinational SS division "Wiking" under the command of SS-Brigadeführer Felix Steiner. The Wiking division first saw combat several days after the launch of Operation Barbarossa in June of 1941, the attack of Russia and proved itself an impressive fighting unit. Next formed were Danish,

French, Azeri, Armenian, Belgian, Norwegian, Swedish, Finnish and Dutch Freiwilligen (volunteer) formations, all of them were commanded by German officers and NSDAP officials. In 1942 and 1943, several new formations were formed from Bosnians, Latvians, Estonians, and Ukrainians. All soldiers of non-German citizenship in these units had their rank prefix changed from SS to Waffen (e.g. a Bosnian Scharführer would be referred to as a Waffen-Scharführer rather than SS-Scharführer). There were even volunteer units incorporated in the SS consisting of British and US-American citizens (the British Free Corps and the American Free Corps, the "George Washington Brigade") but each of these units had only a strength of a handful of men. They were not fighting units but formed for propaganda purposes. By the end of the World War Two, almost 2/3 of the Waffen-SS members were non-German. French and Spanish SS volunteers, together with the remnants of the 11.SS-Freiwilligen-Panzergrénadier-Division Nordland were the final defense of the Reichstag in Berlin in 1945.

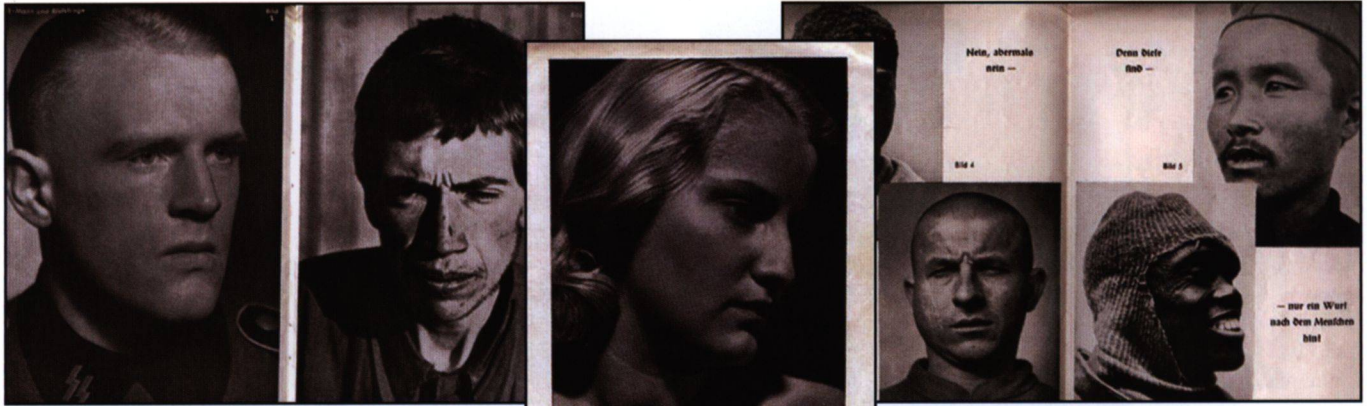


The "unworthy to live" are compared to beautiful and strong Aryans in this book.



Sieg der Waffen - Sieg des Kindes (Victory Of Arms - Victory Of The Child)

This extremely interesting 9-1/4 x 12-1/4 inch SS publication was published in 1941 by the department of education in Heinrich Himmler's main office (SS-Hauptamt). The purpose of this publication was to show the SS man the importance for Aryan families to have at least four children to ensure that the Nordic blood lines survive. Himmler writes that the German Reich needs many Aryan soldiers in the future to defend the conquered territories against the "Bolshevist and Asiatic hordes".



Gutes Blut - Ewiger Quell (Good Blood - Eternal Spring)

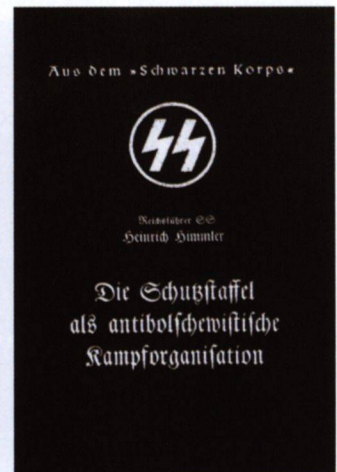
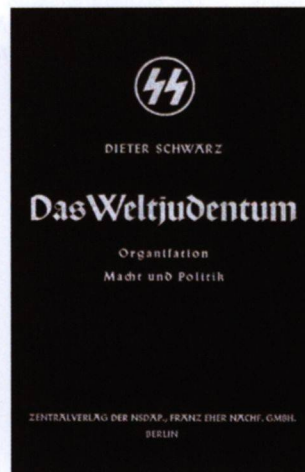
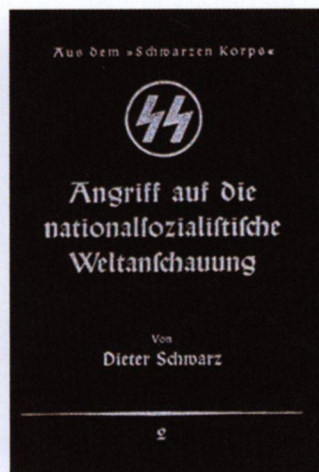
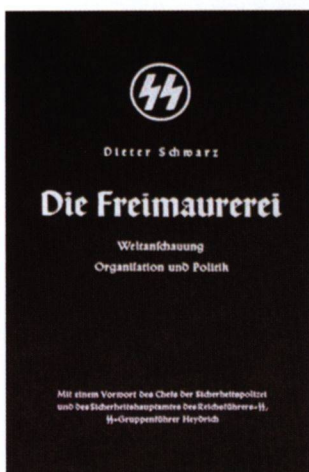
This 6 x 8-3/4 inch booklet is one of the most interesting original SS publications teaching the members of the Schutzstaffel about the difference between "good blood" (Aryan blood - shown is a SS man on the first page and a very German woman on the cover) and "bad or inferior blood" (with lots of photo examples: Jews, probably Russian "sub-humans", hereditary diseased and crippled). The text under the photos (many of them full page photos) leaves no doubt that those who fall into the "inferior blood" category cannot expect any mercy in the National Socialist German Third Reich! But on the other hand every effort is made to support the birth of healthy Aryan children with the help of the SS "Lebensborn" homes. The text further says that the National Socialists and the SS will do everything possible for the healthy child but will prevent that children of "inferior race", hereditary diseased or crippled will be born in the Reich and become a burden for the German society.

The Waffen-SS which had their origins in the group of 200 men was in the end an army of 38 combat divisions with over 950,000 men. In contrast to the military wing, the Waffen-SS, was the black-uniformed Allgemeine-SS, the political wing of the SS. The SS was regarded as an elite unit, the Nazi party's "Praetorian Guard," with all SS personnel selected on the principles of racial purity and unconditional loyalty to the Führer and the Nazi Party. The SS uniforms were designed and made by Hugo Boss, a large and well known manufacturer of men's clothing that is still in business today. The more the Nazi party monopolized the political power in Germany, key government functions such as law enforcement were absorbed into the SS and in 1935 Reichsführer-SS Heinrich Himmler was appointed chief of the German Police. Since 1935 the SS also controlled the Lebensborn e. V., an organization which promoted the purity of blood and

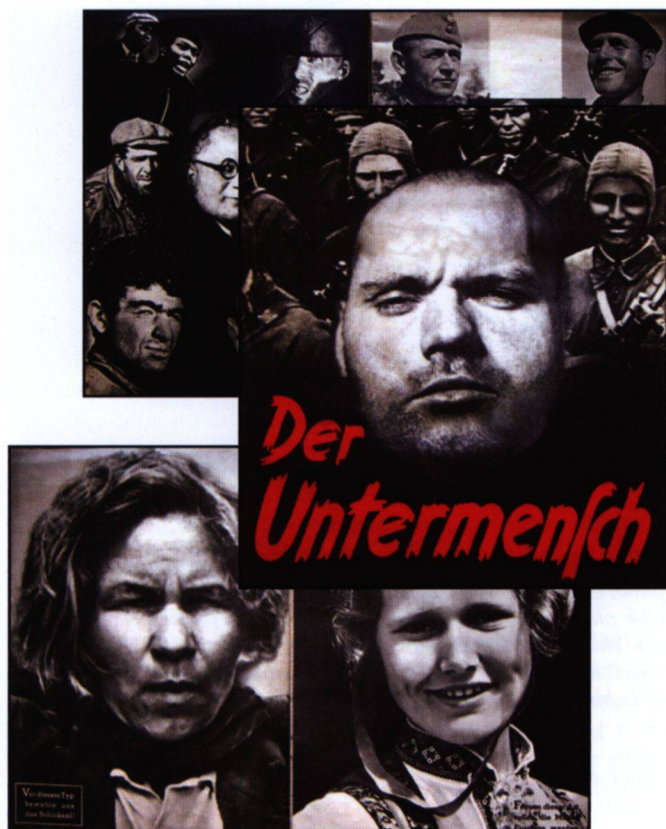
other racial matters, even before the Nazis came to power. Under the direct supervision of Himmler Lebensborn homes were established for Aryan mothers (married and unmarried) where they could give birth to their children.

In 1935 Heinrich Himmler also set up an ancestral heritage foundation, the Deutsches Ahnenerbe with Professor Walter Wüst as its titular president. This was a society concerned with prehistory and became a vast study group with expeditions to Tibet and actual occult studies and medical experiments.

To maintain the political power of the Nazi party, the SS was also given authority to establish and run the Sicherheitsdienst (SD or Security / Intelligence Service) and the Geheime Staatspolizei (Gestapo or Secret Police) which had their headquarters in the Prinz-Albrecht-Strasse in Berlin. In 1931, Himmler gave Reinhard Heydrich the assignment to



Four booklets from a series of official SS publications that were used as training material within the SS, dealing about the enemies of National Socialism, Jews, Bolshevists and Freemasons as well as about the duties of SS personnel.



Der Untermensch (The Subhuman)

This very rare 11 x 13-3/4 inch magazine-like publication was published in 1942 by the SS Leadership and printed by the SS owned Nordland Verlag in Berlin. On fifty heavily illustrated pages ugly, mean and uncivilized Russian Jews and Bolsheviks are presented in comparison to honorable, good looking and civilized German Aryan men, women and children. Just like the title says the "evil creatures in Stalins Russia" were not regarded as humans but as a danger for the civilized world. It is not exactly written but the text leaves no doubt that the civilized part of Europe has to get rid of these "sub-humans" if it wants to survive. To demonstrate the faith that would await Europe if the "Russian hordes" would break through there are many pictures of the ugliest creatures the SS could get in front of a camera. Each of these pictures has a counterpart, i.e. there is a picture of a soliciting Russian boy and on the facing page is a picture of German kids playing on a meadow. The book does not just aim at the Bolsheviks but has also an extremely anti-Semitic text. The text under a page of pictures of Jews in uniform i.e. reads: "This time the Jew wanted to be sure of his success and thought he was smart to make himself the Officer of this Army of Barbarians but his opponent is the honorable fighter who prevents that Europe will end in chaos..." The facing page shows a German SS officer, a Wehrmacht officer a Luftwaffe pilot and a U-Boat commander. Here are some other quotations from this rare item which is probably the most anti-Semitic SS publication: "Now the Huns are back, distorted pictures of human faces, nightmares that became reality, a hit in the face of everything good...", "Allied with jungle creatures and the scum of the entire world the Jew thinks he has the tools for his planned mass murder of the civilized world!", "The beasts in human bodies got out of their stinking ghettos to conquer the free world." and "A subhuman remains a subhuman and a Jew will always be a Jew. No matter if his name is Churchill, Roosevelt or LaGuardia (the Jewish Mayor of New York at that time). We regard them as scum because they are allied with Stalin, the subhuman number one."

build an intelligence and security service inside the SS, which became the Sicherheitsdienst (SD). In 1934 Adolf Hitler had given the SS jurisdiction over all concentration camps. Prior to that the concentration camps were under control of the SA. Before 1932, the SS wore the same uniform as the SA, with the exception for a black tie and a black cap with a Totenkopf, (skull and bones "death's head") symbol on it. Later, they adopted a black uniform and then, just before the war, a dove-grey uniform. The Waffen-SS wore a Feldgrau (field-grey) uniform similar to the regular army, or Reichsheer, later Wehrmacht. During the war, Waffen-SS units wore a wide range of camouflage uniforms (Platanenmuster, Telo Mimetico, Erbsenmuster etc.), while their field-grey uniforms became largely indistinguishable from those of the Heer, except for the insignia. In 1945, the SS adopted the Leibermuster, a pattern that inspired many



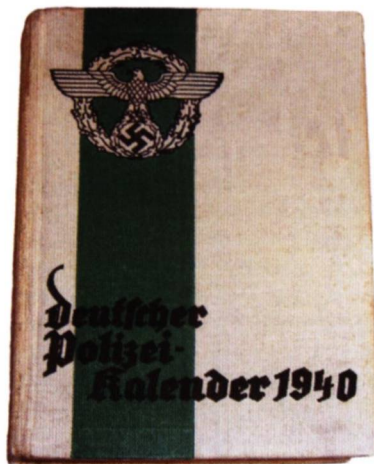
Jederzeit einsatzbereit

(Anytime Ready For Action)

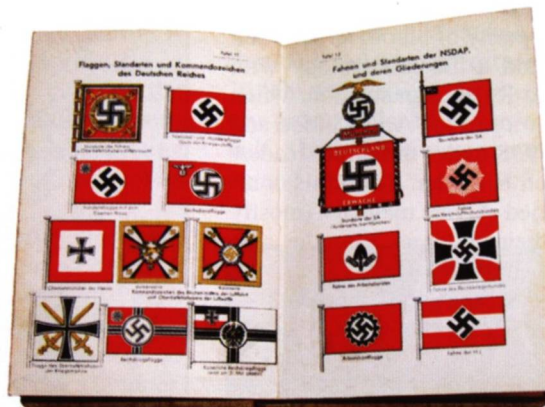
Only 15,000 copies of this 7-3/4x10-1/2 inch, 48 page hardcover book were published in 1939 by Zeitgeschichte Verlag in Berlin. It is made like the Prof. Heinrich Hoffmann books, with very little text but photos on every page, many of them full page photos. Shown are the different Police branches such as Ordnungspolizei, Verkehrspolizei, Kriminalpolizei, Geheime Staatspolizei (Gestapo), Sicherheitspolizei (SiPo), among others.

forms of modern battle dress.

The motto of the SS was "Meine Ehre heißt Treue" ("My Honor Is Loyalty"). The SS rank system was unique in that it did not copy the terms used in other branches of the Wehrmacht, but instead used the ranks established by the SA. The SS leaders were Julius Schreck (1925-1926), Joseph Berchtold (1926-1927), Erhard Heiden (1927-1929), Heinrich Himmler (1929-1945) and for a very short time Karl Hanke became the last Reichsführer-SS, replacing Heinrich Himmler on April 20, 1945. A few days before, he had been honored with Nazi Germany's highest decoration, the German Order, a reward for his defence of Breslau against the advancing Soviets. Hanke's promotion to the rank of Reichsführer-SS was as a result of Adolf Hitler proclaiming Himmler as a traitor and stripping Himmler of all his offices and ranks and ordering his arrest.



Deutscher Polizei Kalender 1940
(German Police Calendar 1940)



A 6x8 inch, 400 page hard-cover pocket yearbook, full of information the Police officer in the Nazi Police had to know in 1940. The very interesting book was published 1940 by the Kameradschaftsbund Deutscher Polizei-beamter in Berlin (Comradeship of German Policemen) and printed by Kommunal-schriftenverlag J.Jehle with branches in Munich and Berlin.

Tag der deutschen Polizei 1934 (Day Of The German Police 1934)

This 6x9 inch, 144 page hardcover book was published in 1934 by Kurt Daluege, General of the County Police. It is a summary of the events on December 18/19, 1934 when the entire Nazi German Police collected money for the WHW (Winter Aid Funds) for those in need in the German Third Reich.



This 4x5-1/2 inch, 400 page soft cover year-book is a nice example of the pocket almanac that the Police officer in the Nazi Fire-Police and Fire-Prevention-Police carried in his uniform pocket in 1941. It was published in 1941 by order of the head of the German Third Reich Police, Heinrich Himmler in co-operation with the Kamerad-schaftsbund Deutscher Polizei-beamter in Berlin (Comradeship of German Policemen).

It was printed by Verlag Deutsche Kulturwacht in Berlin.



Ein Polizeioffizier meldet sich beim Führer



Ordnungspolizei auf den Rollbahnen des Ostens

(Order Police on the Arterial Roads of the East)

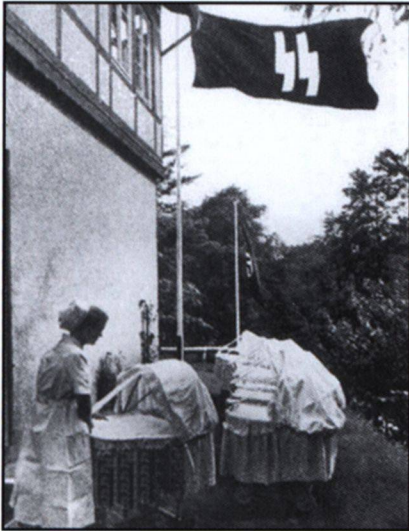
The 7-3/4 x 10-1/2 inch, 64 page soft cover book by Hauptmann der Schutzpolizei der Reserve Hans Richter was published in 1943 by Zentralverlag der NSDAP, Franz Eher in Munich. It is a documentation of the activities of the SS Police units in Russia in the summer of 1941.

The photos show

Nazi Police cleaning out resistance in occupied towns, Police round-up of the Jewish quarters, Ordnungspolizei breaking into the synagogue, the removal of Jews and their belongings, etc.

The SS Lebensborn e.V.

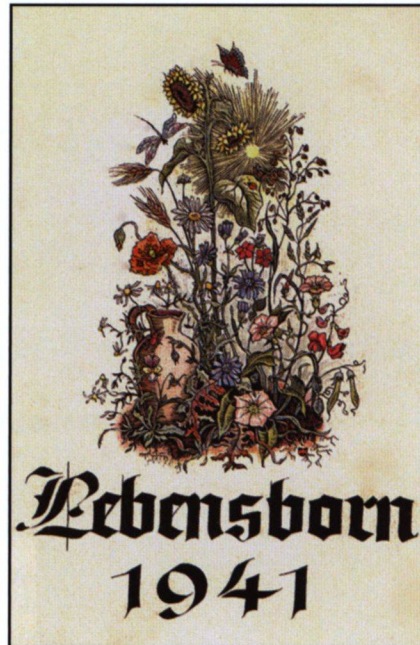
The Lebensborn e.V. (Spring of Life) was founded in 1927 as an organization which promoted purity of blood, termination of the disabled, crippled, etc. and a life in harmony with nature. It then became the Third Reich organization which was in charge of ensuring the purity of the Aryan blood and race in Hitler-Germany, since 1935 under the direct leadership of Reichsführer-SS Heinrich Himmler. Under his command several thousand unmarried Aryan maidens (mostly from the BdM) gave birth to their children. Himmler also encouraged his SS men to volunteer to help to bring the birth rate up. When Norway was occupied in 1940, the country with the most Nordic people, Lebensborn homes were established and several thousand children were born and raised there until the Third Reich came to an end. The Lebensborn office was part of SS Rasse und Siedlungshauptamt (SS Office of Race and Settlement) until 1938, when it was transferred to Hauptamt Persönlicher Stab Reichsführer-SS



(Personal Staff of the Reich Leader SS), i.e. directly overseen by Himmler. Leaders of Lebensborn e.V. were SS-Standartenführer Max Sollmann and SS-Oberführer Dr. Gregor Ebner. Initially the program served as a welfare institution for wives of SS officers. The organization ran facilities, primarily maternity homes, where women could give

birth or get help with family matters. The Lebensborn also accepted unmarried women who were either pregnant or had already given birth and were in need of aid, provided that both the woman and the father of the child were racially valuable. Later such facilities also served as temporary homes, orphanages and as an adoption service. When dealing with non-SS members, parents and children were usually examined by SS doctors before admittance.

On September 13, 1936 Heinrich Himmler wrote: "as early as December 13, 1934, I wrote to all SS leaders and declared that we have fought in vain if political victory was not to be followed by victory of births of good blood. The question of multiplicity of children is not a private affair of the individual, but his duty towards his ancestors and our people. The SS has taken the first step in this direction long ago with the engagement and marriage decree of December, 1931. However, the existence of sound marriage is futile if it does not result in the creation of numerous descendants. I expect that here, too, the SS and especially the SS leader corps, will serve as guiding example. The minimum amount of children for a good sound marriage is four. Should unfortunate circumstances deny a married couple their own children, then every SS leader should adopt racially and hereditarily valuable children, educate them in the spirit of National



Lebensborn 1941
This 5-1/2x8 inch, 140 page soft cover book is the 1941 edition of the official Lebens-born yearbook. It contains a calendar, a lot of patriotic illustrations and is quoting famous Germans on the importance of a healthy strong German country and a pure blooded population. From 1927 to 1940 the Lebensborn yearbooks were published by Wilhelm Limpert Verlag in Dresden, from 1941 on they were published by Tazzel-

wurm Verlag in Stuttgart. Original Lebensborn material of any kind is very hard to find today.

Socialism, let them have education corresponding to their abilities. The organization "Lebensborn e.V." serves the SS leaders in the selection and adoption of qualified children. The organization "Lebensborn e.V." is under my personal direction. It is part of the Race and Settlement Central Bureau of the SS, and has the following obligations:

1. support racially, biologically, and hereditarily valuable families with many children.
2. place and care for racially and biologically and hereditarily valuable pregnant women, who, after thorough examination of their and the progenitor's families by the race and settlement central bureau of the SS, can be expected to produce equally valuable children.
3. care for the children.
4. care for the children's mothers.

It is the honorable duty of all leaders of the central bureau to become members of the organization "Lebensborn e.V.". The application for admission must be filed prior to September 9, 1936. The dues of the SS leaders of the Central Bureau, from the Hauptsturmführer on are determined in the enclosed tables. I shall personally keep myself informed of the success of my appeal. Let me remind every SS leader once more that only sacrifices of a personal and material nature have brought us success in the times of the battle, and that the further construction of Germany, to last hundreds and thousands of years, will not be possible unless each and every one of us is ready to keep doing his share in the fulfillment of his obvious duty."

The first Lebensborn home (known as Heim Hochland) opened in 1936 in Steinhöring, near Munich. The first home outside of Germany opened in Norway in 1941. About 8,000 children were born in Lebensborn homes in Germany, and another 8,000 in Norway.

Himmler's effort to secure a racially pure Greater German Reich, the fact that the Lebensborn was a SS race program

and badly researched journalism on the subject in the early years after the war lead to false assumptions about the program. The main misconception was that the program involved supervised or even coercive selective breeding. This was not true because individuals were not forced to have sex with selected partners. However, the program did aim to promote the growth of "superior" Aryan populations through providing excellent health care and by restricting access to the programme with medical selections that applied eugenic and "race" criteria. Although Lebensborn did process the adoptions by German families of a small number of children who had been kidnapped in eastern Europe, it was not involved in the kidnapping of thousands of Polish children who were subjected to "Germanization" by sending them to re-education camps and fostering them out to German families. This project, also directed by Himmler, was carried out by other authorities within the Nazi bureaucracy.

Until the last days of the war, the mothers and the children at maternity homes got the best treatment available, including food, even though many others in the area were starving.

Nazi ideology considered Norwegians to be pure Aryans and German authorities didn't prohibit soldiers from pursuing relationships with Norwegian women. In other occupied territories like Eastern Europe, such relationships were forbidden because Slavs were regarded as an inferior race.

In Norway a local Lebensborn office, *Abteilung Lebensborn*, was established in 1941 with the task of supporting children of German soldiers and their Norwegian mothers, pursuant to German law (*Verordnung* passed on July 28, 1942). The organization ran several homes where pregnant women could give birth. The facilities also served as permanent homes for eligible women until 1945. The organization also paid child support on behalf of the father, and covered other expenses, including medical bills, dental treatment and transportation.

During and after the war, the Norwegians commonly referred to these children as *Tyskerunger*, translating as "German-kids" or "Kraut kids", a derogatory term. As a result of later recognition of their post-war mistreatment, the more diplomatic term "Krigsbarn" (War-Children) came into use and is now the generally accepted form. As the war ended the chil-

dren and their mothers were viewed as outcasts by many among the general Norwegian population who felt antagonized by the war and everything that had to do with Germany. The children and their mothers experienced isolation and often mistreatment. Immediately after the war 14,000 women were arrested, 5,000 were without any judiciary process placed in forced labor camps for a year and a half. Their heads were shaved and many of them were beaten and raped.

REINHARD HEYDRICH



Reinhard Heydrich

This remembrance book was published in 1944 by order of the Reichssicherheitshauptamt 1B1. It was printed at the SS owned Ahnenerbe Publishing House in Berlin and contains speeches of Hitler, Himmler, Daluge and Bormann as well as two speeches of Heydrich.



REINHARD HEYDRICH

EIN LEBEN DER TAT

Umschlag: Erich Ecke, Berlin
Alle Rechte, insbesondere das des Nachdrucks
und der Übersetzung, vorbehalten
Copr. 1944 Volk und Reich Verlag GmbH., Prag
Druck: Orbis A. G., Prag



Die letzte Aufnahme von stellvertretender Reichsführer Heydrich am 26. Mai 1942
abend im Wahlkreisplatz an 26. Mai 1942

Reinhard Heydrich - Ein Leben der Tat (Reinhard Heydrich - A Life Of Deed)

This 5-3/4x8-1/4 inch, 120 page soft cover book is one of the rarest SS publications. It was published in 1944 by Volk und Reich Verlag in Prag, the capital of the occupied Czech Republic, then named the Reich Protectorate Bohemia and Moravia with Reinhard Heydrich as the deputy leader. On May 27, 1942, two members of the Czech resistance, Gabčík and Kubiš, trained in England, attempted an assassination on Heydrich when he was travelling in his open Mercedes in Prague. He survived but died on June 4, 1942 from blood poisoning. The picture (left) is the last photo of Heydrich, taken the night before the assassination. Other photos in this rare book show Heydrich in different stages of his life and photos of his funeral.

The Third Reich "Heim ins Reich" Program

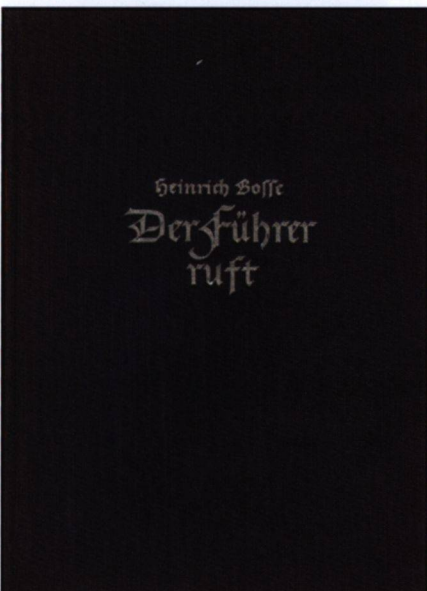
The "Heim ins Reich" (Back to the Reich) program was aimed at ethnic Germans who were living outside the Third Reich. The program, coordinated by the VOMI (Hauptamt Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle or Main Office for Ethnic Germans) tried to convince all of the ethnic Germans who



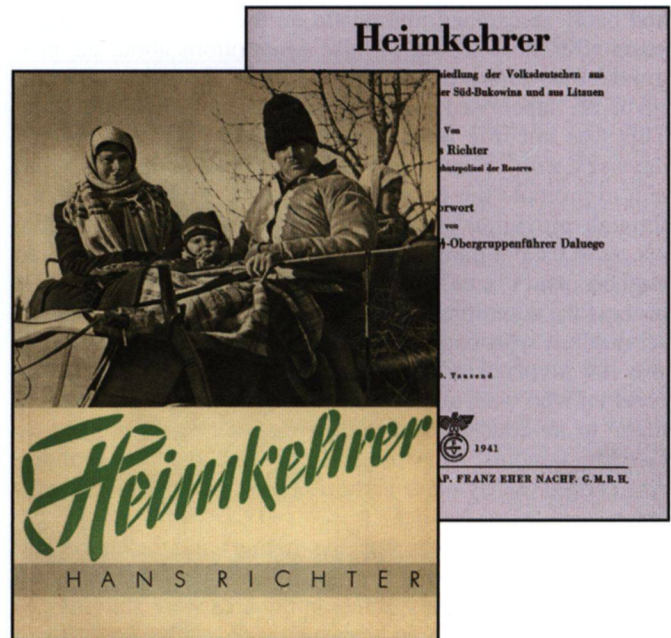
lived outside the Reich to bring these regions "home" into Greater Germany. It included areas ceded after the

A photographer of the Leibstandarte-SS Adolf Hitler takes pictures of the return of ethnic Germans, back then referred as "Volksdeutsche". Note the cuff band on the left sleeve of his uniform.

Treaty of Versailles as well as other areas containing significant German populations such as the Sudetenland. The Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle was a state agency of the NSDAP. By 1941 the VOMI was under the control of the SS. The resettlement program worked in several ways: regions with a high percentage of ethnic Germans should become part of the Greater German Reich. At the same time ethnic Germans from Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Volhynia, Galicia, Bessarabia, Romania, Yugoslavia and Russia were to be relocated to conquered territories such as the Generalgouvernement to "Germanize" these regions. About 400,000 German farmers from the so called "Altreich" (Germany in the borders of 1937) were relocated to the east to "Germanize" the German part of defeated Poland. They were housed in farms that used to belong to Polish farmers.



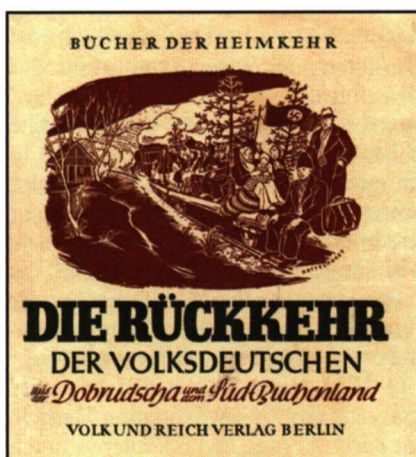
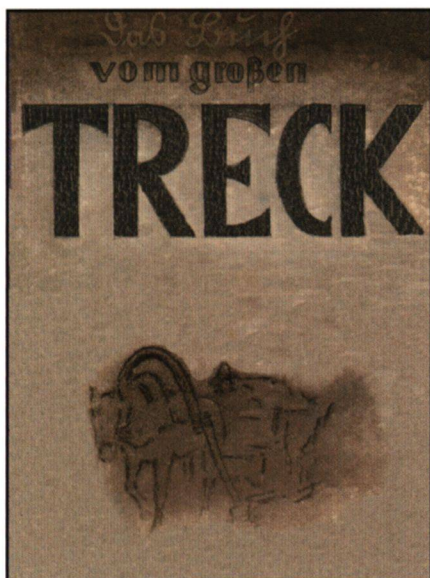
Der Führer ruft
(The Führer Calls)
This 6-1/2x9-3/4 inch hardcover book with 280 heavily illustrated pages on the resettlement program was written by Heinrich Bosse and published in 1941 by Zeitgeschichte Verlag in Berlin. It contains very interesting photos of ethnic Germans who answered Heinrich Himmler's call and returned to Germany.



Heimkehrer (Returnees)

This 7-1/2x10-1/2 inch, 84 page soft cover book was written by Police Hauptmann Hans Richter and published in 1941 by NSDAP Central Publishing House Franz Eher, Nachf. The book has many photos on the return of ethnic German farmers from Lithuania, Romania and Bessarabia to the Greater German Reich.

The resettlement program was an important part of the secret "Generalplan Ost" (Master Plan East), the colonization of Eastern Europe controlled by the SS Reichssicherheits-Hauptamt (RSHA or Reich Main Security Office) to fulfill the Nazi demand for Lebensraum (Living Space). The final version of Generalplan Ost, essentially a grand plan for ethnic cleansing, was divided into two parts; the "Kleine Planung" (Small Plan), which covered actions which were to be taken during the war, and the "Grosse Planung" (Big Plan), which covered actions to be undertaken after the war was won and to be implemented gradually over a period of 25 to 30 years. If everything would have worked out as planned millions of non-Germanizable Slavs would have been deported to remote regions such as West Siberia. The remaining non-Germans were to be treated as slaves. Because the number of Germans appeared to be insufficient to populate the vast territories of Eastern Europe, the peoples judged to lie racially between the Germans and the Russians (Mittelschicht), such as Latvians, Estonians, and even Czechs, were also supposed to be resettled there. While the Baltic nations like Estonians would be spared from repressions that Jews or Poles were experiencing, in the long term the Nazi planners did not foresee their existence as independent entities and they would be deported as well, with eventual denationalization. Initial designs were for Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia to be Germanized within 25 years, however Heinrich Himmler revised them to 20 years. In 1941 it was decided to destroy the Polish nation completely and the German leadership decided that in ten to twenty years the Polish state under German occupation was to be fully cleared of any ethnic Poles and settled by German colonists. When the war luck had turned against Germany and the Wehrmacht was on retreat millions of ethnic



above left: **Das Buch vom grossen Treck** (The Book Of The Great Emigration) is a 8x10-1/2 inch, 82-page hardcover book on the resettlement program, written by Otto Engelhardt Kyffhäuser and published in 1942 by Verlag Grenze und Ausland in Berlin. The foreword is written by SS-Obergruppenführer Lorenz.

above center: **Ruf der Reiches - Echo des Volkes** (Call Of The Reich - Echo Of The People) The 5-1/4x7-3/4 inch hardcover book was written by Hanns Johst who accompanied the Reichsführer-SS Heinrich Himmler in 1940 on a travel through defeated Poland to the Russian border to welcome a convoy of homecoming ethnic Germans who lived in Russia. The book was published in two editions (1942 and 1944) by NSDAP Central Publishing House, Franz Eher Nachf. in München.

above right: **Heimkehr der Volksdeutschen** (The Homecoming Of The Ethnic Germans) This 6 x 9 inch, 100-page soft cover book was written by Alfred Thoss and published in 1941 by NSDAP Central Publishing House as one edition of a book series that was published by order of the NSDAP leadership. The book has a very nice photo chapter with photographs, taken mostly by SS correspondents.

left: **Die Rückkehr der Volksdeutschen** (The Return Of The Ethnic Germans) The 8-1/2x9 inch, 96 page soft cover book with a lot of photos on the resettlement program of ethnic Germans from the coast of the Black Sea, Romania and Bessarabia was published by order of Heinrich Himmler and published in 1943 by Volk & Reich Verlag in Berlin.

Germans fled eastern Europe and the advancing Red Army. From 1944 to 1948 between 13.5 and 16.5 million Germans were expelled, evacuated or fled from Central and Eastern Europe, making this the largest single instance of ethnic cleansing in recorded history. The estimated number of those who died in the process is believed to be about half a million. After World War Two Germany lost all territories east of the Oder-Neisse line, as determined in the Potsdam Conference in July 1945. This included areas that were recognized by the international community as part of Germany until 1939 as well as the territories that were occupied by Germany during World War Two. The majority of the German-speaking population east of the Oder-Neisse line, roughly 10 million in the Ostgebiete alone, that had not already been evacuated by the German authorities or fled from the advancing Red Army in the winter of 1944-1945 was expelled. At the same time, Poles from Central Poland, expelled Poles from former Eastern Poland, Polish returnees from internment and forced labor, Ukrainians forcefully resettled in Operation Vistula and Jewish survivors settled in the territories gained by Poland, whereas the North of former East Prussia (Kaliningrad Oblast) was turned into a military zone and subsequently became settled with Russians. In the course of

the German reunification process, Chancellor Helmut Kohl accepted the territorial changes made after the Second World War.



Reichsführer-SS Heinrich Himmler welcomes ethnic Germans from Lithuania in an official ceremony where they received the German citizenship.

The SS Ahnenerbe e.V.

Founded by Heinrich Himmler, Herman Wirth, and Richard Walther Darré on July 1, 1935, as Studiengesellschaft für Geistesurgeschichte, Deutsches Ahnenerbe' e.V. ("Study society for primordial intellectual science "German Ancestral Heritage" (registered society)), in 1937 renamed in Forschungs- und Lehrgemeinschaft das Ahnenerbe e.V. ("Research and Teaching Community the Ancestral Heritage (registered society)") was a Nazi-era government study group that billed itself as a "study society for Intellectual Ancient History".

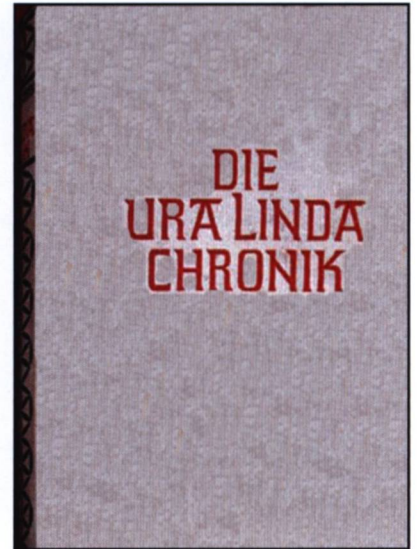
The Ahnenerbe was developed to research the anthropological and cultural history of the Aryan race, and later lent itself to experimentation and voyages intent on proving that pre-historic and mythological Nordic populations had once ruled the world.

New applicants in the SS were educated about their Nordic past through weekly classes taught by senior RuSHA (Rasse- und Siedlungshauptamt or Race and Settlement Office of the SS) graduates using the periodical SS-Leitheft.

On July 1, 1935 at Berlin's SS headquarters, Himmler met with five racial experts representing Darré and with Dr. Herman Wirth, one of Germany's most famous pre-historians. Together they founded an organization called "Deutsches Ahnenerbe-Studiengesellschaft für Geistesurgeschichte" (German Ancestral Heritage--Society for the Study of the History of Primeval Ideas) - later shortened to its better-known form in 1937. At the meeting they designated the official goal "to promote the science of ancient intellectual history" and appointed Himmler as the superintendent with Wirth serving as the president. Wirth left the project at the beginning of 1937. On February 1 of that year, Dr. Walther Wüst was appointed the new president of the Ahnenerbe. Wüst was an expert on India and a dean at Ludwig Maximilians University of Munich, working on the side as a Vertrauensmann for the SS Security Service. Referred to as "The Orientalist" by Sievers, Wüst had been recruited by him in May 1936 because of his ability to sim-

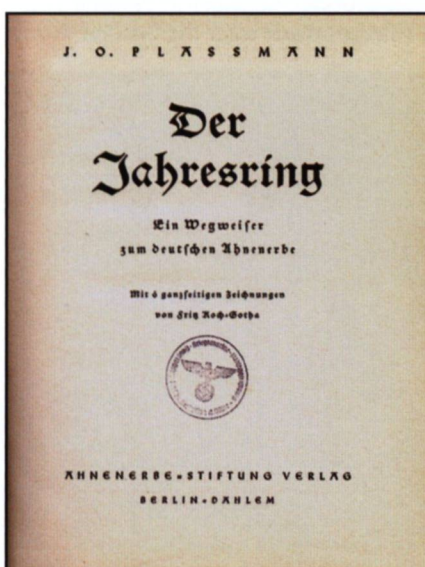
Die Ura Linda Chronik (The Ura Linda Chronicles)

This rare 6-1/2x9 inch, 400 page hard-cover book was written by Herman Wirth and published in 1933 by Koehle / Amelang Verlag in Leipzig. It deals with Germanic history and culture and contains a very interesting photo chapter, showing ancient Germanic artifacts such as the predecessor of the well known SS Jul-leuchter (Yule Candle Holder).

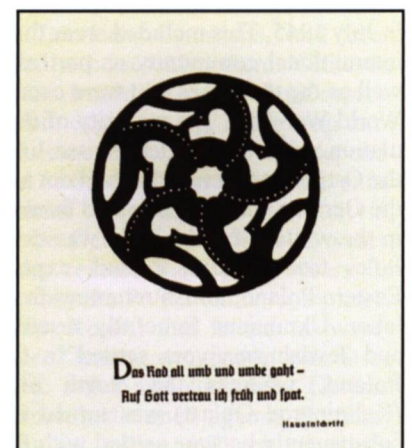
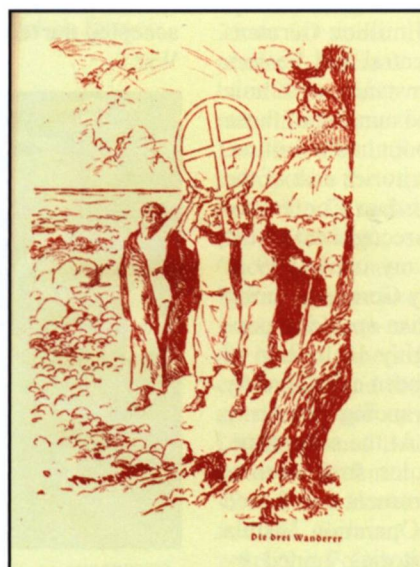


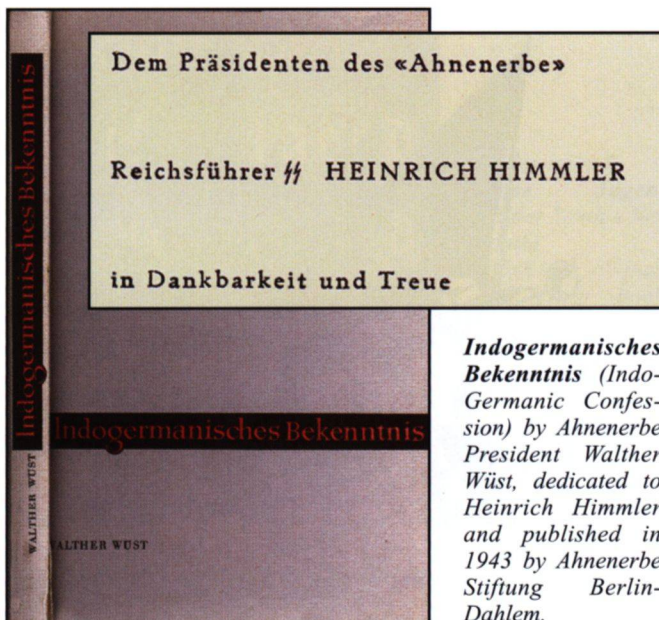
plify science for the common man. After being appointed president, Wüst began improving the Ahnenerbe by moving the office to a new headquarters in Berlin-Dahlem which cost 300,000 Reichsmark. In January 1939 the organization was incorporated into the SS.

In 1936 the first of a series of expeditions was launched. The first official expedition financed by the Ahnenerbe went to Bohuslän, a region in southwestern Sweden. Himmler appointed Wolfram Sievers to be the managing director of the expedition. Another Ahnenerbe sponsored voyage led to the Karelia region of Finland, also in 1936. In 1938 the Ahnenerbe financed an expedition to the Middle East under Dr. Franz Altheim and his research partner Erika Trautmann. The Ahnenerbe also undertook studies in different parts of Germany and France. In 1937 Himmler decided he could increase the Ahnenerbe's visibility by investigating Hans F. K. Günther's claims that early Aryans had conquered much of Asia, including attacks against China and Japan in approximately 2000 BC, and that Gautama Buddha was himself an



Der Jahresring (The Annual Ring) by J.O. Plassmann is a 143 page hardcover book on the Ahnenerbe itself, its purpose, rituals, etc., published in 1939 by Ahnenerbe Stiftung Berlin.





Indogermanisches Bekenntnis (Indo-Germanic Confession) by Ahnenerbe President Walther Wüst, dedicated to Heinrich Himmler and published in 1943 by Ahnenerbe Stiftung Berlin-Dahlem.

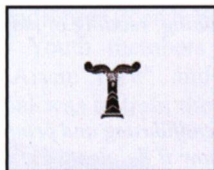
Aryan offspring of the Nordic race. Hans Friedrich Karl Günther was a German race researcher and eugenicist in the Weimar Republic and the Third Reich. He was also known as Race Günther / Rassegünther or Race Pope / Rassepapst. He is considered to be a major influence on National Socialist racialist thought. Therefore a large expedition to Tibet was launched. Walther Wüst would later even state in a public speech that Adolf Hitler's ideologies corresponded with those of Buddha, since the two shared a common heritage. The Ahnenerbe was also involved in the so called "Master Plan East", a plan for three large German colonies in the eastern occupied territories. Leningrad, northern Poland and the

Crimea were the focal points of these colonies intended to spread the Aryan race. The Crimean colony was called Gotengau, or "Goth District" in honor of the Goths who had settled there and were believed to be Aryan ancestors of the Germans. Himmler estimated "Aryanization" of the region would take twenty years, first expelling all the undesirable populations, then re-distributing the territory with appropriate Aryan populations. It was also intended to plant oak and beech trees to replicate traditional German forests, as well as plant new crops brought back from Tibet. In 1943, following the Royal Air Force's firebombing of Hamburg, Himmler ordered the immediate evacuation of the main Ahnenerbe headquarters in Berlin. The extensive library was moved to a castle in Ulm while the staff was moved to the tiny village of Waischenfeld near Bayreuth, Bavaria.

Under the umbrella of the Ahnenerbe researchers also undertook medical experiments.

After 1945 some of the former members of the Ahnenerbe (especially those who were involved in medical experiments) were charged with several years of imprisonment but the majority, including the Ahnenerbe president, Walther Wüst, were considered "fellow travelers" and released shortly after the war.

The Ahnenerbe organization was the basis for the Nazi archaeologist villains in Steven Spielberg's "Indiana Jones" movie.

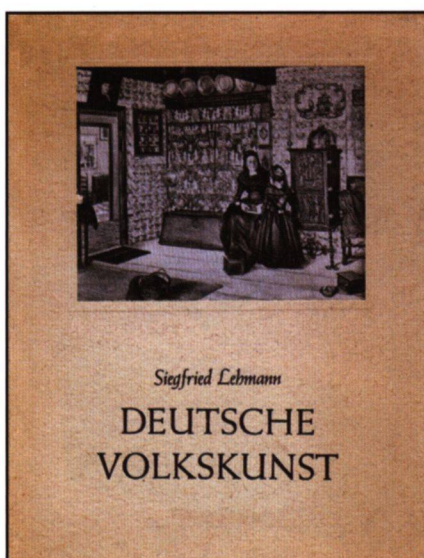


Ahnenerbe e.V. logo



above left: the SS expedition to Tibet under the command of Ernst Schäfer visits Lhasa. This photo was taken in February 1939.

above right: Reichsführer-SS and head of the Ahnenerbe Heinrich Himmler welcomes Ernst Schäfer on the airport of Munich after the expedition returned from Tibet in August of 1939.



Deutsche Volkskunst (German Folk Art)

A 7x10 inch, 92 page hardcover book by Siegfried Lehmann published in 1943 by Ahnenerbe-Stiftung Verlag in Berlin-Dahlem. The book contains many interesting photos showing the use of Germanic symbols and runes on furniture, wall decorations, potteries, tapestries, etc.

Hitler-Jugend (Hitler Youth) publications

The Hitler-Jugend (Hitler Youth of H.J.) was the paramilitary organization for the German youth. It was founded in 1922 and declared an illegal and criminal organization after the Third Reich had ended, together with all other Nazi organizations. The Hitler Youth was the second oldest paramilitary Nazi organization, founded only one year after the Sturmabteilung (Stormtroopers or SA). When the HJ was originally established in 1922 in Munich it was named Jungsturm Adolf Hitler. The purpose was to recruit and train future members of the Sturmabteilung, the adult paramilitary wing of the NSDAP. Many of the early HJ members were children of SA men. After the failed Beer Hall Putsch in 1923 the organization was declared illegal but continued to exist underground until formally re-established in early 1926, one year after the NSDAP itself had been reorganized. Several youth groups were fused together and formed a nationwide organization, called the Großdeutsche Jugendbewegung or GDJB (Greater German Youth Movement) and became the Nazi Party's official youth organization. In July 1926 the organization was renamed Hitler-Jugend, Bund deutscher Arbeiterjugend (Hitler Youth, League of German Worker Youth) and became part of the Sturmabteilung. By 1930, the Hitler-Jugend had enlisted over 25,000 boys aged fourteen



Below are three official Hitler Youth training guide books, each for a different branch. From left to right:

Pimpf im Dienst (Pimpf on Duty)

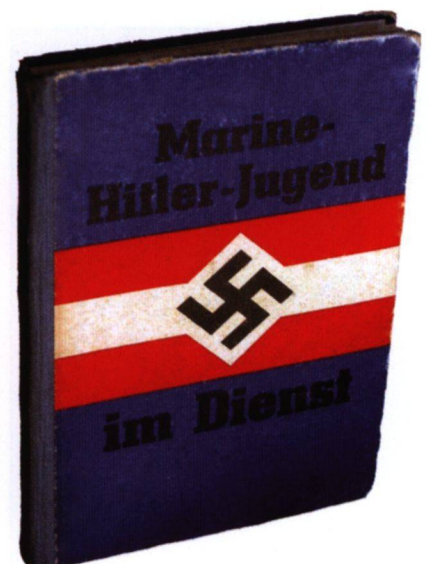
A 5x7-3/4 inch hardcover book with 348 pages on everything the youngest member of the Hitler Youth in the German Third Reich, the Pimpf in the Jungvolk, had to know in order to fit into the system. Explained are sport exercises, marksman training, activities out in the field, how to read a compass and a map, etc. The first edition was published in 1934 by the order of the Reichsjugendführung (Reichs Youth Leadership), printed by Ludwig Voggenreiter Verlag in Potsdam.

H.J. im Dienst (Hitler Youth on Duty)

The 5x7-1/2 inch, 350 page hardcover book was also published by the Reichsjugendführung and was intended to be the official guide for the H.J. boy for physical fitness, his capability to show the right behavior out in the field, marksman training, reading of maps, etc., published by Verlag Bernhard & Graefe in Berlin in several editions.

Marine-Hitler-Jugend im Dienst (Naval Hitler Youth on Duty)

A very rare 4-3/4x7-1/2 inch hardcover book with 150 pages, published in 1942 by order of the Reichsjugendführung and printed by Mittler & Sohn in Berlin. The heavily illustrated book contained everything the Hitler Youth boy needed to know if he planned a career in the Reichskriegsmarine (Third Reich Navy or RKM).



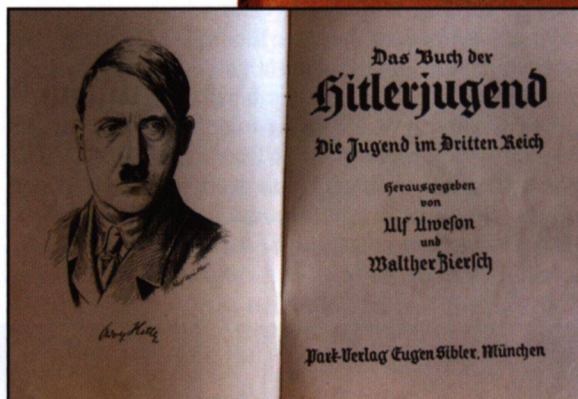
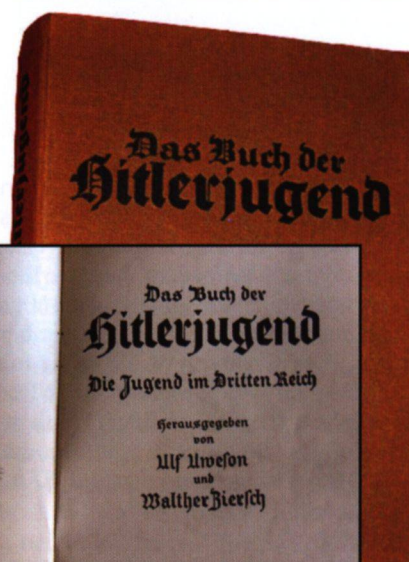


**Hitlerjugend -
Neue Jugend**
(Hitler Youth - New Youth)

A 5x8 inch, 80-page soft cover book, written by Kurt Massmann and published in 1933 by Verlag Ferdinand Hirt in Breslau (this part of Germany belongs to Poland since 1945). The book contains a lot of early Hitler Youth photographs.

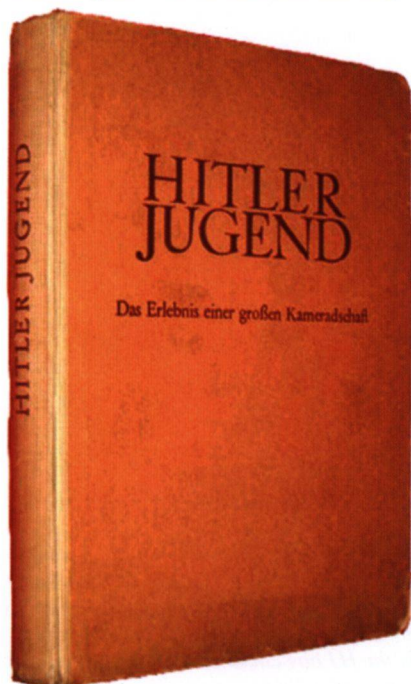
and up. It was also set up a junior branch, the Deutsches Jungvolk for boys ten to fourteen years old. Also established was an organization for girls, the Bund Deutscher Mädel (League of German Girls or BdM), with the Jungmädel branch for the girls age ten to fourteen and the regular BdM for girls fourteen and up. In April 1932 the Hitler Youth was banned again, this time by Chancellor Heinrich Brüning but the ban was lifted only three months later by Brüning's successor, Franz von Papen. Shortly after Adolf Hitler came to power in 1933 the Hitler Youth saw significant expansion and large amounts of money poured into the Nazi youth organization. Balur von Schirach was appointed the first Reichsjugendführer (Reich Youth Leader) the same year. The Hitler Youth members were regarded as the future "superior Aryan race" and were taught anti-Semitism. Another goal was to train the HJ boy in a way which would

enable him to become a soldier and fight faithfully for the Third Reich. Therefore the HJ leadership put more emphasis on physical and military training than on academic study. The HJ wore uniforms which looked very like the uniforms of the SA and their ranks and insignia were similar, too. The HJ was organized into corps under adult leaders, and the general membership comprised boys aged fourteen to eighteen. From 1936 on, membership of the HJ was mandatory for all young German men. The HJ was also seen as an important stepping stone to future membership in the Nazi German elite, the Schutzstaffel (SS). The symbol of the Hitler Youth was the single Sig Rune (the ancient Germanic symbol for victory) while the SS utilized two Sig Runes as their mark, and this gesture served to symbolically link the two groups. The HJ was organized into local cells on a community level. The cells had weekly meetings (so called Heimabende/ Home Evenings) at which adult HJ leaders lectured various



Das Buch der Hitlerjugend (The Book of the Hitler Youth)

A 7x9-1/2 inch hardcover book with 320 heavily illustrated pages, written by Ulf Uweson and Walther Biersch and published in 1934 by the Park Verlag Eugen Sibler in Munich. It is subtitled "Die Jugend im Dritten Reich" (The Youth in the Third Reich) and was intended to be a helpful guide for the HJ boy, telling him everything about the structure, purpose and goals of the Hitler Youth. The book is divided into several small and easy to read chapters about the structure of the HJ, Horst Wessel, the Hitler Youth, Hitler's birthplace Braunau, a story from Pg. Wilhelm Grimminger (who always carried the "Blood Flag" on Reich Party Days and other official NSDAP events), how Adolf Hitler presented the blood flag to the SS on the 1927 Reich Party Days, etc..



Hitlerjugend - Das Erlebnis einer grossen Kameradschaft
(Hitler Youth - The Experience of a Great Fellowship)

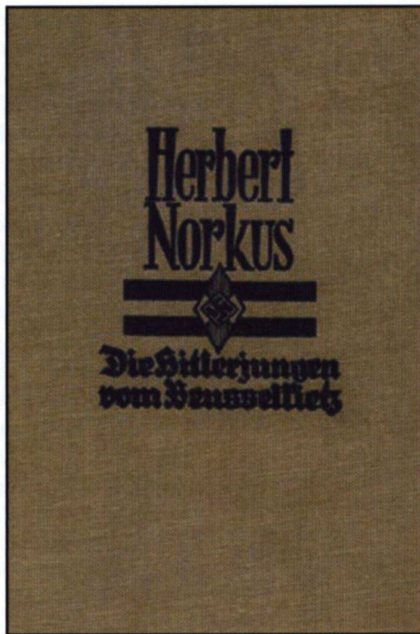
This very hard to find 7x9-3/4 inch hardcover book is one of the best original Third Reich publications on Hitler Youth and BdM. The book has 320 pages with countless photos of HJ boys and BdM girls. It was written by Reinhold Sauttner and published in 1942 with the permission of the Reich Youth Leadership. It describes in detail all four major branches of the Hitler-Jugend: the Jungvolk Pimpfe (the youngest boys in the HJ), the regular H.J. (for the older boys), the JM (Jungmädel, the youngest girls in the organization) and the BdM (Bund Deutscher Mädel for the older girls). With its many close-up photos this book is a number one reference for anyone interested in Hitler Youth history.

Herbert Norkus - Die Hitlerjungen vom Beusselkietz

This 5-1/2 x 8-1/2 inch hardcover photo book is a novel about a group of HJ boys who lived in the so called "Beusselkietz", a quarter in Berlin-Tiergarten, close to the Brandenburg Gate. The main character is the 15 years old Herbert Norkus who was killed by a group of Communists. He became one of the youngest martyrs of the Nazi Movement. **Der Hitlerjunge Quex** is another book on the same subject.

Das ist die HJ (This Is The Hitler Youth)

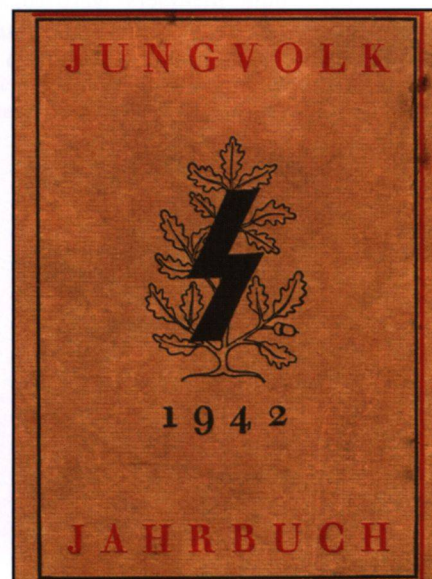
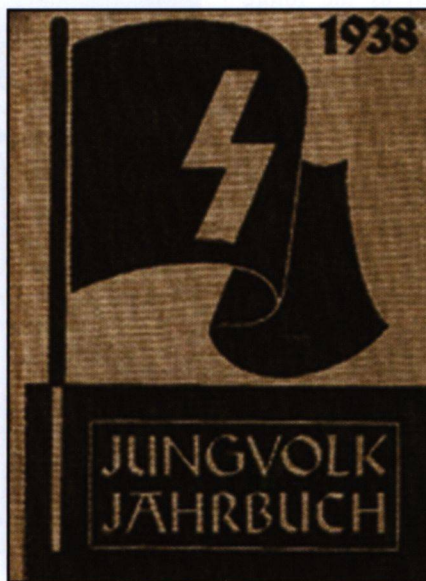
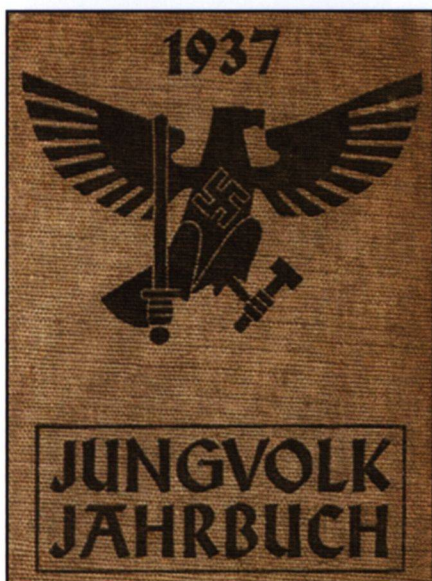
The 7x10 inch soft cover book was written by Willi Körber and published by order of Reich Youth Leader Baldur v. Schirach, published in 1935 by Deutscher Jugendverlag in Berlin. The intention of this heavily illustrated book was to explain what it means to become a part of the Hitler-Jugend. Shown are different branches of the HJ (Marine-HJ, etc.). There are many HJ camp and marching photos as well as close-up photos of HJ and BdM uniforms.



Nazi doctrines following detailed instructions how to conduct the meetings. Several dozen cells combined together participated in rallies and field exercises which were organized by regional HJ leaders. Just like the NSDAP and the various sub-organizations, the largest HJ gathering usually took place annually at Nürnberg (Nuremberg), where members from all over Germany would come together for the annual Nazi Party rally (Reichsparteitag or Reich Party Days). The best of the best in the Hitler Youth were filtered out and trained on special academies to become future Nazi leaders, only the most radical and devoted HJ members could expect to be chosen.

The HJ also maintained several corps designed to train future officers for the Wehrmacht. The corps offered specialist pre-training for each of the specific arms for which the HJ member was ultimately destined. The Marine-Hitlerjugend (Naval Hitler Youth), for example, was the largest of these corps and served as a water rescue auxiliary to the Reichskriegsmarine (RKM or Nazi Navy).

The basic unit of the Hitler Youth was the Bann, the equivalent of a military regiment. There were more than 300 Banne spread throughout Germany, each of a strength of about 6000 youths. Each Bann carried a red and white flag with an eagle in its center. The eagle was adopted from the former Imperial



Three examples of the **Jungvolk Jahrbuch** (Jungvolk Yearbook). The 4-1/2 x 6 inch hardcover yearbooks with approx. 300 pages were the official yearbooks for the members of the Deutsches Jungvolk, the branch for the youngest members within the Hitler Youth. The books were published by order of the Reichsjugendführung and contained a lot of National Socialist information such as how to bring proof of ancestry, structure of the Deutsches Jungvolk, reports of Jungvolk on tour, Nazi history i.e. the Blutorden (Blood Order), the oath on Hitler for the Jungvolk, a calendarium with room for entries (because of the convenient size of these yearbooks the HJ boy could carry it in the pocket of his uniform), rules of behavior for the DJ member and very interesting Hitler Youth advertisings in each edition.



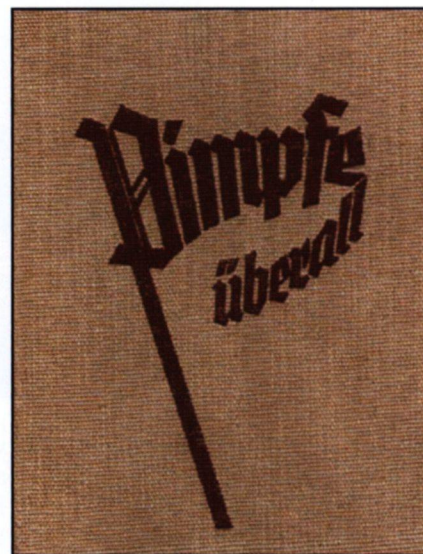
Wir / Deutscher Jungenkalender 1934/35 (We / German Calendar for Boys 1934/35)

A seldom seen 4-1/2 x 6 inch yearbook with 350 pages for the youngest boys in the Hitler Youth, the Pimpf in the Jungvolk. It was published in 1934 by Heinz Schäfer, together with the Wolff Verlag in Plauen. The book contains a lot of photos and illustrations, a calendar and all kinds of information for the H.J. boy, i.e. life and behavior in the Hitler Youth camp, sports, cooking over an open fire, H.J. songs, poems, etc.

Pimpfe Überall

(Pimpf's Everywhere)

A 5x7 inch hardcover book with 192 pages, written by Kurt Fervers and Karl Georg Walberg and published in 1940 by Weichert Verlag in Berlin. This book also contains everything the youngest ones in the Hitler Youth, the "Pimpf" needed to know to become a good member of the Jungvolk and the National Socialist society. Most of the information is wrapped into interesting stories to ensure that a ten year old boy would read them.

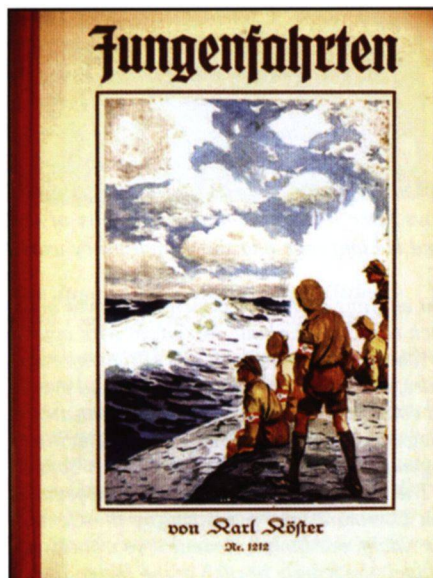


State of Prussia. In its talons it had a sword and a hammer. These symbols were used on the first official flags presented to the HJ at the national Nazi Party Rally in 1929 in Nürnberg. The sword was said to represent nationalism and the hammer was a symbol of socialism. Each Bann had its individual Bann number displayed in black on a yellow scroll above the eagle's head. The flags were 200 cm in length by 145 cm in height (78x57 inches). The flags that the HJ Gefolgschaft carried, the equivalent of a company with a strength of 150 youths, displayed the emblem that was used on the HJ armband: a tribar of red over white over red, in the centre of which was a square of white standing on its point containing a black swastika. The Gefolgschafts flag was 180 cm long by 120 cm high (70x47 inches). To distinguish the individual Gefolgschaft as well as the branch of HJ service (Flieger-HJ, Marine-HJ, etc.) to which the unit belonged, each flag displayed a small colored identification patch in the upper left corner. The patch was in a specific colour according to the HJ

branch. For example, there was a light-blue patch, a white Unit number, and a white piping reserved for the Flieger-HJ, or Flying-HJ.

The Deutsches Jungvolk (DJ) was the junior branch of the HJ, for boys aged 10 to 14. DJ Jungbann flags generally followed the same style as those of the HJ. The differences were: the DJ flag had an all-black field; the DJ-eagle was the negative of the HJ-eagle (white with a black swastika); the scroll above the eagle's head was in white with the unit number in black; and the sword, hammer,

beak, talons, and left leg of the eagle were in silver-grey colour. The flags measured 165 cm long by 120 cm high (65x47 inches). In contrast, the DJ Fähnlein flag was of a very simple

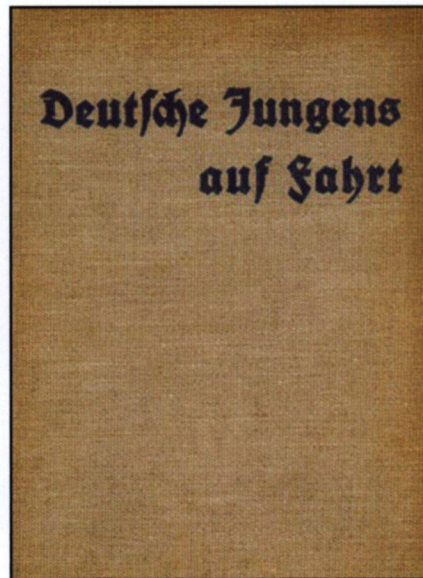


Three examples of Third Reich books about Hitler Youth touring through Germany:

Jungenfahrten, published in 1934 by Loewes Verlag in Stuttgart

Deutschlandfahrt, published in 1935 by Loewes Verlag in Stuttgart

Deutsche Jungens auf Fahrt published in 1934 by Franke Verlag in Berlin



Kalender der deutschen Jugend
(Calendar For The German Youth)

A 4-1/2x6 inch hardcover book with 300 pages, published in 1936 by order of the NSLB, the National Socialist Teachers Organization and printed by the Deutscher Volksverlag Bayreuth. The book contains a lot of information on the German Third Reich and its organizations.



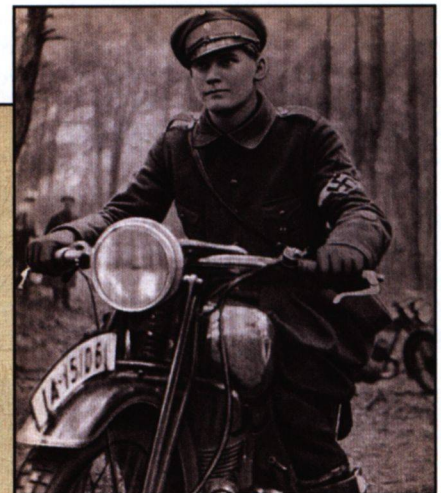
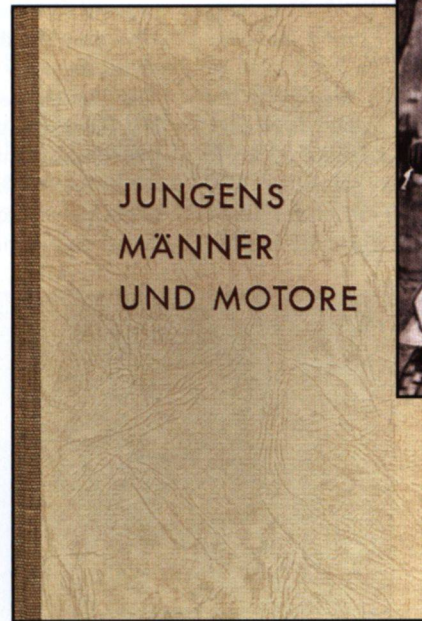
design. It displayed a single runic S in white on an all-black field. The Fähnlein number appeared on a white patch sewn to the cloth in the top left-hand corner. It was piped in silver and had black unit numbers. The size was 160 cm long by 120 cm high (63x47 inches).

Hermann der Hitlerjunge
(Hermann the Hitler Youth Boy)

A 5x7-1/4 inch, 80 page hardcover book, written by Martin Freitag, Kreisschulungsleiter der NSDAP (leader for political education on county level) and published in 1933 by Ensslin & Laiblin in Reutlingen. The novel is about an ordinary boy and how he found his way into the Hitler Youth.



Ein solches Zeichen unserer Bewegung: Die Fahnen der Hitlerjugend



Jungens Männer und Motore
(Boys, Men and Engines)

This 6-3/4x9-3/4 inch, 176 page hardcover book with 120 photos was published in 1940 by the Schützenverlag in Berlin. It is one of the best Third Reich books on the Motor-HJ, the motorized branch of the Hitler Youth. The Motor-

HJ trained Hitler Youth boys with interest in motorcycles, cars and trucks in cooperation with the NSKK and many of these boys later joined the motorized units of the Wehrmacht. Many great photos of NSKK and HJ uniforms and the vehicles they used.

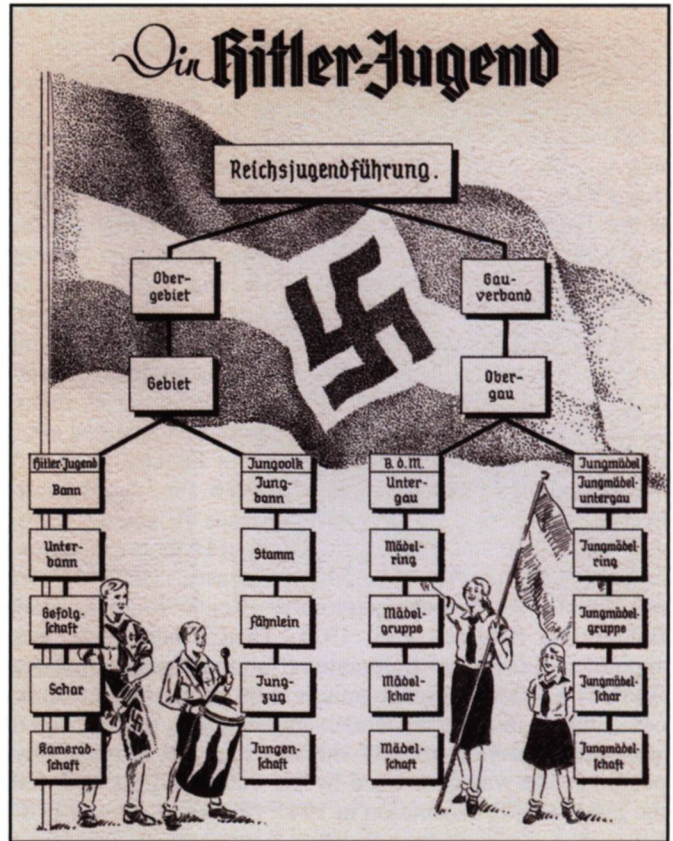
Jungen eure Welt! (Boys Your World!) Eight editions of this 7x10 inch hardcover book were published between 1937 and 1944. Each edition has about 480 pages with countless Hitler Youth photos as well as a lot of Wehrmacht, Nazi Party and Hitler information, many illustrations and chapters on nature, adventure, foreign countries and everything else every boy likes to read about. The content of the war editions concentrated a lot more on Wehrmacht, Luftwaffe and Kriegsmarine (Navy). The first three editions were subtitled "Das Jahrbuch der Hitlerjugend" (The Yearbook of the Hitler Youth), then changed to "Das Jungen-Jahrbuch" (The Yearbook for Boys) in the subsequent editions. The series was written by Wilhelm Utermann and published by the Central Publishing House of the NSDAP, Franz Eher Nachf. in Munich. A similar yearbook was published for girls in the Bund Deutscher Mädel, the female branch of the Hitler Youth.



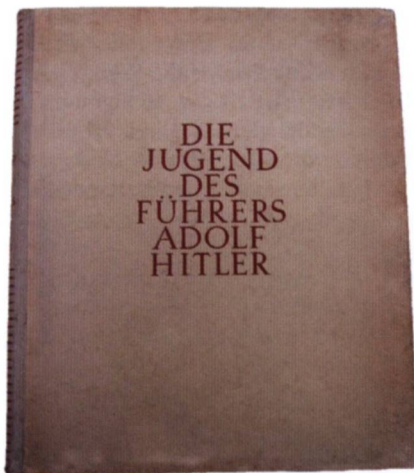
Vom Pimpf zum Flieger
(From Pimpf To Pilot)

A 6x8-1/2 inch hardcover book with 240 pages, written by Guenter Elsner, an official in Hermann Görings Air State Ministry and Karl Gustav Lerche, Oberbannführer in the Reichs Youth Leadership. It was published in 1940 by the Central Publishing House of the NSDAP, Franz Eher Nachf. in Munich with the intention to recruit HJ boys for the

service in the Luftwaffe. Stored in a pocket in the back cover were four forms which the Hitler Youth boy could fill out and send directly to the authorities to apply either to volunteer for the service in the Luftwaffe, to enroll in special LW Colleges to study aviation or to become a Luftwaffe engineer. The National Socialists had a way to find suitable candidates for the Luftwaffe among the Hitler Youth boys by nationwide competitions on making and flying aircraft models. To get even better results the school laws were changed and the making of aircraft models became priority in handicraft classes in public schools throughout the nation.



The structure of the Hitler Youth with its four branches Hitler-Jugend, Jungvolk, B.d.M. and Jungmadel.



Die Jugend des Führers Adolf Hitler
(The Youth Of The Führer Adolf Hitler)

This is probably the best and unfortunately also one of the rarest Third Reich photo books on the Hitler Youth. The 10x11-3/4 inch hardcover book is subtitled "Bildbuch über die Grossdeutsche Jugend" (Photo Book About Greater Germany's Youth). The book was published in 1942 by order of the Reich Youth Leadership by the Erwin Skagel publishing house in Leipzig. The book has 275 pages of which 265 are photo pages. There is only little text but the excellent full page photos speak for themselves and because of their size they show Hitler Youth uniforms, flags and field gear in great detail.

Documented are many facets of the Hitler Youth, their life in tent camps as well as in the Adolf-Hitler-Schulen (AHS, the HJ elite schools) and Ordensburg, paramilitary training for the boys and household and farming training for the BDM girls, HJ marching and on field exercises, foreign youth organizations from other fascist countries, the leaders of the Hitler Youth, Hitler Youth as part of Germany's work-force and as helpers in the Wehrmacht, HJ artwork, sports, "Reichsberufswettkampf" (Reich Trade Competition) and much more.

Bund Deutscher Mädel publications (BdM or League of German Girls)

The Bund deutscher Mädel (League of German Girls or BdM) was the female branch of the Hitler Youth. The BdM was founded in 1930 as the female branch of the the Hitler Youth (HJ). Its full title was Bund deutscher Mädel in der Hitler-Jugend (League of German Girls in the Hitler Youth) and at first consisted of two sections: the Jungmädel (Young Girls League) for girls ages 10 to 14, and the League for Girls ages 14 to 18. In 1938, a third section was introduced, the BdM-Werk Glaube und Schönheit (Society for Belief and Beauty), a voluntary organization for young women between the ages of 17 and 21. The BdM did not attract as many members as the Hitler Youth for boys but this changed after the National Socialists came to power in January 1933 and the organization grew rapidly. In 1936 the membership became mandatory for girls between ages 10 and 18. Only ethnic Germans and German citizens could become members and they had to be free of hereditary diseases. The BdM was run directly by Reichsjugendführer (Reich Youth Leader) Baldur von Schirach until 1934. Then Trude Mohr was appointed BdM-Reichsreferentin (National Speaker) of the BdM. The BdM required members to be unmarried and without children in order to remain in leadership positions and after Mohr married in 1937 she was required to resign her position. She was succeeded by Dr. Jutta Rüdiger who led the BdM until its dissolution in 1945. She was a close ally of Schirach and also of his successor, Artur Axmann, leader of the HJ from 1940 on. The NS-Frauenschaft (Nazi Women's League) under Gertrud Scholtz-Klink always tried to gain control over the BdM but Rüdiger and Schirach together strictly resisted these efforts.

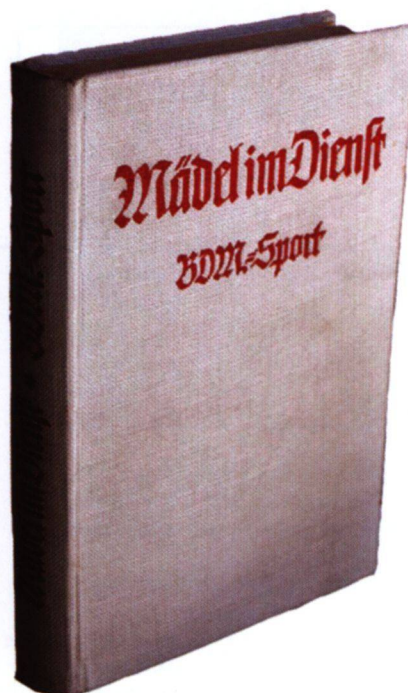
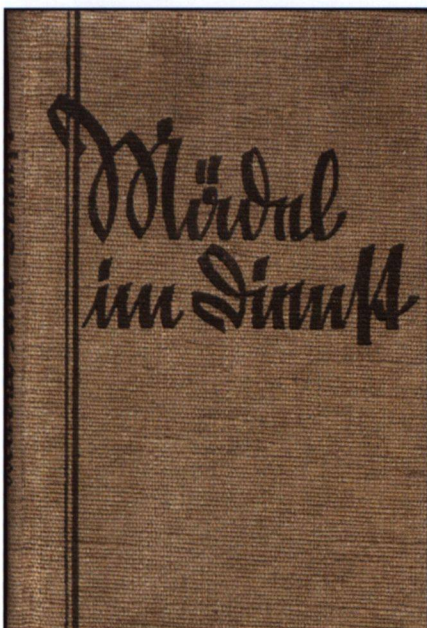


The Jungmädelbund (JM) and Bund Deutscher Mädel (BdM) followed the same rules and principles like the male counterpart in the Hitler Youth, the Jungvolk and HJ. The third BdM branch, the BdM-Werk Glaube und Schönheit was intended to groom girls between 17 and 21 for marriage, domestic life, and future career goals. Ideally in the National Socialist ideology, girls were to be married and have children once they were of age, but importance was also placed on job training and education. The membership ages were general guidelines. A girl who held a leadership position (either honorary or a paid position) could remain in the League for as long as

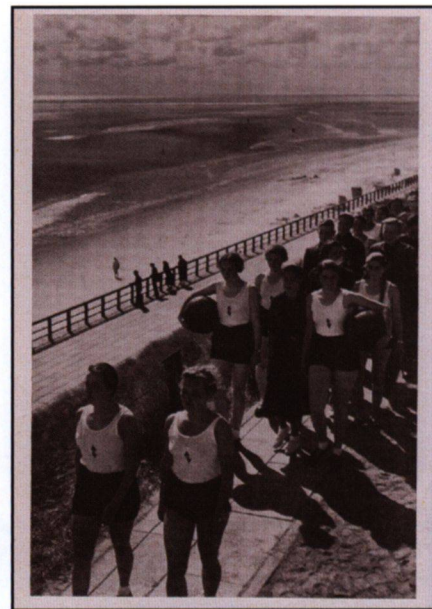
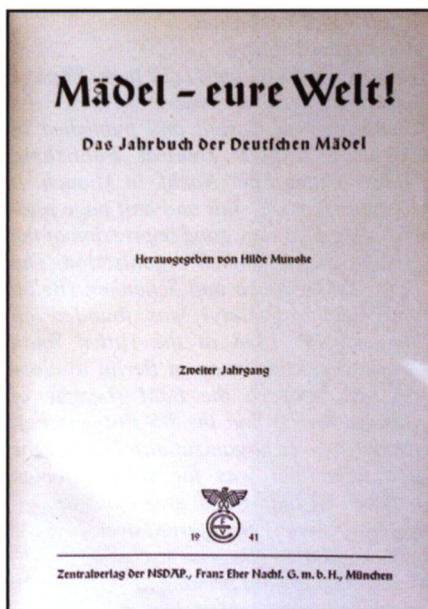
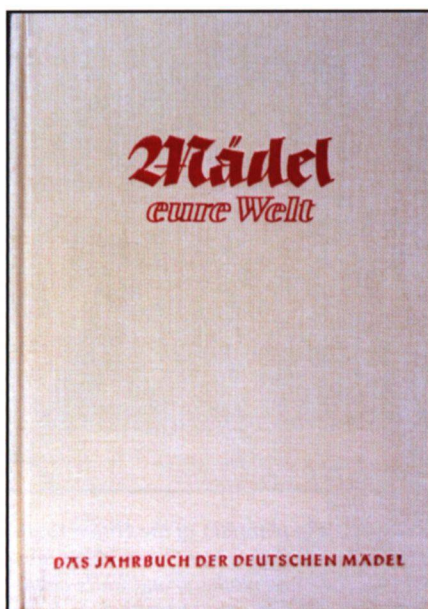
she liked, provided she was still unmarried nor had children. Rüdiger became BdM Leader at 26 and Clementine zu Castell, leader of the BdM-Werk Glaube und Schönheit was 47 when she took the position in 1938. A statistic says that approximately 80% of BdM leaders left the League because they got married and start a family and only 20% left to pursue careers.

The BdM used campfire romanticism, summer camps, folklorism, tradition and many sports activities to educate girls in the National Socialist belief and to train them for their roles in German society: wife, mother, and homemaker.

The programs offered to girls often appeared very interesting and allowed them more freedom within society than what was previously common. Prior to the BdM, it was nearly impossible that girls would travel without their parents, or do such "boyish" things as camping, hiking, and playing sports. The BdM was even criticized by Nazi party leaders, such as Heinrich Himmler, who felt that these activities were not the right things to do for young girls. Himmler said in a speech at the SS-Junkerschule in Bad Tölz, Bavaria: "When I see these girls



Mädel im Dienst (Girls on Duty) and ***Mädel im Dienst - BdM Sport*** (Girls on Duty - BdM Sports). These 5x7 inch hardcover books were the official training guides for girls in the BdM, published by the Reichsjugendführung (Reich Youth Leadership) and printed by Voggenreiter Verlag in Potsdam. Just like their counterparts for HJ boys, ***Pimpf im Dienst*** and ***H.J. im Dienst***, these 300-page books contained all the Nazi guidelines for physical and mental fitness the BdM girl needed to know and are heavily illustrated.



marching around with their nicely packed backpacks - it's enough to make me sick." It is widely agreed that prior to the outbreak of the war, the BdM was very popular with German girls, more popular than the HJ, with its rigorous paramilitary training, was with boys. The program offered much that was appealing to the girls, aside from being able to go on trips and have a "life" outside of school or their parental homes, such as singing, arts, crafts, theater, and to some extent even fashion design, community work, etc.

The Belief and Beauty organizations offered groups where girls could receive further education and training in fields that interested them. Some of the work groups that were available were arts and sculpture, clothing design and sewing, general home economics, and music.

The outbreak of war altered the role of the BdM, though not as radically as it did the role of the boys in the HJ. HJ boys were to be transferred into the Wehrmacht, SS or the Reichsarbeitsdienst (Reich Labor Service or RAD) as soon

Mädel Eure Welt! (Maiden, Your World!)

The BdM yearbook by Hilde Munske was first published 1940 by Central Publishing House of the NSDAP in Munich. The last edition was published in 1944. A lot of the photos in these books came from the Heinrich Hoffmann studios, Adolf Hitler's personal photographer. The book contains many BdM in action photos as well as a lot of Wehrmacht, Nazi Party and Hitler information, many illustrations and interesting text chapters on everything a girl wants to read.

as they turned 18. The BdM girls helped the war effort in many ways, younger girls collected donations of money and war important goods such as clothing or old newspapers, mostly for the Winterhilfswerk (Winter Relief or WHW) and other Nazi party charity organizations. The BdM also sent choirs and musical groups to hospitals to entertain wounded soldiers and helped send care packages to the front.

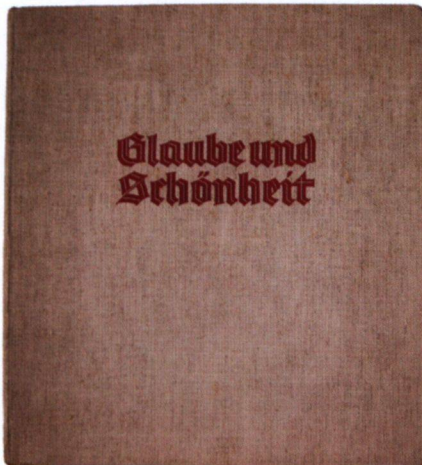
Many of the older BdM girls worked as nurses' aides at hospitals or helped at train stations where wounded soldiers or refugees needed a hand. From 1943 on, with the increase of Allied air attacks on German cities, many BdM girls went into paramilitary and military services where they served as Flak Helpers, Funkhelferinnen (signal corps auxiliaries - nicknamed "Blitzmädel"), searchlight operators, and office staff. Unlike the male Hitler Youth, BdM girls took little part in the actual fighting or operation of weaponry, although some Flak Helferinnen operated anti-aircraft guns.

In the last days of the war, however, some BdM girls, just like some boys of the male Hitler Youth (although not nearly as many), joined with the Volkssturm (the last defense) in Berlin and other cities in fighting the invading Allied armies. Officially, this was not sanctioned by the BdM's leadership which opposed an armed use of its members. After the war, BdM leader Dr. Jutta Rüdiger denied that she had approved BdM girls using weapons, and it appears that this is the truth. Some BdM girls were recruited into the so called Wehrwolf groups, established towards the end of the war to wage guerilla war in Allied-occupied areas. The former BdM leader Ilse Hirsch i.e. was part of the Werwolf team who assassinated the Allied-appointed mayor of Aachen, Franz Oppenhoff, in March 1945.



Ulla ein Hitlermädel (Ulla, A Hitler Girl)

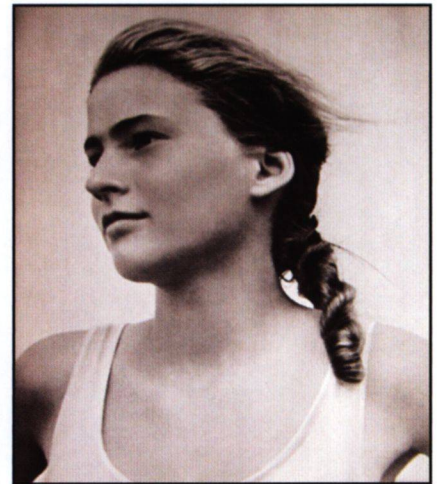
A 5-1/4 x 7-1/2 inch, 80 page hard-cover book by Helga Knoepke-Joest, published in 1933 by Franz Schneider Verlag in Leipzig. The book deals with a girl that lives in a small village. She is visited by her cousin Fritz who is a Stormtrooper in the big city. Fritz tells her many exciting stories until she has only one desire: to join the BdM, the League of German Girls.



Glaube und Schönheit

(Belief And Beauty)

This very hard to find 11x12 inch, 88 page hardcover book was written by Clementine zu Castell and published in 1940 by NSDAP Central Publishing House, Franz Eher Nachf. in Munich. It contains fantastic full and half page photos that give a very good impression of the Glaube und Schönheit organization. The BdM Werk Glaube und Schönheit (Belief and Beauty Society) was founded on January 19, 1938 at the Hitler Youth Leadership convention in Berlin to close the gap between the BdM (League of German Girls) and the NS-Frauenschaft (Nazi Women's Organization). The Glaube und Schönheit was for young women between 17 and 21 and, even though mem-

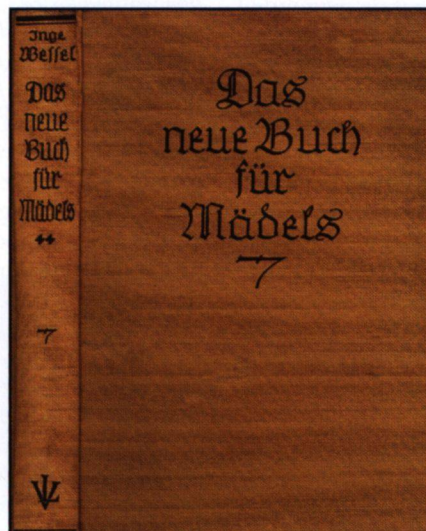


bership was voluntary often entire BdM age-groups were directly transferred over. It was operated under the umbrella of the Hitler Youth. The idea was that girls should be part in the work for the whole Volksgemeinschaft (People's Community) before they went on to either jobs, or - ideally - to marry and have children. The main goal was toward priming the girls for their tasks as wives and mothers, and while courses offered were very interesting for many girls and ranged from fashion design to healthy living, the overall idea was to teach them home economics so they would properly run their households, cook well for their future families, and care properly for their future children. Dr. Jutta Rüdiger, since 1937 leader of the League of German Girls explained the purpose of the BdM Werk Glaube und Schönheit as follows: "The task of our Girls League is to raise our girls as torch bearers of the National Socialist World. We need girls who are at harmony between their bodies, souls, and spirits. And we need girls who, through healthy bodies and balanced minds, embody the beauty of divine creation. We want to raise girls who believe in Germany and our Führer, and who will pass these beliefs on to their future children."

Das neue Buch für Mädels

(The New Book For Girls)

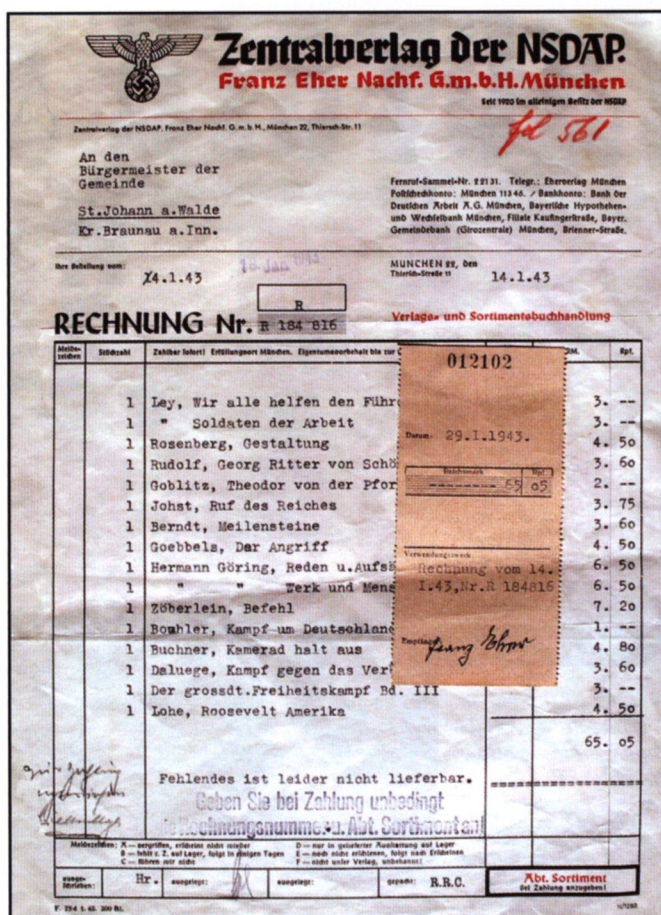
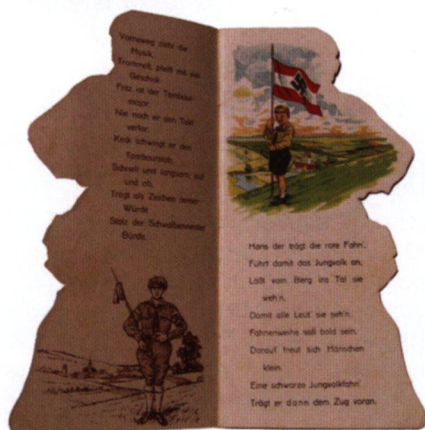
This 7x9-1/2 inch, 192-page hardcover book was written by Inge Wessel, sister of Nazi Germany's greatest martyr, Horst Wessel. The book contains a lot of patriotic stories, photos and illustrations for the young girls in the German Reich! Some of the full page photos are in full color, showing i.e. marching BDM girls and Adolf Hitler. It was published by the Loewes Verlag in Stuttgart, Germany.



Jungmädels Welt, Heim und Zelt

(Young Maidens World, Home And Tent)

This 7x9-1/2 inch, 292 page hardcover book was written by Gerda Zimmermann and Gretel Both and published in 1934 by Seybold Verlagsbuchhandlung in Leipzig, Germany. The book contains a lot of artful illustrations showing the happy and interesting life in the BdM. The authors describe how BdM girls help collect money for the WHW, how they fulfill their Labor Service duty and what they experience when they are in the camp. Please note the Sig rune on the spine of the book (far left).

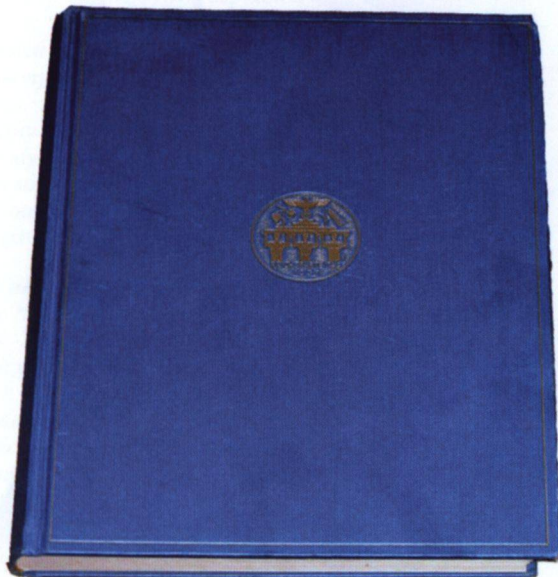


***Bilderbuch für die Deutsche Jugend** (Picture-Book For The German Youth) This 5-1/2x11-1/2 inch picture-book was published in 1933 by Schreiber publishing house in Ensslingen, Germany, probably for 2nd or 3rd grade school boys and girls in Hitler-Germany. The book has the number 695 on the cover which probably was the publication number of the publisher (comparable to today's ISBN). The book, shaped like the HJ boy on the cover, contains excellent illustrations, showing Hitler Youth marching, Jungvolk, H.J. in the camp, Horst Wessel, etc. The text is written in form of fairly simple rhymes, glorifying the Hitler Youth, the Führer Adolf Hitler and the H.J. leadership. One of the "highlights" mentioned in the book is a visit of the Reich Youth Leader.*

Left: invoice from the NSDAP Central Publishing House, sent in January 1943 to the mayor of the German town St. Johann am Walde, a community in the Braunau am Inn region, the town where Adolf Hitler was born. The mayor ordered sixteen books, some of them well known bestsellers from authors such as Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Dr. Robert Ley, Kurt Dalwege and Philip Böhler. These books were probably an update for the community's public library.

Reichsparteitage (Reich Party Days)

The Reichsparteitag or Reichstagung (Reich Party Day), in English often called Nuremberg Rally, was the annual rally of the NSDAP in the years 1923 to 1938 in Germany. In the early years rather small in scale they became large propaganda events after Hitler's rise to power in 1933. The first NSDAP rallies took place in 1923 in Munich and 1926 in Weimar. From 1927 on, they were held exclusively in Nuremberg. Nuremberg was mainly chosen because it was situated in the center of the German Reich and the local Luitpoldhain was well suited as a venue. In addition, the NSDAP could rely on the well organized local branch of the party in Franconia, led by Gauleiter Julius Streicher. Since 1933, the rallies were held in the first half of September under the title "Reichsparteitage des deutschen Volkes" (Reich Party Day of the German People), meant to symbolize the solidarity between the German people and the Nazi Party. This was further emphasized by the yearly growing number of participants, which finally reached over half a million from all sections of the party, its sub-organizations and the German army. Each of the Reich Party Days was given a programmatic title, which related to recent national



Reichstagung in Nürnberg 1933 - 1938

Six of these impressive 9x11-1/2 inch hardcover books were published by order of Gauleiter of Franconia, Julius Streicher as remembrance books of the Reich Party Days, held in his hometown Nuremberg. Each volume has between 265 and 450 pages with countless photographs, a summary of the events as well as speeches held by Hitler and other Nazi leaders throughout the event. They were published by Vaterländischer Verlag Weller in Berlin.

Dieses seltene Bildwerk gibt einen Einblick in die Größe einer Demonstration, die bis heute von keiner zweiten erreicht, geschweige denn übertroffen wurde. Es vermittelt zugleich das Verständnis für die Arbeit und künstlerische Leistung Leni Riefenstahls im Film: „Triumph des Willens“. Eine einzigartige und unvergleichliche Verherrlichung der Kraft und Schönheit unserer Bewegung!

München, den 7. März 1935.

Adolf Hitler

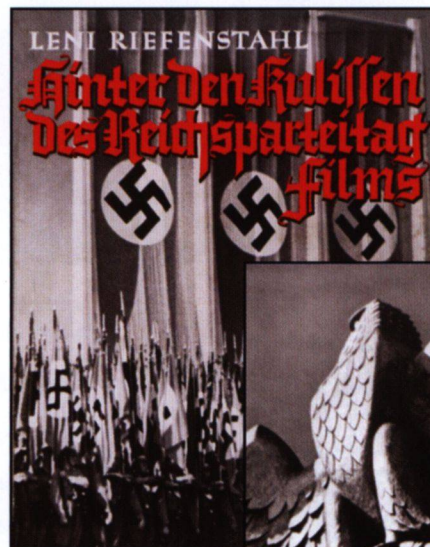


Führer zum Reichsparteitag Nürnberg 1934

(Guide to the Reich Party Days Nuremberg 1934)

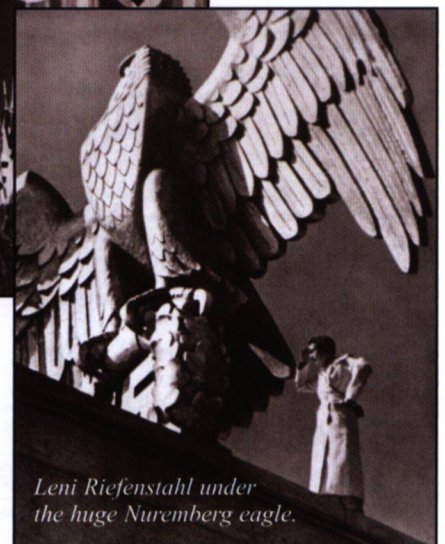
The 5-1/2x8 inch soft cover book with 96 heavily illustrated pages explains in detail which Nazi organizations are going to attend and with how many men, how many flags and banners they will carry, when exactly they will march, when the Führer will speak and so on. Also explained are details on SA uniforms, etc.

events: "First Party Congress", held in Munich January 27, 1923; "Second Party Congress", also called "Re-Founding Congress", held in Weimar July 4, 1926; "Third Party Congress", also titled "Day of Awakening", Nuremberg August 20, 1927; Fourth Party Congress "Day of Composure", held in Nuremberg August 2, 1929; the Fifth Party Congress was titled "Reich Party Day of Victory" (Reichsparteitag des Sieges) in relation to the seizure of power and the victory over the Weimar Republic. The Leni Riefenstahl movie "Sieg des Glaubens" (Victory of Belief) was made at this rally. The sixth Reich Party Days initially did not have a theme. Later it was called "Rally of Unity and



Hinter den Kulissen des Reichsparteitagfilms (Behind The Scenes Of The Reich Party Day Movie) by Leni Riefenstahl, published in 1935 by Eher Verlag on the

making of the movie "Triumph des Willens". The yellow band on the left is the often missing supplement in which Hitler congratulated her for making this impressive movie.

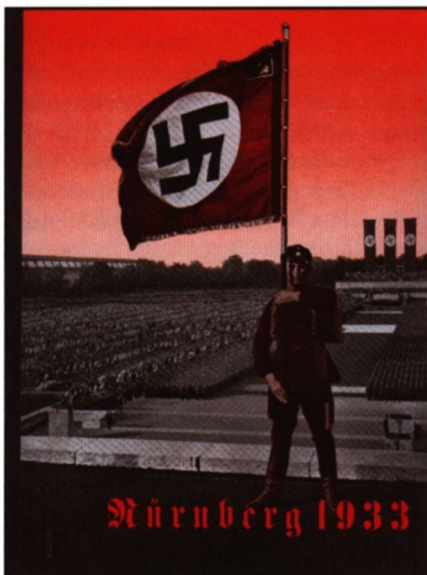


Leni Riefenstahl under the huge Nuremberg eagle.

Strength" (Reichsparteitag der Einheit und Stärke), "Reich Party Day of Power" (Reichsparteitag der Macht) or "Rally of Will" (Reichsparteitag des Willens). The Leni Riefenstahl propaganda movie "Triumph des Willens" (Triumph of the Will) was made at this rally. The seventh Reichstagung in 1935 had the title "Reich Party Day of Freedom" (Reichsparteitag der Freiheit). This title was chosen because of the reintroduced compulsory military service and the liberation from the Treaty of Versailles. Leni Riefenstahl made another movie at this rally, "Tag der Freiheit". Reichsparteitag der Ehre (Reich Party Day of Honor) was the motto of the eight Reich Party Days in 1936, probably chosen after the German invasion of the demilitarized Rheinland, a symbol of the restoration of Germany's honor. In reference to the dramatic reduction of unemployment since the National Socialist seizure of power in 1933 the ninth Reichstagung was titled "Reichsparteitag der Arbeit" (Reich Party Days of Labor). One of the unmatched high-

lights of this event was Albert Speer's "Lichtdom" (Cathedral of Lights), created by 134 searchlights that cast vertical beams into the sky around the stadium. In 1938 the annexation of Austria, Adolf Hitler's homeland, took place and the German Reich was from now on called "Grossdeutschland" (Greater German Reich). In reference to this event the tenth Reich Party Days took place under the motto "Reichsparteitag Grossdeutschland". This was the last Reichsparteitag that ever took place. The eleventh Party Congress, named "Reichsparteitag des Friedens" (Reich Party Day of Peace), meant to show the world (and the German people) Germany's will to peace, was cancelled on short notice because of the start of the war against Poland on September 1, 1939. The Reich Party Days were postponed until the anticipated victorious end of the war.

The main aspect of the Reich Party Days was the almost religious focus on Adolf Hitler, portraying Hitler as Germany's savior, chosen by providence. The gathered masses listened



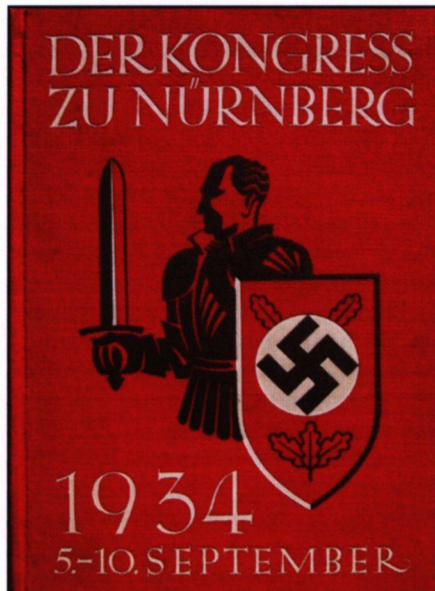
Nürnberg 1933, 1934, 1935 (Nuremberg 1933, 1934, 1935)

Each of these 7-1/4x9-3/4 inch hardcover book has 108 pages with about 40 pages of interesting information plus 60 full page photographs from the Reich Party Days. Each volume also contains the most important speeches held in Nuremberg by Adolf Hitler, Hess and others. The book series (we believe that 1937 was the last volume) was published by the Reimer Hobbing Publishing House in Berlin. The early editions of the 1933 volume still show Ernst Röhm as the Stabschef der SA (SA-Leader). His photo was replaced by photos of his successor, Viktor Lutze, in later editions.

to the Führer's speeches, swore loyalty and marched before him. Representing the *Volkgemeinschaft* as a whole, the rallies served to demonstrate the might of the German people. Another important component of the Nazi Party Rallies were the numerous deployments and parades of the various Nazi organizations, SA, SS, Labor Service, Hitler Youth, BDM, Wehrmacht and others. During the Reich Party Days also important cornerstones of Nazi policy were proclaimed. The "Nürnberger Rassegesetze" (Nuremberg Race Laws) for example which limited the rights of Jews in Germany "to



Führer zum Reichsparteitag Nürnberg 1933 (Guide to the Reich Party Days Nuremberg 1934) This 5-1/2x8 inch soft cover book with 96 heavily illustrated pages was the official guide to the first NSDAP party rally with Adolf Hitler being Reich Chancellor which took place on the first three days of September 1933.



*Der Kongress zu Nürnberg 1934 (far left)
Der Parteitag der Freiheit 1935 (left)
facing page from left to right:
Der Parteitag der Ehre 1936
Reichsparteitag 1937
Reichsparteitag 1938*

These 6 x 9 inch hardcover books with 320 pages plus a long photo chapter are a series of books on the Reich Party Days. They were published by the Central Publishing House of the NSDAP, Franz Eher Nachf. in Munich. Each volume was the official report of the Reich Party Days held in Nuremberg with all the speeches held on the biggest National Socialist event in that year. There is a photo chapter with more than fifty photographs (some of them full page photos) at the end of each book. These books sold for RM 3.60 in the 1930s and are worth a lot more today.

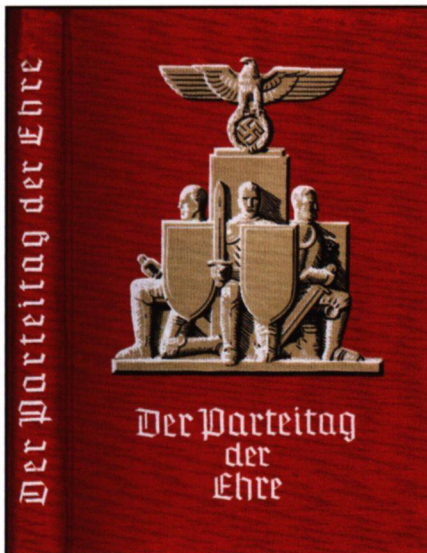
protect German blood" were proclaimed at the 1935 Reichstagung. The demonstration of power was not limited to the impressive rally grounds; the formations also marched through the center of old Nuremberg, where they were reviewed by Hitler and enthusiastic crowds. In the city's old market place (renamed Adolf-Hitler-Platz in 1933), wooden tribunes were erected and rows of people marched through the flag-decorated historic town. The Nuremberg Party Day rallies were multi-day events that offer the clearest single example of the organization of the Nazi regime. Each day of that year's rally showcased a different part of the Party and State, the Wehrmacht, German Labor Front, Hitler Youth or League of German Girls. Adolf Hitler spoke many times during the Nuremberg rallies and on each occasion he addressed a different audience. Since 1935, the annual rally also included a performance of Richard Wagner's Meistersinger on the first evening of the rally. Hitler was a great admirer of Richard Wagner and, for many Nazis, Wagner's operas depicted mythical scenes that conformed to

the Nazis' heroic-German Weltanschauung (World View). The Reich Party Days also were a perfect stage for another religious-like ceremony: Adolf Hitler consecrated the Standarten (banners) of new formations by touching them with one hand while holding the so called "Blutfahne" (Blood Flag) with the other. The Blood Flag was used during the failed Beer Hall Putsch at the Feldherrnhalle in Munich on November 9, 1923. It originally belonged to the 5th SA Sturm and was covered in blood from the Nazi martyrs (mainly of Andreas Bauriedl who fell on top of the flag) who were killed during that putsch. Jacob Grimminger, NSDAP member since 1922 was bearer of the Blutfahne. He was one of the standard bearers in the first Parteitag in Munich 1923, a service he would provide frequently. Later that year, he took part in the failed Beer Hall Putsch attached to 10th Sturm of the SA-Standarte München. He joined the re-founded NSDAP in 1925 and the newly founded SS in 1926 where he began serving as a banner attendant until he was appointed the official bearer of the Blutfahne and made SS-

Führer zum 8. Reichsparteitag Nürnberg 1936 (Guide to the 8th Reich Party Days in Nuremberg 1936).

This 5-1/2 x 8 inch soft cover book with 168 pages was the official guide to the 8th Nazi Party Rally. It was published by the organizational staff of the Reichsparteitag committee and printed in 1936 by the Central Publishing House of the NSDAP, Franz Eher Nachf. The guide contains all kinds of information helpful for those attending the Reichsparteitag. There are for example the contact addresses and phone numbers of all participating Nazi organizations, charts that tell in which order which SA and SS formations would march on the Party Day Grounds, where the campgrounds of the numerous organizations and Gaue (Districts) were located and so on. The book also contains a lot of interesting advertisements, most of them related to the Reich Party Days.





Standartenführer.

The Reich Party Days were documented by several Third Reich publications. Besides several single editions there were two sets of official or semi-official books covering the rallies plus several photo books that were published by Adolf Hitler's personal photographer, Prof. Heinrich Hoffmann. The "red books" were officially published by the NSDAP and contained the proceedings of the "Reichstagung" as well as full texts of every speech given in chronological order. The so called "red books" (because of their red cover) were intended to provide readers with a detailed description of the rally that had just taken place. Accordingly they include more text and fewer photographs than the yearbooks. Within these guides one can find copies of the complete speeches that Hitler delivered at that year's rally. They also contain reprints in chronological order of the complete speeches delivered by other Nazi leaders at that rally. Events leading up to each speech, including processions and ceremonies, are also described. The "blue books" (because of their blue cover) were not published by the party press, but rather initially by Julius Streicher, the Gauleiter of Nuremberg, later

by Hanns Kerrl. These were larger scale books that included the text of speeches and proceedings, but also larger photographs.

The Hoffmann books on the Reich Party Days were similar in size and appearance like the books he published on Adolf Hitler (see pages 32-33), with little text and mostly full page photos. These are the Reich Party Day books that were published by Prof. Heinrich Hoffmann:

Der Parteitag des Sieges, 100 Bild-Dokumente vom Reichsparteitag zu Nürnberg 1933 (Berlin: "Zeitgeschichte" Verlag und Vertriebs-Gesellschaft, 1933)

Der Parteitag der Macht, Nürnberg 1934 (Berlin: "Zeitgeschichte" Verlag und Vertriebs-Gesellschaft, 1935)

Der Parteitag der Freiheit: 80 Bild-Dokumente vom Reichsparteitag zu Nürnberg, 1935 (Berlin: "Zeitgeschichte" Verlag und Vertriebs-Gesellschaft, 1935)

Der Parteitag der Ehre: 73 Bild-Dokumente vom Reichsparteitag zu Nürnberg, 1936 (Berlin: "Zeitgeschichte" Verlag und Vertriebs-Gesellschaft, 1936)

Der Parteitag der Arbeit: 75 Bild-Dokumente vom Reichsparteitag zu Nürnberg 1937 (Berlin: "Zeitgeschichte"



far left:

Nürnberg - Die Stadt der Reichsparteitage
A 4-1/4x5-3/4 inch booklet with 48 heavily illustrated pages on the 1933 Reich Party Days. It was published as a special issue of a series of 260 volumes about all major cities and regions in the German Third Reich, from Berlin to Zittau.

left: Nuremberg Eagle Souvenir

The souvenir business boomed in Nuremberg during the Reich Party Days. A variety of today sought after artifacts were offered to the many visitors who poured into Nuremberg, such as photo books and booklets, beer mugs, postcards as well as replicas of the impressive eagle by Kurt Schmid-Ehmen that graced the Luitpold-arena. Table decoration eagles like this very nice, silver plated one on a marble base are hard to find today. Because they sell for a lot of money they are heavily faked and then often sold as originals.

Verlag und Vertriebs-Gesellschaft, 1937)

Der Parteitag Grossdeutschland: 79 Bild-Dokumente vom Reichsparteitag zu Nürnberg 1938 (Berlin: "Zeitgeschichte" Verlag und Vertriebs-Gesellschaft, 1938)

In addition to the photo books on the Reich Party Days, pamphlets or booklets were published which contained speeches, held by Hitler on these events. Here are some of them:

Zentralverlag der NSDAP, Reden des Führers, 1933-1936 (1936)

Zentralverlag der NSDAP, Parteitag der Freiheit: Reden des Führers und Ausgewählte Kongressreden am Reichsparteitag der NSDAP, 1935

Zentralverlag der NSDAP, Reden des Führers am Parteitag der Freiheit 1935 (München: F. Eher, 1935).

Zentralverlag der NSDAP, Reden des Führers am Parteitag der Ehre 1936 (München: F. Eher, 1936).

Zentralverlag der NSDAP, Reden des Führers am Parteitag der Arbeit 1937 (München, F. Eher, 1937).

Zentralverlag der NSDAP, Reden des Führers am Parteitag Grossdeutschland 1938 (München, F. Eher, 1939).

Adolf Hitler, Rede Adolf Hitlers zum 21. Jahrestage der Gründung der NSDAP in München am 24. Februar 1941 (Berlin: W. Greve, 1941).

While all the red and blue yearbooks, as well as the Hoffmann books were published after each event, guides to the Reich Party Days were published before they took place. These guides gave a lot of helpful information for those who participated and also for those who just wanted to see it. They contained a complete schedule of events, meeting points, helpful addresses and phone numbers, even details about uniforms of the different Nazi organizations. The so called "red series" books (because of their red cover - see previous page) were intended to provide readers with a detailed description of the rally that had just taken place. Accordingly they include more text and fewer photographs than the yearbooks. Within these guides one can find copies of the complete speeches that Hitler delivered at that year's rally. They also contain reprints in chronological order of the complete speeches delivered by other Nazi leaders at that rally.



Die Stadt der Reichsparteitage Nürnberg, Des deutschen Reiches Schatzkästlein (Nuremberg, City of the Reich Party Days, Treasure Box of the German Reich)

This 10 x 12-1/4 inch hardcover book is one of the finest pieces of original Third Reich literature ever published. In 1939 the Mayor of Nürnberg ordered to make this book in honor of Adolf Hitler and the handcrafted original of this masterpiece was presented to Hitler on occasion of his 50th birthday. Besides Hitler's original a strictly limited number of copies was published in 1939 and they usually were presented by the Chief Mayor (Oberbürgermeister) of Nürnberg to important people. Reichsführer-SS Heinrich Himmler for example received a copy, presented to him in a beautiful, handcrafted wooden box.



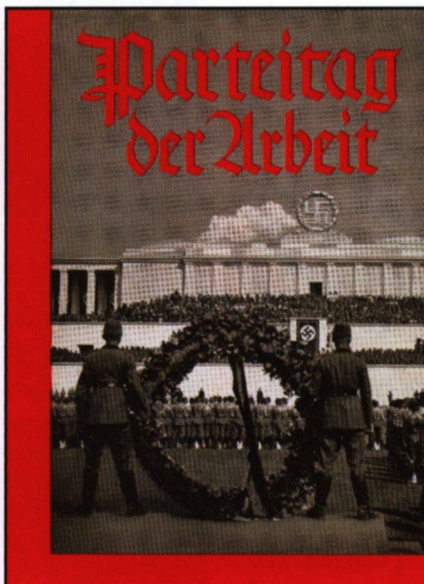
Führer zum vierten Reichsparteitag der NSDAP
(Guide To The Fourth NSDAP Reich Party Days)

This very rare 5-1/2x8 inch, 56 page soft cover book was published by Alfred Rosenberg (NSDAP member number 625) in cooperation with the NSDAP leadership and printed in 1929 by Franz Eher, Nachf. in Munich. It came with a full color fold-out map with all the important information marked in red. The book gives historical background information, lists the sights and of course contains all the information the participant or spectator of the fourth Nazi Party Days needed to know in 1929. The guide also contains a lot of Nazi related advertisements. Offered are i.e. Brownshirts for Mk. 7.50 and Breeches for Mk.12.80 (Mk. = Mark / this was changed to Reichsmark RM after 1933), other ads are for Nazi literature and periodicals, such as "Der Angriff", published in Berlin by Gauleiter Dr. Goebbels, for NSDAP engraved razor knives, Nazi flags, etc.





Rare photo books on the Reich Party Days, published by Prof. Heinrich Hoffmann. Above left to right the editions 1933, 1934 and 1935, below the photo reports of the Parteitag that took place in the years 1936, 1937 and 1938. There are only few lucky collectors who own the full set of all six editions. Heinrich Hoffmann photo books on Adolf Hitler are shown on pages 32-33.



Rare admissions ticket for Leni Riefenstahl's movie on the 1934 Reichsparteitag in Nürnberg, entitled *Triumph des Willens* (Triumph of the Will). The 1934 Reich Party Days were attended by more than 700,000 Nazi supporters. The film contains excerpts from speeches given by various Nazi leaders, interspersed with footage of massed party members. Hitler commissioned the film and served as an unofficial executive producer; his name appears in the opening titles. The movie was released 1935 and is one of the best known examples of propaganda film in history.



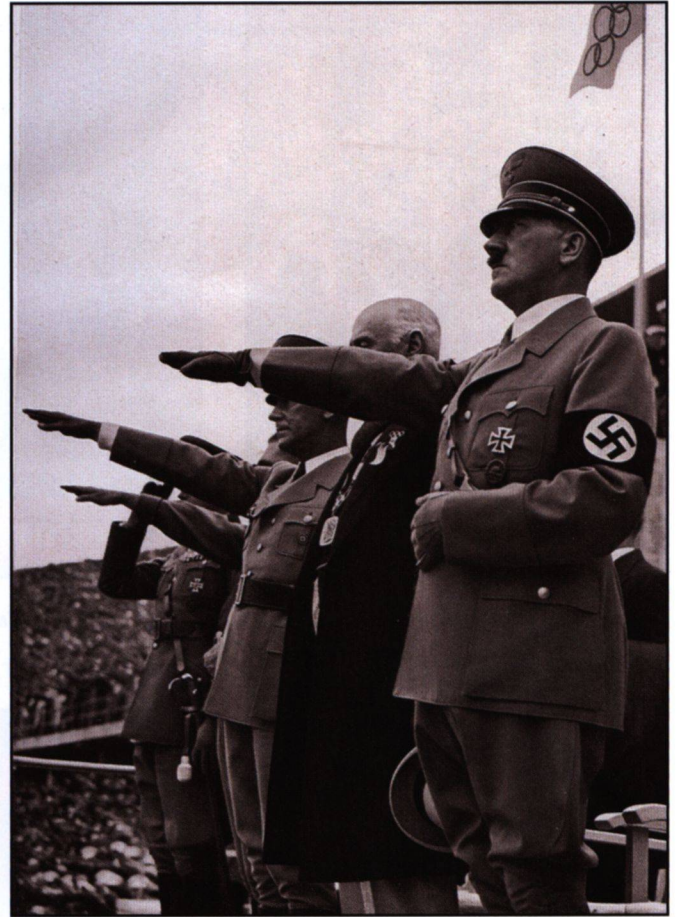
below: admission ticket for the call-up and parade of the Reich Labor Service on September 12, 1935 on the Zeppelinwiese on the Reich Party Day Grounds. This ticket was sold for RM 0.30 in 1935.



The 1936 Olympic Winter and Summer Games

The Olympic Committee handed the 1936 Olympic Games to Berlin before the Nazis came to power. The IV. Olympic Winter Games, held in Bavarian Garmisch-Partenkirchen and the XI. Summer Games, held in Berlin (the Olympic sailing competitions were held at the coast of the Baltic Sea) were the perfect opportunity for Hitler to demonstrate to the world how efficient the Nazi Germany was and to prove to the world the reality of the "Master Race". There were 49 countries competing at the Berlin Olympic Games. Each country brought their media and the plan was to show off to the world the superiority of German athletes. The German team had been allowed to train fulltime which meant pushing to the limit the idea of amateur competition. Germany's athletic superstar of the time was blond haired, blue eyed long jumper Lutz Lang, the perfect symbol of the Nazi Aryan racial superiority ideology.

During the 1912 Summer Olympics the city of Berlin was designated by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) to host the 1916 Summer Olympics. Germany's proposed stadium for this event was to be located in Charlottenburg, in the Grunewald Forest, in the western part of Berlin. Therefore the stadium was also known as the Grunewaldstadion. A horse racing course already existed there which belonged to the Berliner Rennverein, and even today the old ticket booths are still there. The government of Germany hired the same architect who originally had built the "Rennverein", Otto March. March decided to build it as an "Erdstadium", which means to bury the stadium in the ground. The project became the biggest sports stadium in the world at that time and could hold 40,000 spectators. But the Olympic Games of 1916 were canceled due to World War I. After the war, a school was founded in the vicinity of the stadium, dedicated to the teaching of professors of physical education and the study of sport science. From 1926 to 1929, Otto March's sons (Werner and Walter) were assigned to build an annex for these institutions: the "Deutsches Sportforum" (German Sports Forum), though the construction was intermittent because the project had little financial support. Once the



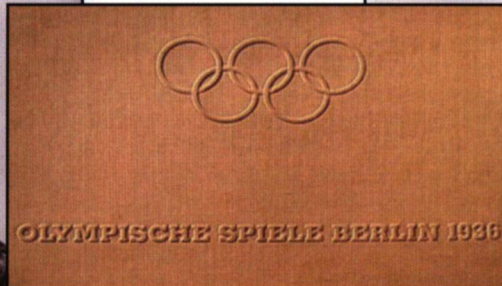
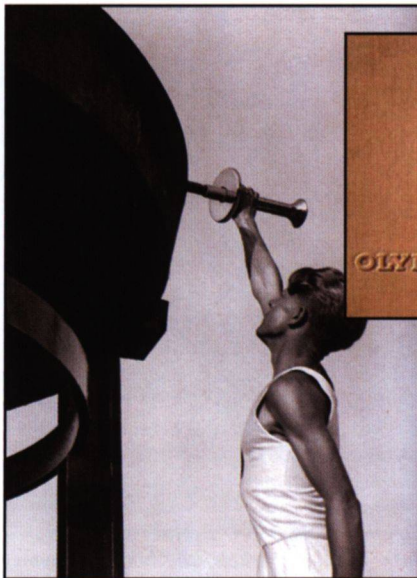
Adolf Hitler during the opening ceremonies of the XI. Olympic Games in the new built Olympiastadion in Berlin, August 1, 1936.

International Olympic Committee (IOC) in 1931 made Berlin the host city of the 11th Summer Olympics, Hitler ordered the construction of a great sports complex in Grunewald named the "Reichssportfeld" (Reich Sport Field) with a completely new Olympiastadion (Olympic Stadium). Architect Werner March remained in charge of the project, assisted by his brother Walter March. The construction took place from 1934 to 1936. When the Reichssportfeld was finished, it was 1.32 square kilometres (326 acres) and had a

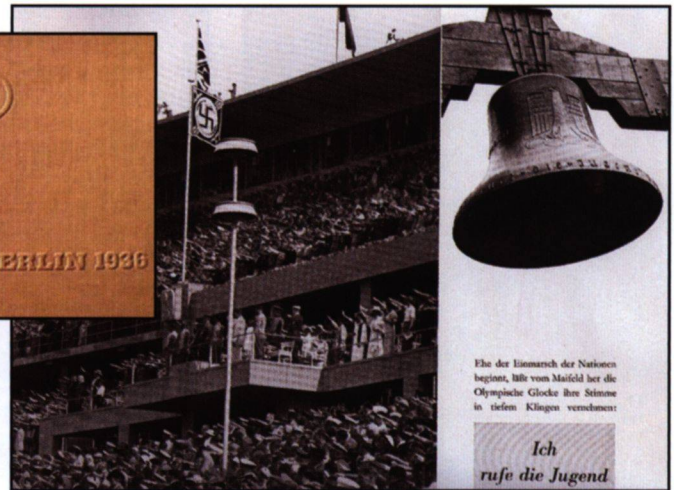


Schönheit im Olympischen Kampf (Beauty In Olympic Battle)

This 9-1/2 x 12-1/2 inch hardcover book by Leni Riefenstahl with 273 excellent photographs was published in 1937 by Deutscher Verlag in Berlin, Germany. It is probably the best Third Reich book on the Olympic Summer Games held in Berlin in 1936. Most of the photos come from her movie which is by far more known than this book. Riefenstahl was hired by Reich Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels to document the Olympic Games and she brought her considerable visual and organizational skills to bear on both the photographing and filming of the 1936 Olympic Games. She presented the athletes like nobody before, taking the camera into the water to film the swimmers, she shot bird's eye and worm's eye views of the athletes and often presented them in poses like the antique Greek ideal, faithful to Hitler's belief that "modern Teutonic man was feeling closer to classical antiquity than he had in possibly a thousand years". Riefenstahl said "What makes these pictures unique is that camera-men have never been allowed to work so close to the athletes at any other Olympics. It was a hard battle to obtain authorization for this from the IOC. Despite permission being granted, there were vehement disputes with the judges on a daily basis. One had to go to war to get the shots."



left: the Olympic flame is lit in the stadium, right: the Olympic bell and Hitler's box.



Die der Einmarch der Nationen beginnt, tritt vom Maifeld her die Olympische Glocke ihre Stimme in tiefem Klagen vernehmen:

Ich rufe die Jugend

symmetrical layout. It consisted of (east to west): the Olympiastadion, the Maifeld (May Field) with a capacity of 50,000 people and the Waldbühne amphitheater with a capacity of 25,000 people. A total of 150 new buildings were constructed for the Olympic Games, some of them for different sports such as swimming, equestrian events, and field hockey. The new Olympiastadion was built over the original Deutsches Stadium and architect Werner March once again buried the lower half of the structure (12 meters) underground. The huge Olympiastadion had a maximum capacity



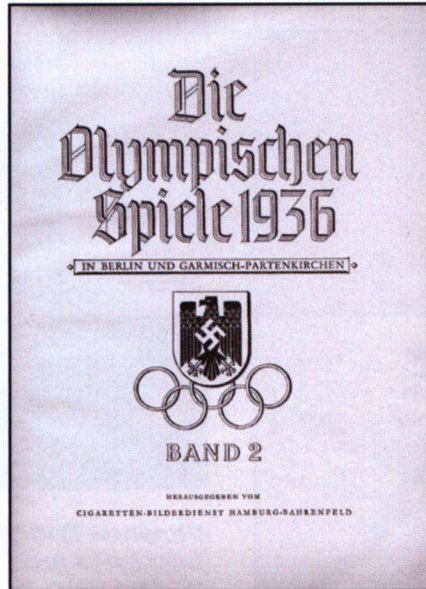
Adolf Hitler and Dr. Joseph Goebbels are giving autographs to the members of the Canadian Olympic team during the Winter Games.

Olympische Spiele Berlin 1936

This 12-1/4 x 10-3/4 inch, 146 page hardcover book was written by Dr. Gerhard Krause, head of the Press bureau of the German Olympic committee. It was published in 1936 by Limpert Verlag in Berlin and has photos on nearly every page, showing not only the Games but the Olympic Reichshauptstadt Berlin.

of 110,000 spectators. It also had a VIP stand for Adolf Hitler and his political associates (see picture above). At its end, aligned with the symmetrically-designed layout of the buildings of the Olympischer Platz and toward the Maifeld, was the "Marathontor" (Marathon Arch) with a big receptacle for the Olympic Flame. The walls of the Olympiastadion were built with sturdy stone from the area of the Lower Alps. Positioned around the stadium were sculptures by Josef Wackerle. These sculptures still exist and have been subject of many discussions in postwar Germany, some voices say that they glorify the Nazi era, even though they do not bear a single Nazi symbol.

The Maifeld (May Field) was created as a huge lawn (112,000 square metres or 28 acres) for gymnastic demonstrations and was specifically used at the annual May Day celebrations. During the 1936 Olympics the Maifeld was used for polo events and several allegorical Nazi gymnastic demonstrations. The total capacity of the Reichssportfeld was 250,000 people. Also located at the Maifeld were the Langemarck-Halle and the Glockenturm (Bell Tower). This tower crowned the western end of the Reichs Sportfeld, planted amid the tiers of the Maifeld stands. It is 77 meters (247 feet) high and from its top one has a great view over almost the entire city of Berlin. During the Games it was used as observation post by administrators, Police officials and the media. Mounted in the tower was the Olympic Bell. On its surface, the Nazi regime engraved the five Olympic Rings, a motto ("I call the youth of the world" and "XI. Olympic Games 1936"), the Brandenburg Gate and the Nazi Eagle. Nearby of the Bell Tower, to the west, the Waldbühne (Forest Theatre) was built, a reproduction of the old theater of Epidaurus (3rd century BC). The theater was then named "Dietrich-Eckart-Bühne" in homage to Dietrich Eckart, one of the earliest Nazi party members who died in 1923. The Waldbühne had a capacity of 25,000. In the middle section it originally had a box for Adolf Hitler. During the Olympics, gymnastics competitions and a variety of cultural programs were staged in the Waldbühne.



Die Olympischen Spiele 1936 Band 1 & 2
(The Olympic Games Volume 1 & 2)

This two volume set was published 1936 by Cigaretten-Bilderdienst Altona-Bahrenfeld in Germany. Each of these 9-1/2x12-1/2 inch album-like books had 168 pages, each with about 200 photo-like pictures that were pasted into the text. The pictures for these and all other Third Reich "cigarette albums" were a free gift with the purchase of every pack of cigarettes. Volume one covers the IV. Olympic Winter Games in Garmisch-Partenkirchen (Bavaria) and volume two is about the XI. Olympic Summer Games in Berlin. The pictures show the dust jackets, the books (albums) were dark blue.

The Olympia-stadion was one of the few Nazi buildings that survived not just in a recognizable form, but almost untouched after the Second World War. It only suffered the impact of machine gun shots. The most notorious battle around the Olympiastadion took place in April 1945 when the Soviet army fought to capture

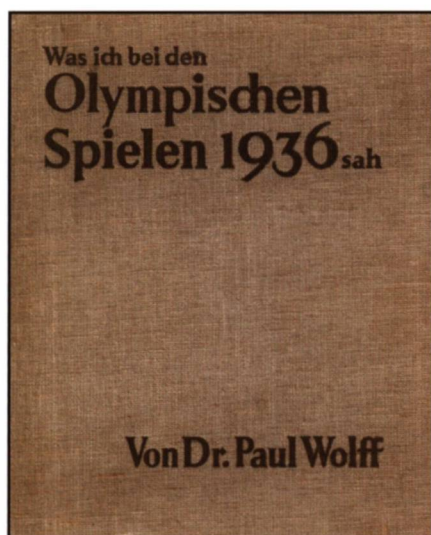


it. This was during the great final battle of the Second World War in Europe, with the total invasion of Berlin as the Allies' target. The only part of the Olympischer Platz that was destroyed was the Bell Tower. The Nazis used this structure to store archives (such as films) and when the Soviet troops arrived they set all its contents on fire. The structure emerged from the fire severely damaged and weakened. In 1947 British engineers demolished the tower once and for all. The Olympic Bell (which had survived the fire and remained in its place in the tower), fell 77 meters and cracked. In 1956 the bell was rescued in order to be used as a practice target for shooting with anti-tank ammunition and has been unable to sound since then. The cracked bell survives to this day. After the war, the Olympischer Platz was used as a headquarters by the military occupation forces of Britain. The British forces settled in the places built by the March siblings and started a reconstruction of the general facilities. From then until 1994, British forces held an annual celebration of Sovereign Day in the Maifeld with thousands of spectators. The Olympiastadium was used by the famous local Berlin

soccer team Herta BSC Berlin and after its recent remodeling it was used for the world soccer competition. The restoration of the "Glockenturm" (Bell Tower) was carried out from 1960 to 1962, once again by the architect Werner March, following the original blueprints. The new tower became an important tourist destination offering a panorama view of Berlin, Spandau, the Havel river and Potsdam. On August 1, 1936, the Olympics were officially inaugurated by Adolf Hitler, and the Olympic Flame was lit by the athlete Fritz Schilgen. Four million tickets were sold for all the events of the 1936 Summer Olympics. For Reichspropagandaminister Dr. Joseph Goebbels, who controlled the German media, it was the perfect scenario and under his command the broadcasting of the Games were covered as perfect as never before. Twenty transmitting vans were put at the disposal of the foreign media along with 300 microphones. Radio broadcasts at the Olympics were given in 28 different languages. A director of NBC in America congratulated the Nazis for this service which meant a personal triumph for Joseph Goebbels. The 1936 Olympic Games were also the first to



The names of the winner were stenciled into the stone of the stadium. The stone-mason is just adding Jesse Owen's results on the picture above. He was the most successful athlete of these Games.



Was ich bei den Olympischen Spielen 1936 sah (What I Saw At The 1936 Olympics)

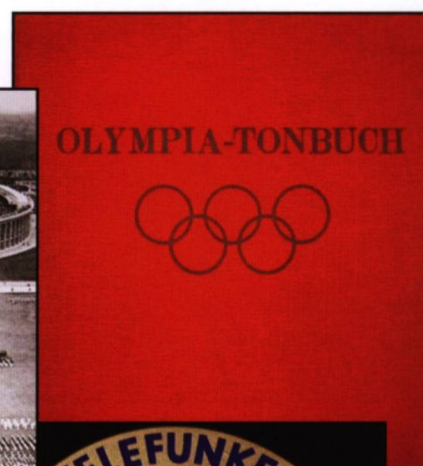
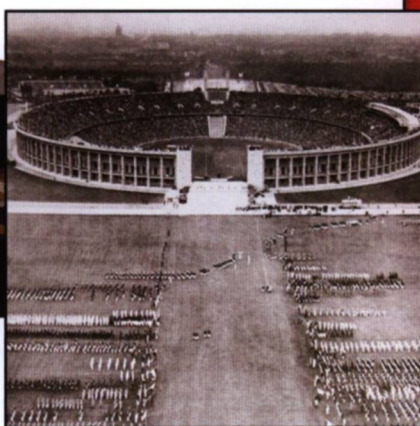
This 9x11 inch hardcover book was written by Dr. Paul Wolff and published in 1936 by Karl Specht Verlag in Berlin. Dr. Wolff was an official photographer and correspondent of the XI. Olympic Summer Games. The book contains a lot of excellent photos, most of them full page photos. The author not only took shots of the athletes, but also many interesting photos showing rarely seen details of the stadium. Each photo is explained in a separate chapter at the front of the book, in the back are statistics about the Games. The photo on the right shows Adolf Hitler's banner. It was flown over his box in the stadium when he was present during the Olympic Games.



have live television coverage. The German Post Office, using mostly equipment from Telefunken, broadcasted over seventy hours of coverage to special viewing rooms throughout Berlin and Potsdam and a few private TV sets, over "Paul Nipkow" TV Station. The famous film-maker Leni Riefenstahl, a favorite of Hitler, was commissioned by the International Olympic Committee to film the Games. The film, titled *Olympia*, led to many of the techniques now common to the filming of sports. Also introduced at the Berlin Olympics was the ceremony of the Olympic Torch bringing the Olympic Flame by relay from Olympia, Greece. The Olympic Flame had been used for the first time in Amsterdam 1928 but in Berlin 1936 a marathon-like tour of the Olympic Torch was introduced, from Olympia in Greece, crossing six frontiers with a journey of 3,000 km to Berlin, through Greece, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Austria and Germany. The original idea of

this Olympic torch relay came from Carl Diem, one of Dr. Joseph Goebbels' political advisors.

The anti-Semitic posters that had littered Germany before the Games disappeared and signs that stated "Jews not welcome here" were no longer visible - everything was done to ensure that the Games went smoothly and caused no upset. In fact, the upset occurred in the stadium itself. The "racially inferior" Jesse Owens won four gold medals; in the 100m, 200m, long jump and 4 x 100m relay. During the Games he broke 11 Olympic records and defeated the German top athlete Lutz Lang in a very close long jump final. Lang was the first to congratulate Owens when the long jump final was over. Hitler refused to put the gold medal around Owen's neck.



Olympia-Tonbuch (Olympic Games Sound Book)

The 10-1/2x10-3/4 inch item consists of a fold-out box with compartments that held a 200-page hardcover photo book and three pockets for shellac discs. The discs contain original Reichsrundfunk broadcastings on the main events and competitions during the Olympic Summer Games such as Adolf Hitler's opening speech, the Olympic Bell, etc. The shellac discs were made by the well known Telefunken company. Telefunken had a big plant in Berlin which was used by the US Army Berlin Brigade after the war (McNair barracks). Responsible for the publication of this unique item was Paul Müller, head of the Olympic broadcasting station in Berlin. He was assisted by Dr. Friedrich Richter, chief editor of the official Olympia newspaper "Olympische Spiele 1936". The Olympia-Tonbuch was published in 1936 by the Verlag Bernhard & Graefe in Berlin.



Third Reich architecture books

Nazi architecture played an important role in the Nazi party's plans to create a cultural and spiritual rebirth in Germany as part of the Third Reich. Adolf Hitler was an admirer of imperial Rome and believed that some ancient Germans had, over time, become part of its social fabric and exerted influence on it. He considered the Romans an early Aryan empire, and emulated their architecture in an original style inspired by both neoclassicism and art deco, sometimes known as "severe" deco, erecting edifices as cult sites for the Nazi Party. He also ordered construction of a type of Altar of Victory, borrowed from the Greeks, who were, according to Nazi ideology, inseminated with the seed of the Aryan peoples. In his political manifest, "Mein Kampf", Adolf Hitler states that industrialized German cities of this day lacked dominating public monuments and a central focus for community life. The ideal Nazi city was not to be too large, since it was to reflect pre-industrial values and its state monuments, the products and symbols of collective effort were to be given maximum prominence by being centrally situated in the new and reshaped cities of the enlarged Reich. Both the Nazis and the Romans employed architecture of colossal dimensions to overawe and intimidate. Both cultures were preoccupied with architectural monuments that celebrated or glorified a victory ideology, such as triumphal arches (the largest in the world would be built on Berlin's north-south

axis), columns, trophies, and a cult of pageantry associated with the subjugation of others. Hitler saw buildings such as the Colosseum and the Circus Maximus in Rome as symbols of the political might and power of the Roman people. Hitler stated, "Architecture is not only the spoken word in stone, but also is the expression of the faith and conviction of a community, or else it signifies the power, greatness and fame of a great man or ruler". In Hitler's cultural address, "The Buildings of the Third Reich," delivered in September 1937, in Nuremberg, he affirmed that the new buildings of the Reich were to reinforce the authority of the Nazi party and the state and at the same time provide "gigantische Zeugen unserer Gemeinschaft" (gigantic evidence of our community). The architectural evidence of this authority could already be seen in Nuremberg, Munich and Berlin. In 1937 Albert Speer was officially put in charge of plans for the reshaping of Berlin and Hitler appointed him "Inspector General of Construction". Speer's plan for the centre of Berlin was based on Roman principles. His plan was to create a central north-south axis, which was to intersect the major east-west axis at right angles. On the north side of the junction a massive forum of about 350,000 square meters was planned, around which were to be situated buildings of the greatest political and physical dimensions: a vast domed Volkshalle on the north side, Hitler's vast new palace and chancellery on the west side and part of the south side, and on the east side the new High Command of the German armed forces and the

now-dwarfed pre-Nazi Reichstag. These buildings were to be placed in strong axial relationship around the forum designed to contain one million people.

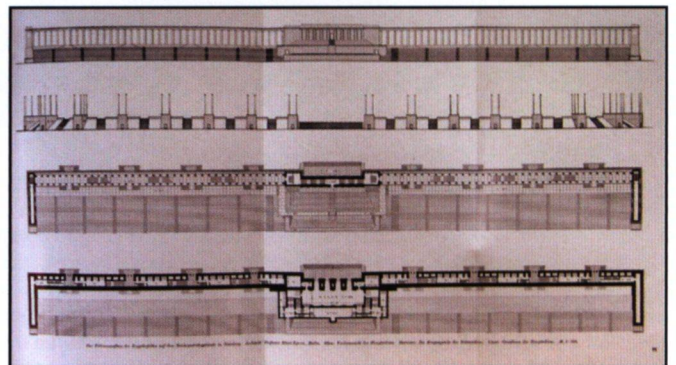


The decorated "Unter den Linden" in Berlin

Bauten der Bewegung Band I & Band II

(Buildings of the [Nazi] Movement Volume I & II)

This rare two volume book set is one of the finest Third Reich publications on Nazi architecture. This high quality book set was published in 1938 (a revised edition was published in 1942) by order of the Prussian Ministry of Finances, printed by Verlag Ernst & Sohn in Berlin. The 9-1/2x12 inch hardcover books have 171 (Band I) and 191 (Band II) pages with many photographs and construction plans of impressive new Nazi buildings such as the Neue Reichskanzlei (New Reichschancellery) in Berlin, the Führerbau in München (Munich), the Nazi Party Day Grounds in Nürnberg (Nuremberg), the Ordensburg (the elite schools for future Nazi leaders) as well new as community buildings (post offices, etc.) and residential neighborhoods, built in harmony with the nature.



Fold-out plan with different views of the Grand Tribune at the Reich Party Day Grounds in Nuremberg.



DIE NEUE REICHSKANZLEI



DIE NEUE REICHSKANZLEI

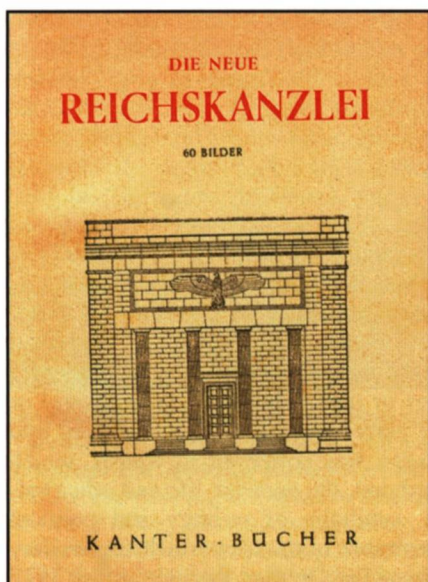
Die Neue Reichskanzlei (The New Reichschancellery)

The 12x15 inch hardcover book with 120 illustrated pages by Albert Speer was published in 1939 by the NSDAP Central Publishing House, Franz Eher in Munich, shortly after the completion of Adolf Hitler's New Reichschancellery. The book contains many photos, some of them in full color, showing details like Hitler's desk, impressive bronze Nazi eagles by Kurt Schmid-Ehmen and other sculptures and wall decorations, landscaping and much more. The first editions were published on high quality gloss paper and paper of inferior quality was used for the wartime editions.

They collectively represent the "maiestas imperii" (The Majesty of the Empire) and make the new world capital, Germania, outshine its only avowed rival, Rome. Hitler's desire to be the founder of a thousand-year Reich was in harmony with the Colosseum being associated with eternity. He envisioned all future Olympic games to be held in Germany in the Deutsches Stadion. He anticipated that after winning the war, other nations would have no choice but to send their athletes to Germany every time the Olympic games were held. Thus, the architecture foreshadowed Hitler's craving for control of the world long before his aim was put into words. Hitler also seemed to derive satisfaction from seeing

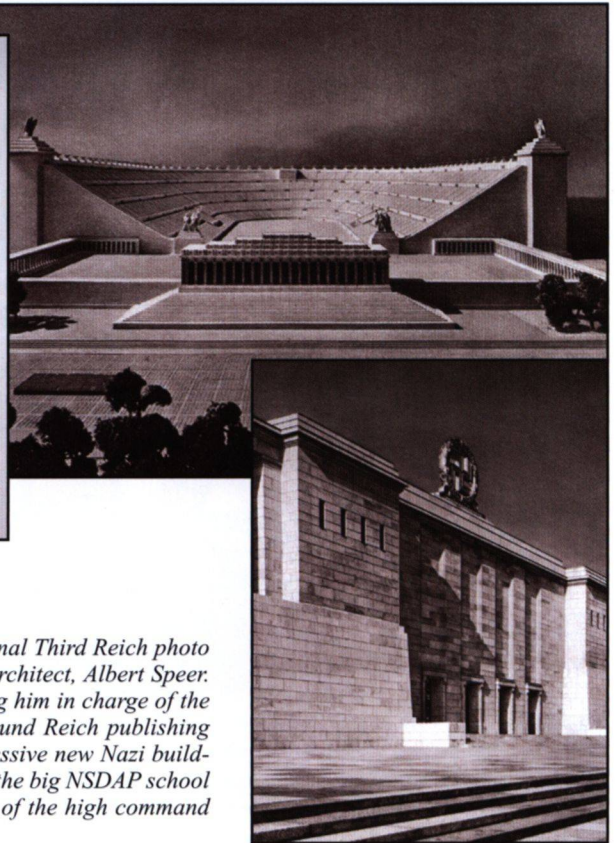
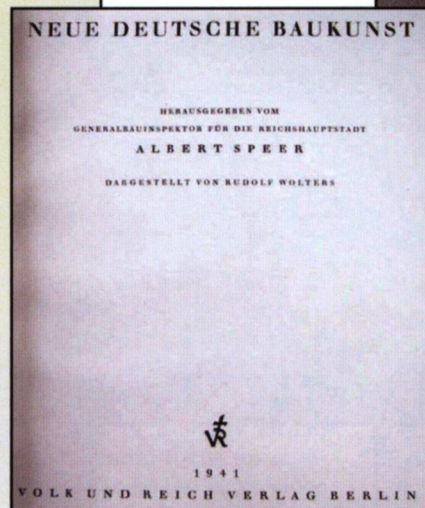
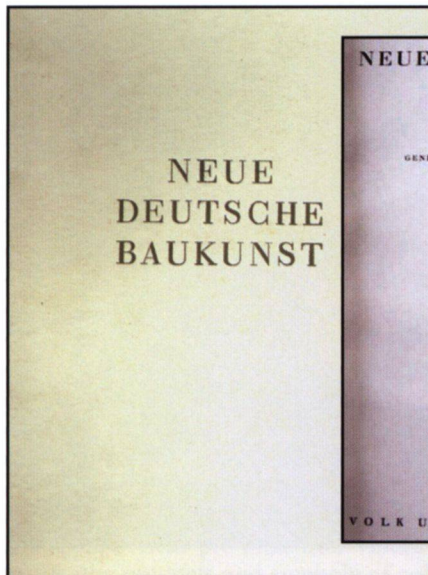
world-famous monuments being surpassed in size by German equivalents.

Most regimes, especially new ones, wish to make their mark both physically and emotionally on the places they rule. The most tangible way of doing so is by constructing buildings and monuments. Architecture is considered to be the only art form that can actually physically meld with the world as well as influence the people who inhabit it. Buildings, as autonomous things, must be addressed by the inhabitants as they go about their lives. In this sense, people are "forced" to move in certain ways, or to look at specific things. In so doing, architecture affects not only the landscape, but also the mood of the populace who are served. The Nazis believed architecture played a key role in creating their "New Order". Architecture had a special importance to the politicians who sought to influence all aspects of human life. Nazi architecture was, both in appearance and symbolically, intimidating, an instrument of conquest. Speer wrote in 1978 "My architecture represented an intimidating display of power". The airport halls of Tempelhof International Airport built by Nazi architect Ernst Sagebiel are still today among the largest built entities worldwide. The colossal dimensions of Roman and Nazi buildings also served to emphasize the insignificance of the individual engulfed in the architectural vastness of a state building. Flags and insignia played an important part in Nazi ceremonial and in the decoration of buildings. The eagle-topped standards carried by the SA at Nuremberg rallies were reminiscent of Roman legionary standards, the uniformity of which Hitler admired. The Nazis chose new versions of past styles for most of their architecture. This should not be viewed simply as an attempt to reconstruct the past, but rather an effort to use aspects of the past to create a new present. Most buildings are copies in



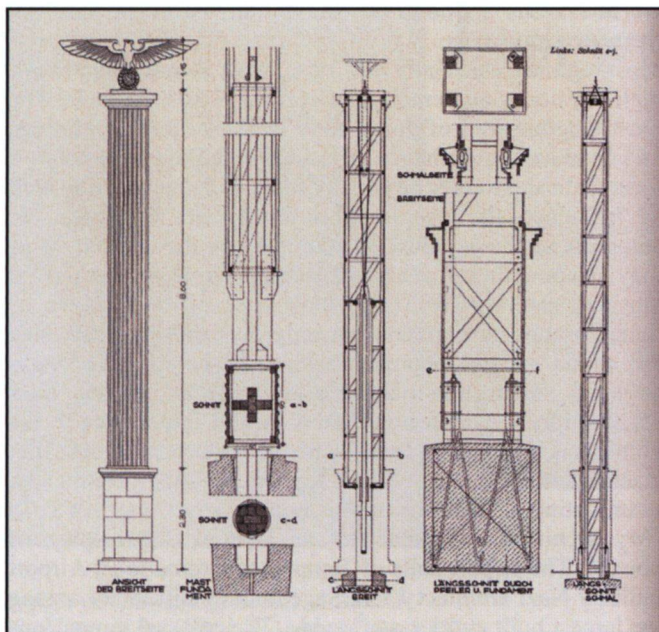
Die Neue Reichskanzlei

This 4-3/4x6-1/4 inch soft cover book is another hard to find Third Reich publication on the New Reichschancellery in Berlin-Voss Strasse. It was published in 1942 by the Kanter Verlag in Königsberg. It has 68 pages with 60 full page black and white photographs.



Neue Deutsche Baukunst (The New Art of German Construction)

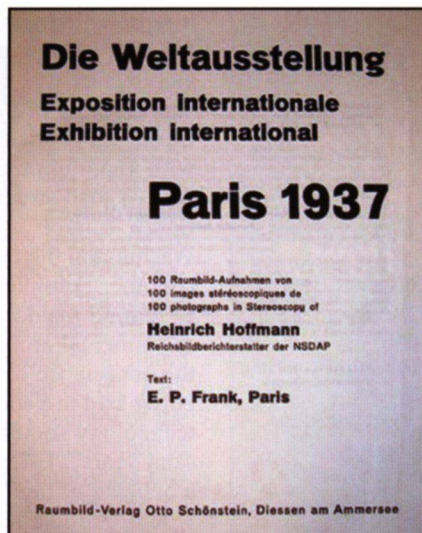
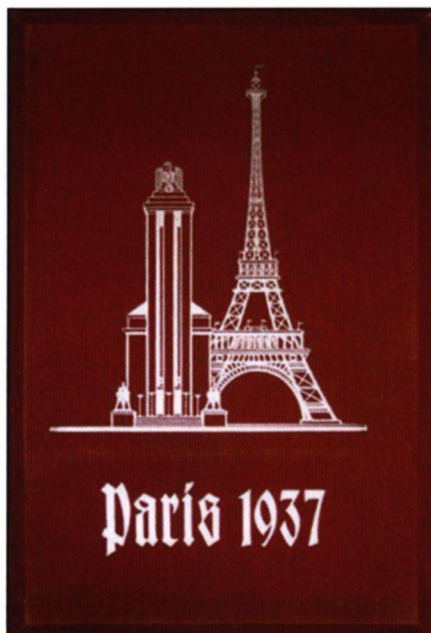
This rare 8-3/4x9-3/4 inch, 96 page hardcover book is one of the finest original Third Reich photo books on the Nazi architecture. It was published by Adolf Hitler's favorite architect, Albert Speer. Hitler appointed him "Generalbauinspektor of the Reichshauptstadt", putting him in charge of the planned reshaping of Berlin. The book was published in 1941 by the Volk und Reich publishing house in Berlin. It contains many full page photos and illustrations of impressive new Nazi buildings such as the Nuremberg Party Day Grounds, the new Reichschancellery, the big NSDAP school at the Chiemsee, the Reichsautobahn, Tempelhof airport, the huge complex of the high command of the Wehrmacht in Berlin, etc..



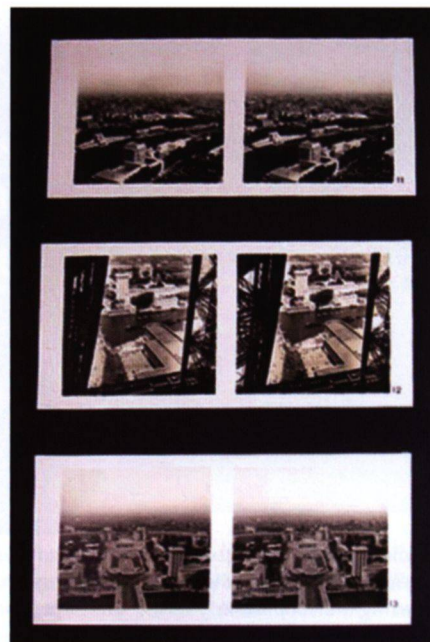
The illustration above shows the front view and cut-views of the 12.25 meters (39.75 feet!) high columns that were erected along both sides on the famous "Unter den Linden", a street in the center of the Reichshauptstadt Berlin which leads to the Brandenburg Gate and which was part of the so called "Ost-West Achse" (East-West Axis), a newly built straight marching street which was inaugurated on Hitler's 50th birthday in 1939. During the last days of the war, it was strongly defended against the Russians, as it was the last possible landing strip for airplanes. The Nazi eagles alone had a height of 1.15 meters (3.75 feet) The columns were illuminated at night which made them look even more impressive.

some form but for the Nazis, copying the past not only linked them to the past in general but also specifically to an Aryan past. Neo-classical architecture and Renaissance architecture were direct representations of Aryan culture. Völkisch architecture was also Aryan but of a Germanic nature. Still, these analogues were not part of an attempt to recreate an actual past, but were meant to emphasize the importance of Aryan culture as a justification for the actions of the present. Many other nations from the Austro Hungarian Empire to the United States have constructed major government buildings in historical styles to get across a specific message.

While Hitler saw the architecture of the Weimar Republic as an object lesson in cultural decline, the new buildings he would build would teach a different lesson, that of national rebirth. The size of the buildings proposed for Berlin would be among the largest in the world, meant to instill in each individual German citizen the insignificance of individuals in relation to the community as a whole. The distinct lack of any detailing at a human scale in the urban neo-classical building would have simply overawed, imparting the message without any subtlety. If the message was not understood it would be drummed in by making people go in straight lines to predetermined positions. Symbolism, graphic art and hortatory inscriptions were prominent in all forms of Nazi-approved architecture. The eagle with the wreathed swastikas, heroic friezes and free-standing sculpture were common. Often mottos or quotations from *Mein Kampf* or Hitler's speeches were placed over doorways or carved into walls. The Nazi message was conveyed in friezes, which extolled labour, motherhood, the agrarian life and other values. Muscular nudes, symbolic of military and political strength, guarded the entrance to the New Reichschancellery in Berlin. At the doors of the German Pavilion at the 1937



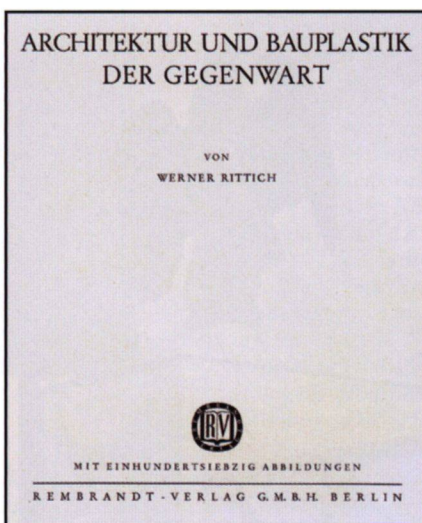
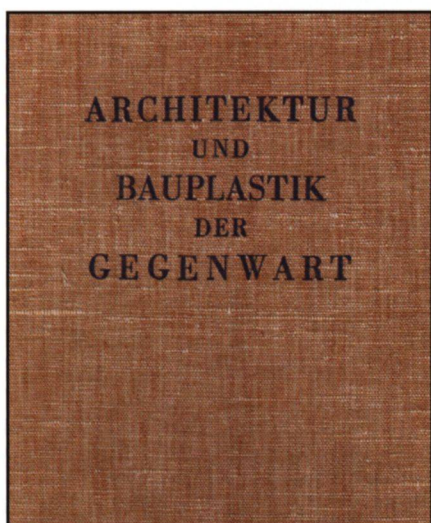
Raumbild-Album Paris 1937
(Stereoscope Album Paris 1937)



This 8-1/2 X 12 inch stereoscopy book is one of the rarest Third Reich "Raumbild" (3-D) albums. It was published for the world exhibition 1937 in Paris, France and contains 100 photographs in stereoscopy by Adolf Hitler's personal photographer, Prof. Heinrich Hoffmann. Many of the pictures show the award winning German masterpiece, the "Deutsches Haus". The book came with a pair of collapsible glasses that gave the 3-dimensional impression when looking at the photos. The cover has a compartment to hold the stereo view glasses when not in use. The front cover shows the impressive German pavilion besides the Eiffel Tower. The text is in three languages: German, English and French. A number of stereoscopy books were published in the Third Reich, all of them are hard to find today and sell for a high price. They were on the subjects of art, sculptures, the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin, Adolf Hitler meeting Mussolini, the German Wehrmacht, the Blitzkrieg against France, the German "Musterbetriebe" (awarded workplaces throughout the Reich - several editions were published from 1936 - 1939), "Deutsche Gaue" (German districts, published 1938), "Fliegen und Siegen" (a Raumbildalbum on the Luftwaffe published 1942), books on Venice (1935), Prague (1943) and Danzig (1940) as well as on the Reich Party Days.

Paris Exhibition were two sets of seven meter high statues that symbolized family and community. The pavilion that was designed as a blatant symbol of Nazi Germany was planned by a German, Albert Speer and built solely out of

German materials shipped from within Germany. In general, there were two primary National Socialist styles of architecture. Nazi Architecture in its crudest sense was either a squared-off version of neoclassical architecture, or a



Architektur und Bauplastik der Gegenwart (Architecture and Sculptures of Today)

This 8-1/2x10-1/2 inch, 160 page hardcover book does not only concentrate on Third Reich architecture but also shows many of the artful sculptures that decorated the new Nazi buildings. It contains many photographs showing sculptures by Arno Breker, Georg Kolbe and Karl Albiker and Nazi eagles crafted by famous artists like Kurt Schmid-Ehmen, Willy Meller, Walter Lemcke or Josef Thorak. Well described are Adolf Hitler's New Reichschancellery, the "Ordensburg" where the future generations of Nazi leaders were trained, new official government and municipal buildings, factories, housing developments for the German workers, the "Deutsches Haus" (German House) of the 1937 World Exhibition in Paris, the huge Olympic Stadium in Berlin, new Wehrmacht buildings and a lot of photos of the Reichsautobahn.



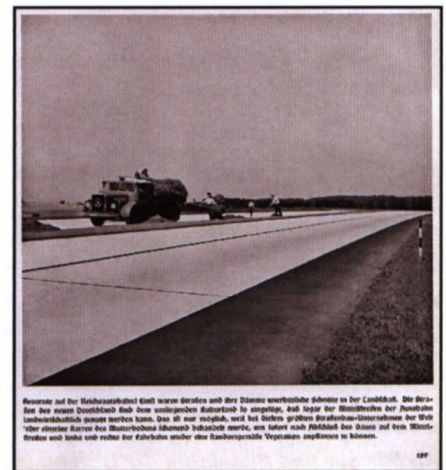
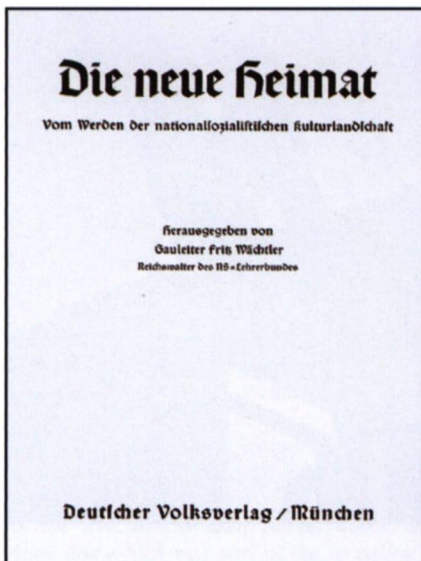
Das Bauen im neuen Reich
(Construction in the New State)

This 9-1/2x12-1/2 inch, 168-page hard cover book is one of the finest original Third Reich publications on Nazi architecture. It was published by Professor Gerdy Troost in cooperation with the Gauverlag Bayreuth. It was a two volume book, volume one was published in 1938 and volume two in 1943.

Shown are Reichsautobahn bridges and buildings along the RAB (Reichsautobahn), new official government buildings, factories, housing developments for the German workers, Wehrmacht and Luftwaffe buildings, air raid shelters and much more.

mimicry of völkisch and national romanticism in buildings and structures. The most notable example of this is the Wewelsburg castle complex redesigned in a very mythological way as a cult site for the SS. Especially in the North Tower of the castle medieval Romanesque and Gothic architecture was imitated. The Wewelsburg was to become "centre of the SS world". The neoclassical style was primarily used for urban state buildings or party buildings such as the Zeppelin Field in Nuremberg, the planned Volkshalle for Berlin and the Dietrich Eckart Stage in Berlin. The Völkisch style was primarily used in rural settings for accommodation or community structures like the Ordensburg in Krössinsee, the walls and watchtowers of KL Flossenbürg and KL Mauthausen. It was also to be applied to rural new towns as

it represented a mythical medieval time when Germany was free of foreign and cosmopolitan influences. Most Nazi architecture was novel neither in style nor concept; it was not supposed to be. An inspection of what was intended for Berlin finds analogies all over the world. Long boulevards with important buildings along them can be found in the grid pattern road structures of Washington, New York and Paris. Large domes can be found in India, the Capitol in Washington the Pantheon and Basilica di San Pietro in Rome are other examples. Looking back in history all that remained to remind mankind of the great epochs of history was their monumental architecture. Nazi architecture should speak to the conscience of a future Germany centuries from now. As Hitler said in a speech, "The purpose of Nazi architecture and technology should be to create ruins that would last a thousand years". Hitler's favorite architect Albert Speer also was a believer of this "Theory of Ruin Value" in which the Nazis would build structures which even in a state of decay, after hundreds or thousands of years would more or less resemble Roman models. Speer intended to produce this result by avoiding elements of modern construction such as steel girders and reinforced concrete which are subject to weathering and by designing his buildings to withstand the impact of the wind even if the roofs and ceilings were so neglected that they no longer braced the walls. In this respect, it can be seen that by going back to the materials of the past and by the proper engineering of buildings it was possible to create a permanence that was impossible with contemporary building materials and styles. In a way Speer's theory has proven to be correct. Even though Germany's cities were nearly reduced to rubble in World War Two, the Nazi structures that survived are still standing and, if not torn down for political reasons such as the ruins of the Reichschancellery, will be there for many generations to come.



Die neue Heimat (The New Homeland)

This 8-1/2x9 inch hardcover book has 200 pages with 150 photos of new buildings and the Reichsautobahn. It was written by Gauleiter Fritz Wächtler and published in 1940 by the Deutscher Gauverlag in Munich. Wächtler gives many examples how the Nazi architecture serves the people more than buildings from the 19th century and how much more they harmonize with the nature. Please note the picture on the right of a hay harvest in between the two lanes of the new Reichsautobahn - this would be a suicide mission today!

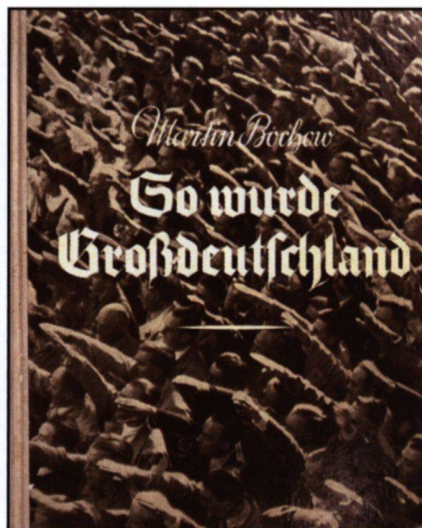
Books on the German Third Reich and its cities

Many people in Germany saw the Nazi assumption of power in 1933 as the dawn of a new era after the disgraceful end of World War One and the humiliating Treaty of Versailles, dictated by the Allies. The economical problems and record high unemployment rates, the inflation in 1923, etc. in Germany were key elements that helped to bring Adolf Hitler to power. He promised to make Germany a proud and mighty country again, a country in the heart of Europe with a community of hard working but happy people. The pride of this new Germany which combines the old traditional values with the National Socialist ideology was expressed in many Third Reich photo books and novels. Because of the KdF (Kraft durch Freude or Strength through Joy) program of the German Labor Front the ordinary German was now able to afford to travel more and many books were published that showed the beauty of the German homeland. These books often contained photos of old architecture and the people of certain regions in their traditional dresses. Many cities and Gaue (Districts) were proud to present what had been achieved since the National Socialist assumption of power in 1933. Often the books compared Nazi Germany with the time prior to Hitler's reign. In 1936 Nazi Germany hosted the Olympic Games (the International Olympic Committee gave



Deutschland in Vergangenheit und Gegenwart
(Germany In Past And Present Time)

This wonderful 9-1/4x12-1/2 inch hardcover book with 620 heavily illustrated pages is covering about 2,000 years of Germanic, Nordic history - from the first settlements all the way to Adolf Hitler and the National Socialist assumption of power. The heavy book was published in 1934 by Ensslin & Laiblin Verlagsbuchhandlung in Reutlingen. It is made in the same way like the big blue Reich Party Day books, with a blue linen cover, golden letters and printed on high quality paper. There are countless photos and illustrations which make this book an outstanding reference, even for anyone who is not fluent in reading German.

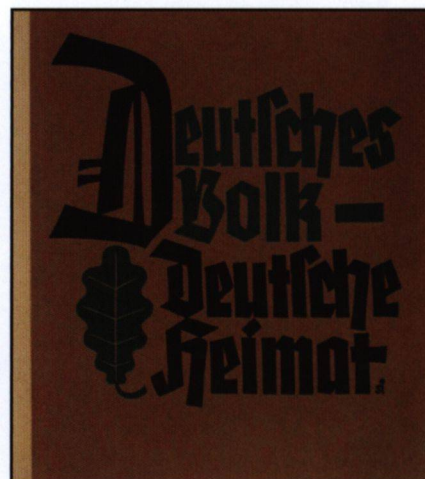


So wurde Grossdeutschland (The Becoming Of Greater Germany)
The 7-1/2 x 10-1/4 inch, 150 page hardcover book by Martin Bochow was published in 1938 by B ü c h e r g i l d e Gutenberg Verlag in Berlin, Germany. It contains about 110 full page photos, documenting the historic days in early 1938 when Austria became part of the Third Reich. From then on Germany was called

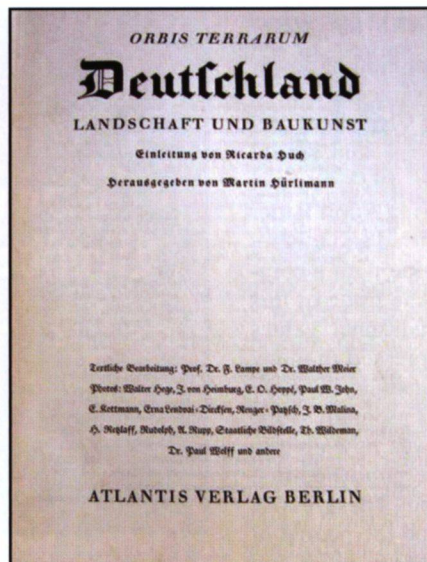
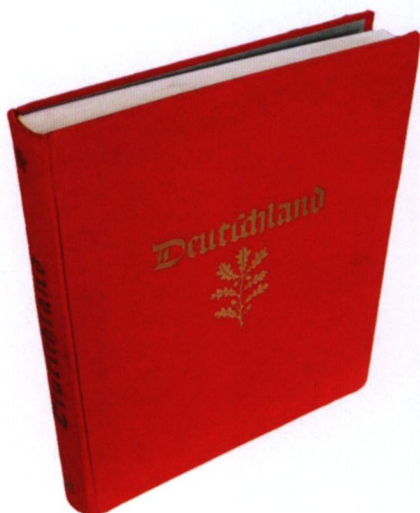
the Grossdeutschland (Greater Germany). The book is subtitled "Das Gedenkbuch für Kinder und Kindeskindern" (The Remembrance Book for Children and Grandchildren).

the XI. Olympic Games to Germany before Hitler came to power). The Olympic Winter Games took place in Garmisch-Partenkirchen and the Summer Games were held in Berlin in the huge, new built Olympic Stadium. A number of very interesting books about Germany and German cities were published at that time which aimed at tourists, heavily illustrated and with text in multiple languages. The following pages show a variety of propagandistic Third Reich books on Hitler-Germany, presenting the achievements in the fields of economy, employment, architecture, how the ordinary German spent his daily life and freetime. The beauty of Germany from the Baltic Sea to the Alps is also well documented.

Deutsches Volk - Deutsche Heimat
(German People - German Homeland)
This 8-1/4x9 inch hardcover book was published by order of the Reichswaltung des NS-Lehrerbundes (Reich Leadership of the Teachers Association) and printed in 1935 by Deutscher Volkerverlag in München, Germany. The 250 pages contain very



little text but 350 photos. The main intention of this publication was to show how much life in the Reich had improved since Adolf Hitler became Chancellor in 1933. There are photo documentations on the improvements in farming, commercial and residential construction, architecture and so on. Also shown are newly built factories that set new standards in Europe and which greatly improved the working conditions for the German workforce. Other photos present the different parts of the German Reich, historic buildings with their breathtaking architecture, the nature from the Baltic Sea to the Alps and the people who live there, usually in their traditional clothing.

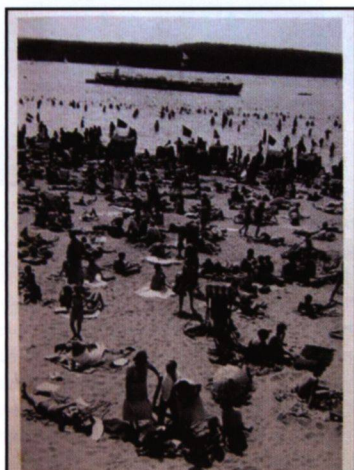
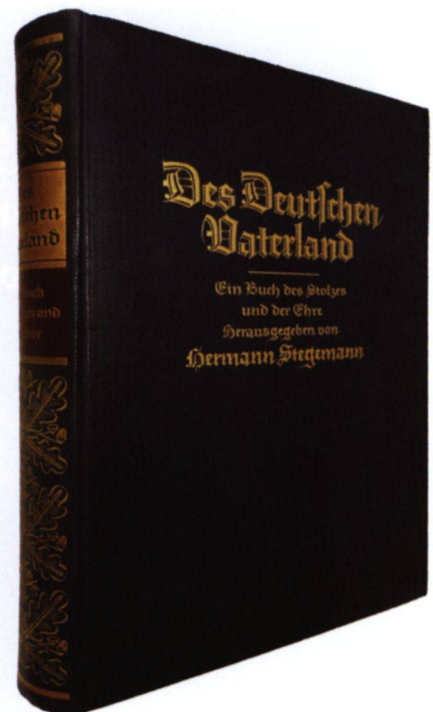


Deutschland - Landschaft und Baukunst (Germany - Nature And Art Of Construction)

This 9-1/2x12-1/4 inch hard cover book with 320 pages was written by Martin Hurlimann and published in 1934 by the Atlantis publishing house in Berlin. There are 250 photo pages with full page photographs of Germany, its people, mostly in traditional costumes, the German land, ancient German architecture, etc. and all photos have a brief explanation in four languages (German, English, French and Italian). In addition there is a chapter in the front of the book with a more detailed description of each photo in German.

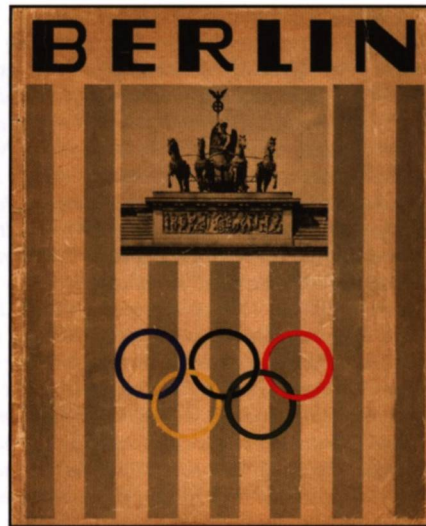
Des Deutschen Vaterland (The German's Fatherland)

This impressive 9-1/2x12 inch book is subtitled "Ein Buch des Stolzes und der Ehre" (A Book Of Pride and Honor). It was written by Hermann Stegemann and published in 1935 by Deutsche Verlagsanstalt in Stuttgart, Germany. Reich Minister Dr. Frick wrote the foreword of this 752 page book which has not less than 1,043 photos and illustrations. Shown is ancient German architecture, old knight's castles, unique German nature photos, the different German races, a lot of Third Reich photos, from the beginning of the Nazi movement to the 1935 Reich Party Days, Germans in the foreign colonies, German farming, 2,000 years of German history and history on the European continent, German heroism in World War One, German Soil and German Nature, racial studies and racial care, among other chapters.



Volk nach der Arbeit (People After Work)

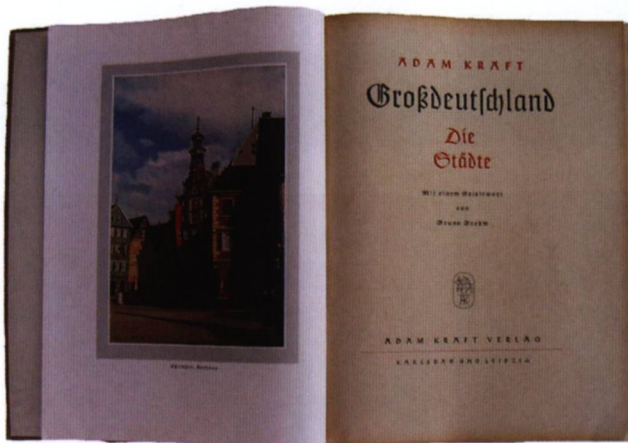
A 8-1/4 x 11 inch, 390 page book with 285 photos, published in 1936 by the NS-Studentenbund, the students organization in the Third Reich. It deals about what the German population in Nazi Germany did in their freetime. Many photos show how Hitler Youth, BdM, SA, NS-Studentenbund, Reich Labor Service and Wehrmacht spend their time when off duty.



Shown above are three Third Reich photo books on the capital of Nazi Germany, Berlin.

Left: *Reichshauptstadt Berlin*, a 7-1/4x10 inch, 310 page book with countless photos, illustrations, maps and statistics on the history of Berlin and of course an excellent chapter on the Berlin of Adolf Hitler. It was published in 1943 by order of the administration of Berlin and printed by Spener Verlagsbuchhandlung in Berlin. **Middle:** The size of this hard to find soft cover photo book with the simple title *Berlin* is 8-1/4x10-1/4 inch. It has 140 pages and is full of photos, illustrations, maps and statistics on the history of Berlin but mainly focusing on the Berlin after the National Socialist assumption of power in 1933. The book was published in 1936 by Heinrich Hoffmann, Hitler's personal photographer ("Reichsbildberichterstatte") and printed as a piece of Nazi propaganda for the 1936 Olympic Games that were held in Berlin. The text is in four languages (German, English, French and Spanish) as it was mainly aimed at tourists who would visit the capitol of the German Reich to attend the Olympic Summer Games in the new built "Olympiastadium". The book gives a very comprehensive impression on Berlin in the mid 1930s. A very interesting and hard to find original Third Reich book on the capital of Nazi Germany.

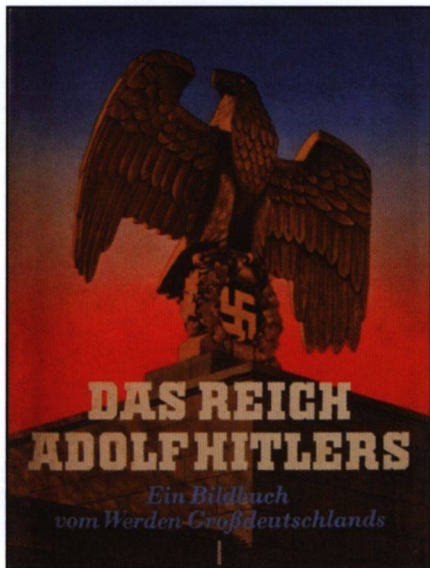
Right: another book with the title *Reichshauptstadt Berlin*. This seldom seen 9x12 inch hardcover book with 130 pages is one of the nicest original Third Reich photo books on the capital of Nazi Germany. It was published by order of the Mayor of Greater Berlin (Gross-Berlin), Dr. Julius Lippert and printed in 1939 in a limited edition of only 10,000 copies by the Schmidt printing company in Berlin. With full page photos and several fold-out maps throughout the entire book it gives an excellent overview on the historic Berlin and the Berlin of Adolf Hitler, including new attractions such as the Berliner Ring, the Reichsautobahn circle around the capital.



Grossdeutschland Die Städte (Greater Germany The Cities)

This 9-1/2x12 inch, hardcover book with 260 pages is one of the finest original Third Reich books on German towns. It was written by Adam Kraft and who also published it in 1940 in his own publishing house, the Adam Kraft Verlag in Karlsbad/Leipzig. A second edition was published in 1942 on inferior quality paper. The book contains 260 black and white and 8 full color photos which are showing the major sights of the main important German cities and smaller towns throughout the Greater German Reich! All photos are explained in the four languages German, English, French and Italian and most of them are full page photographs.





Das Reich Adolf Hitlers - Ein Bildbuch vom Werden Grossdeutschlands (Adolf Hitler's Reich - A Photo Book About The Becoming Of Greater Germany) This 8x10-1/2 inch soft cover photo book was published in 1940 as a book for Christmas by Reichsjugendführer Baldur von Schirach, printed by the Central Publishing House of the NSDAP, Franz Eher Nachf. in Munich. The book has 100 pages and full page photographs throughout. Shown are the highlights of the first seven years of Nazi Germany, from the day Hitler was appointed Reich Chancellor in 1933 to the war in Norway and against England. There are great photos of the 1937 World Exhibition in Paris, the new Wehrmacht, Reich Party Days, Reichsautobahn, lots of Hitler photos, political victories such as the homecoming of the Saar region, the liberation of the Sudetenland and the annex of Austria. The book is divided into seven chapters, each chapter is a photo documentation of one year of Hitler-Germany. There are many photos of SA, SS, HJ, Wehrmacht, Reich Labor Service and other Third Reich organizations. The picture on the cover shows the impressive Kurt Schmid-Ehmen bronze eagle which once graced the Reich Party Day grounds in Nuremberg. Kurt Schmid-Ehmen (1901 - 1968) was a world-renowned artist in bronze and stone and the maker of some of the best Nazi Eagles ever made. His works include famous eagles such as the one to commemorate the martyrs of the Beer Hall Putsch at the Feldherrenhalle in Munich, the eagles on the Führerbau in the Königsplatz, the eagles that graced Hitler's New Reichschancellery in Berlin, the stone eagles on the four corners of the congress building of the German museum in Munich (they can still be seen today). Ehmen also made the golden eagle that topped the German pavilion at the Paris World's Fair in 1937.

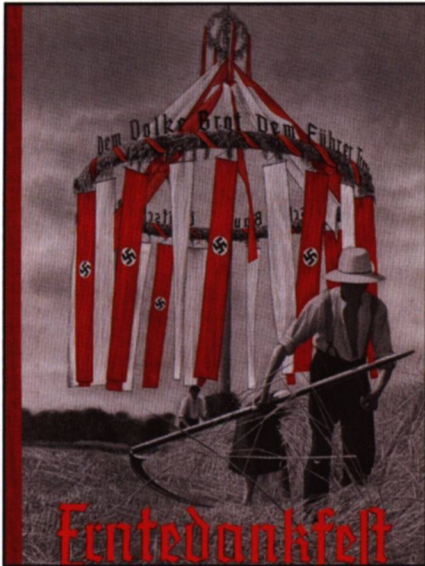


Das Jahr I - VII

(The Year One to Seven)

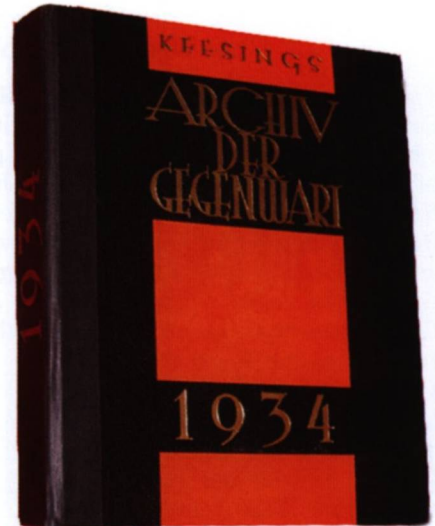
The 7x9-3/4 inch hardcover books, each with about 180 pages, were a series of yearbooks on Nazi Germany with many interesting photos. The author of the first volumes was Wulf Bley and they were published by the Freiheitsverlag in Berlin. Volume VII, which was the last published volume (probably discontinued because of the war), was written by Dr. Uderstaedt and published by Verlag Paul Schmidt in Berlin. Volume I was published in 1934 and the last volume was published in 1940. Each yearbook shows the achievements of Adolf Hitler and the Nazi party of the previous year, well illustrated with many photos of the main events and also of new awards and medals. The covers show great symbolism. Hitler's dig in the mud while the swastika rises like the morning sun in the background symbolizes the dawn of a new era. The cover of volume II follows up on that: the "swastika sun" is now completely up and the group of workers, giving the Hitler salute, symbolize that the German laborer stands loyal to the Nazi Party. The Stuka dive bombers on the cover of volume VII are a symbol of Germany's might and power and ability to smash every enemy, as demonstrated in the Blitzkrieg against Poland in 1939.





Left: Erntedankfest (Thanksgiving)

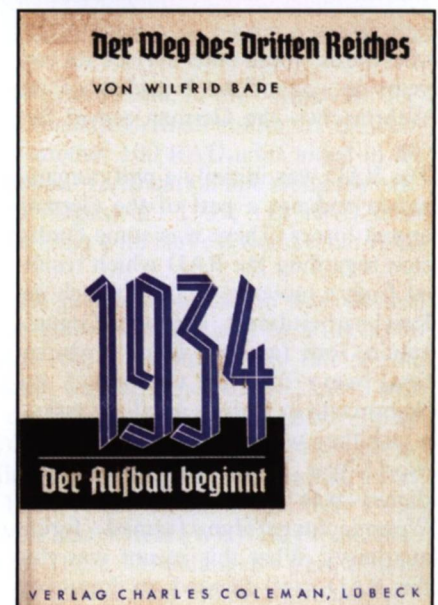
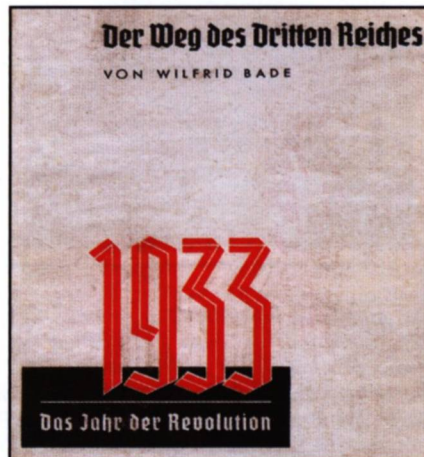
A very rare 7-1/4x9-3/4 inch hardcover photo book on the Thanksgiving celebrations that were held October 1, 1933 in honor of the German farmers for the first time since the National Socialist assumption of power. The book contains 97 photos. It was written by Hans Ostwald and published in 1933 by Reimar Hobbing Verlag in Berlin. **Right: Archiv der Gegenwart 1934 (Archive Of The Present Time 1934)** Shown here is the 1934 volume of a series of very interesting yearbooks. The size of these scarce hardcover books is 8-1/2x11 inch, each volume has nearly 600 pages with a detailed summary of everything important that happened in Nazi Germany and in the various Third Reich organizations in the year 1934. The most important facts of every single day are described in detail in this excellent book. This is not a photo book series but a number one reference for anyone interested in Third Reich history. They were published by the Siegler Verlag in Wien (Vienna).



Der Weg des Dritten Reiches

The Way Of The Third Reich

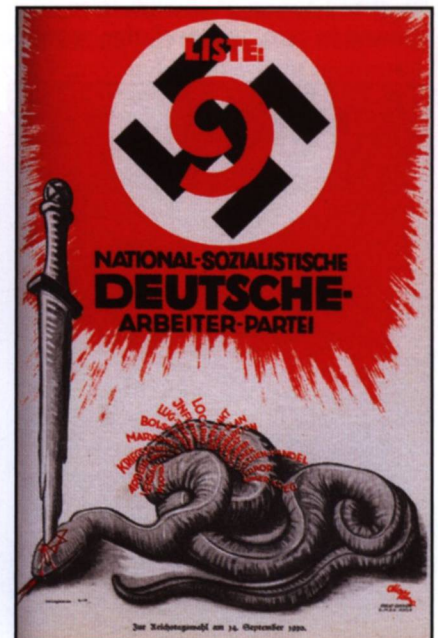
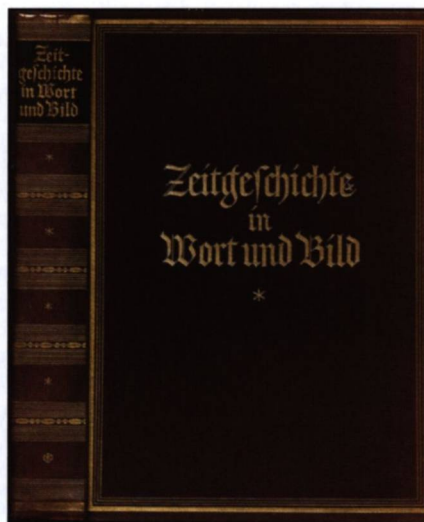
This is another interesting set of yearbooks on Nazi Germany. Unfortunately only four volumes for the years 1933 to 1936 had been published before the series was discontinued. The author was Wilfrid Bade and the books were published by the Charles Coleman publishing house in Lübeck. The size of the hardcover books was 5-3/4x8-1/4 inch and each book had between 120 and 164 illustrated pages with the most important events of each year in the German Reich. Each volume had a subtitle: 1933 - Das Jahr der Revolution (Year Of The Revolution), 1934 - Der Aufbau beginnt (The Reconstruction Begins), 1935 - Der Kampf um die Freiheit (The Battle For Freedom), 1936 - Das vierte Jahr (The Fourth Year).



A very interesting four volume set on the history of the Nazi Party and Germany's faith after World War One had ended. The four 7-1/2x10 inch hardcover books, each with 270 pages, contain a total of about 750 photos, posters and copies of historic documents. The series was written by Dr. Georg Usadel and published from 1937 to 1939 by Kultur und Aufbau Verlags-G.m.b.H. in Oldenburg. Volume one covers the years 1918 to 1920, volume two the years 1921 to 1923, volume three the years 1924 to 1932 and volume four is about the years 1933 to 1939. The picture on the far right shows a NSDAP poster from the 1930 Reichstag (seat of the German government) election campaign. A sword with a swastika ornament at the end of the handle is killing a snake with a Jewish star on its head. The snake symbolizes all kinds of negative characteristics such as war guilt, inflation, civil war, unemployment, among others. The Nazis were convinced that the Jews were the evil mastermind behind all of it.

Zeitgeschichte in Wort und Bild

Contemporary History In Word And Picture



Books about the Reichsarbeitsdienst (RAD or Reich Labor Service)

The German Reichsarbeitsdienst (RAD or Reich Labor Service) was formed in July of 1934 with Konstantin Hierl, a high ranking member of the NSDAP, appointed as the head of this new national organization. On June 26th, 1935, the Reich Labor Service Law was passed in which service in the Reichsarbeitsdienst for 6 months time was made mandatory and nation-wide. The RAD was no longer a party organization, it was made a Supreme Reich Authority and full-fledged state organization equal to the other Reich ministries.

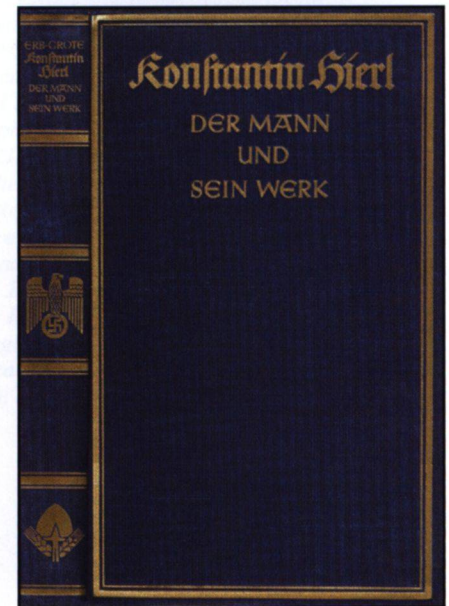
Previous to the Reich Labor Service Law, a law was passed in which military service was also made mandatory. Together, the two laws created a centralized, national and mandatory system in which all males between the ages 18 and 25 would first enter labor service for a period of 6 months and afterwards would enter service for two years in one of the branches of the Wehrmacht - the German armed forces.

The RAD was initially a party organization and not a part of the German armed forces. There was some confusion regarding the RAD which resulted from a move in 1938 in which the Reichsarbeitsdienst and the Organization Todt (another labor organization) were directed to support the Wehrmacht in various auxiliary tasks - a task they would perform throughout World War Two. The Reichsarbeitsdienst was actually known as a Wehrmachtsgefolge (armed forces auxiliary). What this meant was that the RAD was deemed an important auxiliary organization to the smooth operations of the regular armed forces. Although later in WWII they were even allowed to carry weapons, they were never actually a part of

Konstantin Hierl - Der Mann und sein Werk

(Konstantin Hierl - The Man And His Accomplishments)

This 5-1/2x8-1/2 inch hardcover photo book with 186 pages is a very interesting biography. It was written by Herbert Erb and published in 1939 by Zentralverlag der NSDAP in Munich.



Reichsarbeitsführer (Reich Labor Leader) Konstantin Hierl (1875 - 1955) was a major figure in the administration of Nazi Germany. In 1933 Hitler named Hierl as the State Secretary for Labor Service, in 1935 he became Reich Labor Leader, Reichsleiter (Reich Leader) in 1936 and

was appointed Reichsminister in 1943. On February 24, 1945 he was awarded the highest decoration that the Nazi Party could bestow on an individual, the "Deutscher Orden" (German Order), for his services to the Reich. Hierl survived the war, was tried in Nuremberg and found guilty of "major offenses". He spent five years in a labor camp and died 1955 in Heidelberg.

the official armed forces, a status reserved exclusively for the Heer, Luftwaffe and Kriegsmarine, and tactically, the Waffen-SS. The RAD was divided into separate sections for males and females. The "Reichsarbeitsdienst Männer" (RAD/M) was set up for men, and the "Reichsarbeitsdienst der weiblichen Jugend" (RAD/wJ) for females. The RAD/M was organized into "Arbeitsgaue" (Divisional Districts), each numbered with a Roman numeral between I and XXXX (1 and 40). An "Arbeitsgau" was headed by a German officer with a staff, HQ and a "Wachabteilung" (Guard Company) numbered according to the "Arbeitsgau" it was located in. Around 8 battalion-sized units known as "Arbeitsgruppen", each consisting of 1,200 to 1,800 men belonged to an "Arbeitsgau". Several "Arbeitsgruppen" could be grouped together into a regimental-sized unit, called a "Bereich", while an "Arbeitsgruppe" itself consisted of six company-sized formations known as "Abteilungen". The company-sized RAD "Abteilung" is not to be confused with the unit of the same name in the Wehrmacht which was a battalion-sized unit. The RAD "Abteilung" was the core group around which the functions of the Reichsarbeitsdienst revolved. The pre-war RAD "Abteilung" had a base camp at a specific location from which its members would train, drill, practice, and take



Der Arbeitsdienst (Labor Service)

A very nice 7x9-3/4 inch hardcover book with 110 heavily illustrated pages, published in 1937 by Freiheitsverlag in Berlin.



Left: Grenzland Baden-Spaten zur Hand
This 7x10 inch hardcover book with 274 pages was published in 1938 by order of the leader of the "Arbeitsgau XXVII Baden", Oberstarbeitsführer Helff by E.F. Mueller Buchdruckerei in Karlsruhe / Baden. Stuttgart. The heavily illustrated book gives in-depth information on the structure of an Arbeitsgau in the Reichsarbeitsdienst. **Right: Ehrennamen der Reichsarbeitsdienstabteilungen im Arbeitsgau XXXII.** A 6-1/2x9 inch, 132 page soft cover photo book, published in 1935 by order of the Reich Labor Leader of Arbeitsgau XXXII, located in the Saarland which became part of the German Reich again the same year. It tells how the Abteilungen (Bataillons) in the Arbeitsgau received their names. Each Abteilung did not only have a number (i.e. 4/324) but also a name of honor, i.e. from a Nazi martyr or World War One hero.



part in the various labor projects their unit was assigned to. Each camp and its "Abteilung" was given a number designation listed along with its higher "Arbeitsgruppen" number. These two numbers were often displayed together on the RAD Dienststellenabzeichen - an arm badge in the shape of a shovel blade worn on the upper left shoulder of all uniforms and coats worn by all personnel. A RAD Abteilung consisted of 214 men grouped together in a six man staff and four platoon-sized units called "Züge", each of 69 men. Each "Zug" was made up of three 17-man section-sized units known as "Trupps". The "front-line" rank and file members who made up the bulk of the RAD work force were armed with spades and transported by bicycles.

Before the outbreak of the war in 1939, the RAD took part in labor projects such as the drainage of marshland for cultivation, the construction of levees, drainage improvement work, vast tree removal operations, the cultivation of land and the construction of roads. They supported the Wehrmacht during the annexation of Austria in March 1938, the occupation of the Sudetenland in October 1938 and during the occupation of Czechoslovakia in March 1939. During the summer of 1938 until the outbreak of the war on September 1, 1939, 300

RAD units helped in the construction of the "Westwall" fortification line along the western German border. In the eastern part of the country another 100 RAD units aided in the construction of the "Ostwall" fortification line along the eastern German border. In August of 1939, 115 RAD units served in East Prussia helping with harvest work, other RAD units served in Danzig.

On August 26th, 1939 the general mobilization was declared in Germany and in the addition to the call to arms 1,050 Reichsarbeitsdienst units were transferred in full to the Wehrmacht, most of them were assigned to the Heer. These RAD units formed the basis of the new "Bautruppen" (Construction Troops) who would build roads, clear obstacles, dig trenches, build fortifications and other military construction duties. The 1,050 RAD "Abteilungen" were transferred directly to the Wehrmacht Heer (WH) and expanded to a size of 401 men each. These "Abteilungen" were formed into 55 regimental-sized units named "Abschnittsbaustäbe". They were numbered from 1 to 111. Each "Abschnittsbaustab" consisted of four 2,000-man "Bau-Bataillone" (Construction Battalions) which were numbered from 1 to 335. Eighteen heavy and twelve light motorized



Left: Das Werk des Reichsarbeitsdienstes
(The Deeds of the Reich Labor Service)
The 7x10 inch, 160 page hardcover book was published in 1937 by order of the RAD leadership by Vowinkel Verlag in Berlin. The illustrated book is the official report about the accomplishments of the Reichsarbeitsdienst in the different Arbeitsgaue (Labor Districts) in the German Third Reich in the years 1935/36. **Right: Bausteine zum Dritten Reich**
(Bricks to the Third Reich) The 6x9 inch, 608 page hardcover book was published by order of the Reich Leadership of the Reichsarbeitsdienst and printed from 1933 on in several editions by Nationaler Aufbau Verlag. The book was intended to teach the "Arbeitsmann" (RAD member) about German culture and Germanic history and facts about the Nazi movement.



road construction battalions were also formed at the same time. Most of the newly formed "Bautruppen" units spent the majority of their time during the Polish campaign clearing roads so that supplies and men could continue to reach the frontlines. After the Blitzkrieg in Poland had ended, the Wehrmacht kept the "Bautruppen" units that had been formed from the RAD. To replace them, 900 new RAD "Abteilungen" were formed that would once again take up the previous duties of the Reichsarbeitsdienst. RAD units served on all fronts during World War Two, from Norway to the Mediterranean Sea, and from France in the west, to the far reaches of Russia in the east. Units served in Albania, Greece and Yugoslavia. The Reichsarbeitsdienst was disbanded with the end of the Third Reich on May 8, 1945.



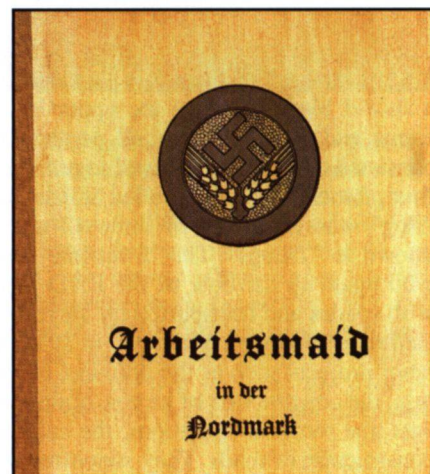
Jahrbuch des Reichsarbeitsdienstes 1937/38 (Reich Labor Service Yearbook)
Every year the Reich Leadership of the RAD published a 8x8-3/4 inch hardcover book with around 120 pages, summarizing the accomplishments of the previous year. They were published by Volk und Reich Verlag in Berlin. The picture above shows the 1937/38 RAD yearbook, each volume contains a lot of in-depth information.



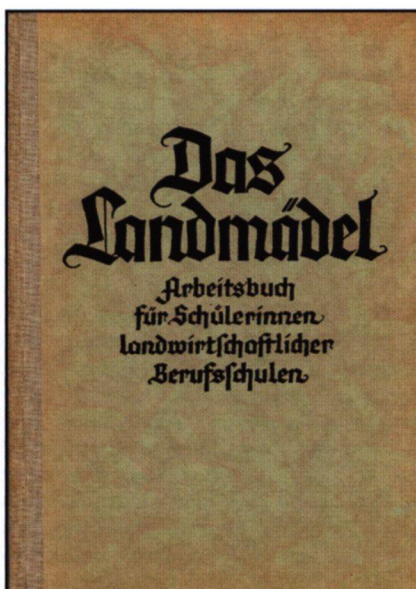
Arbeitsmaiden am Werk
(Work Maiden At Work)
This 7-1/2x10-3/4 inch, 138 page book contains close to 100 photos which give a very good impression of the female Reichsarbeitsdienst. The many close-up photos are a great reference for anyone interested in young maiden in Nazi uniforms. The book was written by Hans Retzlaff and printed in 1940 in a hardcover and soft cover edition by the Seemann Verlag in Leipzig.



Arbeitsmaid in der Nordmark
(Labor Maid In The Nordmark)
This 8-1/4 x 10 inch, 96 page soft cover photo book is the report of the experiences of a group of "Arbeitsmaiden" (the official title for female members in the Reichsarbeitsdienst) during their labor service time in the Nordmark, the region along the German coast of the Baltic Sea. It was written as a remembrance book for Arbeitsmaiden and their Führerinnen (female leaders) who served in the Bezirk XV / Nordmark. It was published by the RAD leadership in Kiel and printed by Klinghammer Verlag in Berlin. The Preface is written by Stabschefin Grete Seumenicht. This book was published in a small number of copies for those girls and young women who served in this region. Similar books about other Bezirke (Districts) had also been published.



Far Left: Jungmädels auf dem Köllingshof
(Young Maidens on the Koelling Farm)
This 6-1/2x8-1/2 inch, 168 page hardcover book with many close-up photos gives impressions of a group of young maidens during their mandatory labor service time on a German farm, in this case the Köllingshof. It was written by Irmgard Perzl and published in 1941 by Enssling & Laiblin Verlag in Reutlingen, Germany.
Left: Das Landmädels
(The Farm Maiden)
This 6-1/2x9-1/4 inch hardcover book was written by Gabriele Krüger and published in 1940 by Hermann Schroedel Publishing House in Halle, Germany. On 214 heavily illustrated pages the book contains everything the maiden needed to know about farming, farm equipment, farm animals, house-keeping, etc. before she went to serve her mandatory Reichsarbeitsdienst time (Landjahr) on a German farm.



Books about the Reichsautobahn (RAB or Reich Motorways)

Many people think that it was Hitler who planned and built the Reichsautobahn. In reality, the first section of the later legendary German Autobahn network was constructed and built before Hitler came to power. The construction on the 20 kilometer (12 miles) long Autobahn section Köln-Bonn began in 1929 and was finished in August of 1932. During the opening ceremonies on August 6, 1932, Oberbürgermeister (Mayor) of Cologne Konrad Adenauer (he became West Germany's first Bundeskanzler / Chancellor from 1949 to 1963) proclaimed: "So werden die Straßen der Zukunft aussehen" (This is how the roads of the future will look like"). It is true that about a quarter of Germany's current 11,000 kilometer (6830 miles) long Autobahn network was originally built during the Third Reich but the early planning and design work was done before. In 1924 the "Studiengesellschaft für den Automobilstraßenbau" (Stufa) was founded and began planning a German highway system. The Stufa published an ambitious plan for a 22,500 km German superhighway network in 1926. The work of the Stufa was later taken over by an agency named HaFraBa, originally set up to design a



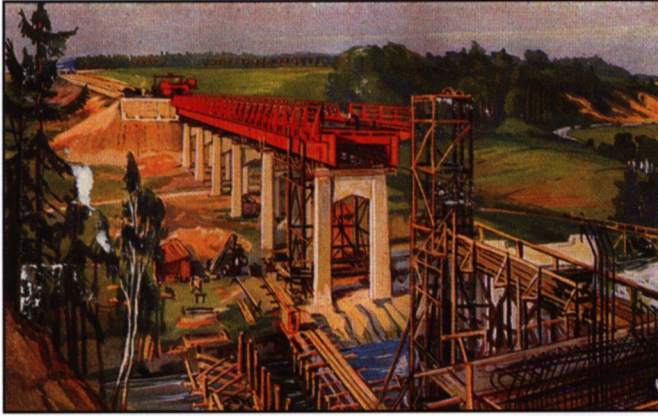
north-south highway that would link the cities Bremen, Hamburg, Lübeck, Frankfurt and Basel. In 1933, shortly after the National Socialist seizure of power, Hitler and his chief civil engineer Dr. Fritz Todt adopted and expanded the HaFraBa plans and proceeded with the Autobahn (then called Reichsautobahn) construction the same year. On June 27, 1933 a law was passed which regulated the construction (and maintenance of the finished sections) of the



Die Strassen Adolf Hitlers (Adolf Hitlers Motorways)

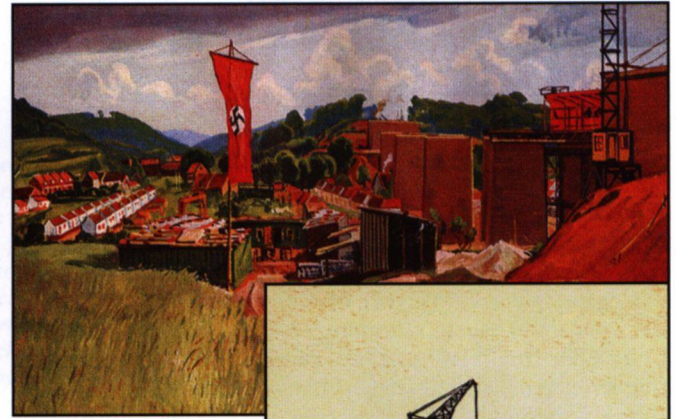
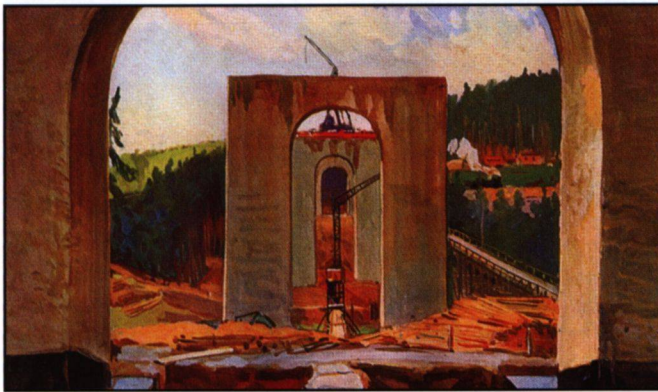
This rare 9x6 inch, 96-page hardcover book has 60 pages of full color / full page pictures showing scenes from various Reichsautobahn construction sites and 37 pages of explaining text. The book is about the first year (1933/1934) of Autobahn construction and probably volume one (and only volume) of a planned series of books. The author, Ernst Vollbehr, is also the artist who made the sixty wonderful water-color paintings for this book. It was published by order of the "Generalinspekteur for the German motorway system", Dr. Fritz Todt, and printed in 1935 by Verlag Koehler & Amelang in Leipzig, Germany.





Arbeitsschlacht (Battle Of Labor)

This 6-3/4x9-3/4 inch hardcover book with 150 pages was written by Ernst Vollbehr and published in 1938 by Zeitgeschichte Verlag in Berlin. The author traveled for five years (1933 to 1938) to Reichsautobahn (RAB or Reich Motor Highways) construction sites throughout Germany and made beautiful paintings of what he saw. Forty of these paintings are shown in this book as full page / full color pictures.

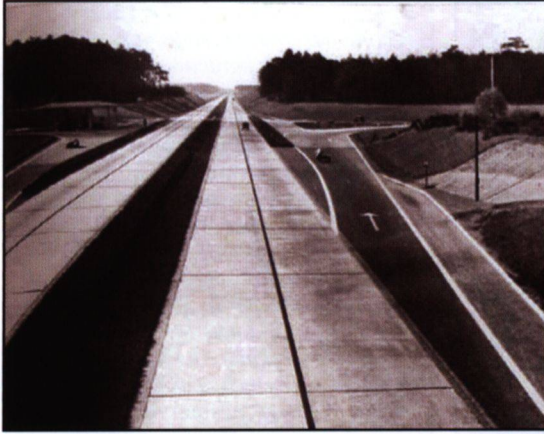


Reichsautobahn and a corporation was founded, the "Gesellschaft Reichsautobahnen". This corporation was a branch of the Reichsbahn, the Reich railway corporation. The Gesellschaft Reichsautobahnen had the exclusive rights to build the highways, gas stations and repair shops along the tracks. Overseeing the corporation for the Reich was Dr. Fritz Todt who became "Generalinspekteur für das deutsche Strassenwesen" (General Inspector of the German Roads). He was responsible for the routes and design of the Reichsautobahn and accepted (or denied) the construction blueprints. The Nazis quickly realized the propaganda value they could get from promoting the Autobahn. Even though others did the earlier work, the Nazis made it seem that the entire Reichsautobahn project was all the Führer's own idea. The term Autobahn was first coined by the HaFraBa's chief of the public relations office, Kurt Kaftan, in 1928 and the organization published a periodical with the same title. The Nazi propaganda promised that Hitler's Reichsautobahn would employ 600,000 people but in reality there were never more than 125,000 people involved with the construction of the Reichsautobahn at any one time. There were also many forced laborers who worked on the construction sites, first political opponents, then, after the outbreak of the war, also prisoners of war and forced labor from the conquered territories. Before the war forced the Nazis to abandon all Autobahn construction in late 1941, Russian prisoners of war

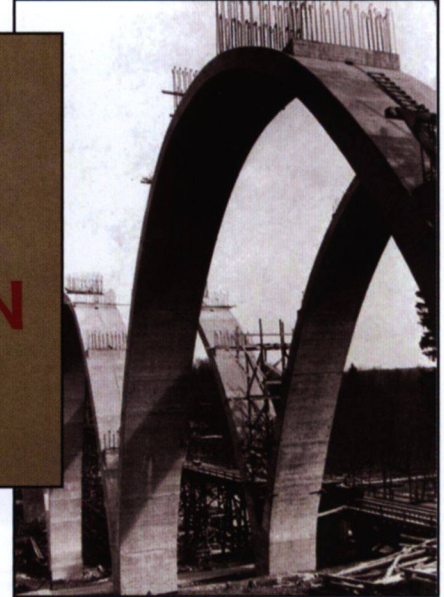
were doing much of the work.

The masses were enthusiastic when the first Reichsautobahn was opened from Frankfurt to Darmstadt, the grand opening with Hitler present was transmitted to every household that already had a "Volksempfänger" (People's Radio). A radio reporter aired the following: "The spectators over there on the hill, on the embankments, they can't be held back. The restraining guards are linked arm-in-arm in order to hold back this great press of people, pushing from behind, in the required bounds." Dr. Fritz Todt proudly presented the first finished section of the Reichsautobahn to Hitler with the following words: "My Führer, twenty months ago at the start of the section that has now been completed on the banks of the Main river in Frankfurt, with a spade in your hand, you gave the command to start construction on the most modern road network in the world. With some 4,000 officials and employees of the Reichsautobahn Company, construction began on a total length of 1,500 kilometers. I hereby announce the completion of the first segment between Frankfurt and Darmstadt!"

By mid-1942 there were approximately 3,800 kilometers of Reichsautobahn finished and in service and another 3,000 kilometers under construction. Planned at that time was a total network length of 14,000 kilometers in all parts of the Reich territory at that time. The world's first superhighway has to be credited to Benito Mussolini, the Duce of Fascist



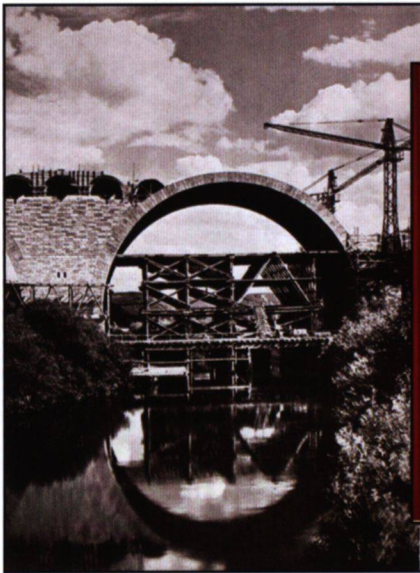
VIER JAHRE ARBEIT AN DEN STRASSEN ADOLF HITLERS



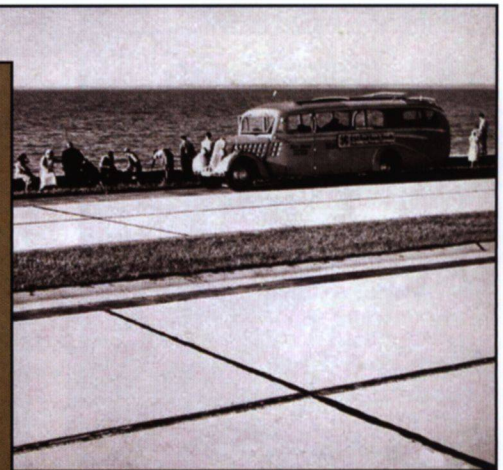
Vier Jahre Arbeit an den Strassen Adolf Hitlers and Fünf Jahre Arbeit an den Strassen Adolf Hitlers

(Four And Five Years Of Work On Adolf Hitler's Motorways)

These 9-1/2x10 inch hardcover photo books (above and below) are the last two volumes of a series of excellent Third Reich books on the construction of the Reichsautobahn. They were published by "Generalinspekteur" (Inspector General for the German Road and Motorway system), Dr. Fritz Todt and printed in 1937 and in 1938 by the Volk und Reich publishing house in Berlin. Each volume has 96 heavily illustrated pages and deals about the achievements in Reichsautobahn construction that year. There are many photos of Autobahn bridges, rest areas, restaurants and gas stations along the Autobahn. The picture below (right) shows a KdF (Kraft durch Freude / Strength Through Joy) bus taking a break right on the Autobahn and the passengers enjoy the scenery at the Baltic Sea! This would be impossible today but in the 1930s the new Reichsautobahnen had only a fraction of today's traffic.

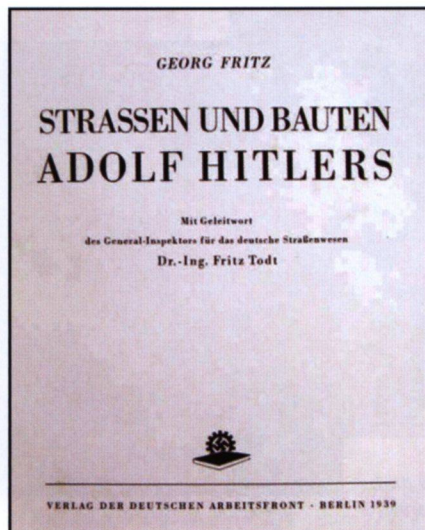
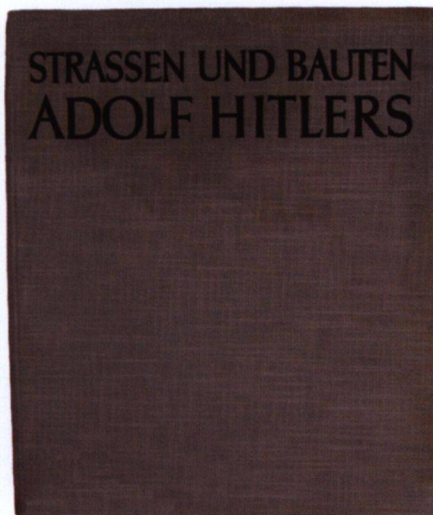


FÜNF JAHRE ARBEIT AN DEN STRASSEN ADOLF HITLERS

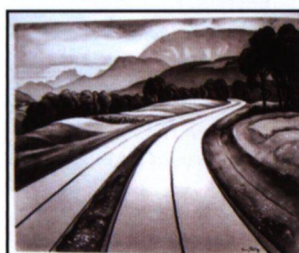


Italy. The 80-mile "Autostrada" from Milan to Varese was the world's first limited-access motorway. It was designed and developed by Piero Puricelli and was opened to traffic in 1924. Unlike the later Autobahn, the Milan-Varese expressway was a toll road and did not have divided lanes until years later. But the earliest precursor of the Autobahn was German. The construction of the "intersection-free" AVUS (Automobil-Verkehrs- und Übungsstraße) began in Berlin in 1912. It was not fully completed until 1921 and the AVUS was essentially a closed race and test track. The industrialist Hugo Stinnes later purchased the roadway and expanded it to four lanes, running a distance of almost 20 km (12 mi). Later the AVUS was connected with Berlin's public road network and the so called "Berliner Ring", the Reichsautobahn circle around Berlin. Today the AVUS is part of the A115

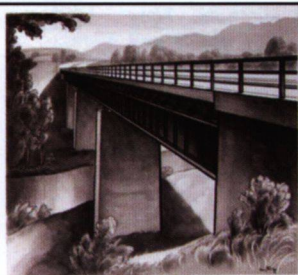
Autobahn. Still debated today by historians is the military value of the Reichsautobahn in World War Two. The Nazis clearly considered the network of German highways of some military value, and the military was included in Autobahn planning. But tanks and trucks were very hard on the Autobahn's concrete surfaces and the bulk of German military traffic, men and materiel, went by rail. The German railway system was also more complete than the German Autobahn network but many tracks were made useless by Allied bombing. When on August 6, 1932 Germany's first limited-access road for motor vehicles was opened to traffic, the cornerstone for the world's largest auto race track was laid, since, as automobilists worldwide know, anyone can drive as fast as he likes on the German Autobahn (at least in theory and only on a certain percentage of the sections) because there is no overall speed limit. - continues on page 154 -



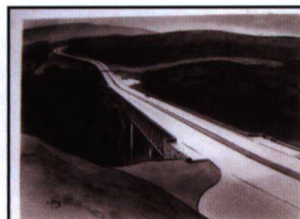
Strassen und Bauten Adolf Hitlers
(The Roads And Buildings of Adolf Hitler)
 This 10x12 inch hardcover book was written by Georg Fritz, who traveled the Reich and drew excellent pictures of the Reichsautobahn in a variety of settings, along the coast, crossing rivers, in the Bavarian Alps, through and around cities, out in the plain farmland or cutting through the woods. There are also pictures showing new Nazi buildings such as the Olympic Stadium in Berlin, the Reich Party Day Grounds in Nuremberg, the House of German Art in Munich, etc. The introduction as well as the text under each of the full page pictures is in three languages, German, English and Italian. The foreword is written by Dr. Ing. Fritz Todt. This scarce book was published in 1938 by the Verlag der Deutschen Arbeitsfront.



Über Röhren und Kampferwald • View Röhren • Kampferwald • Through Röhren and Kampferwald



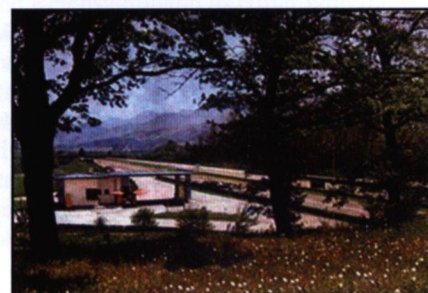
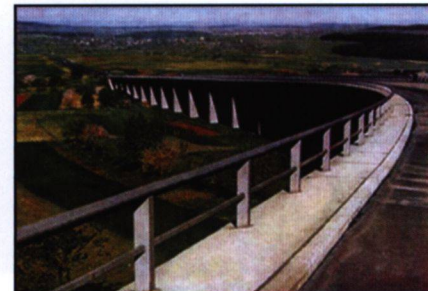
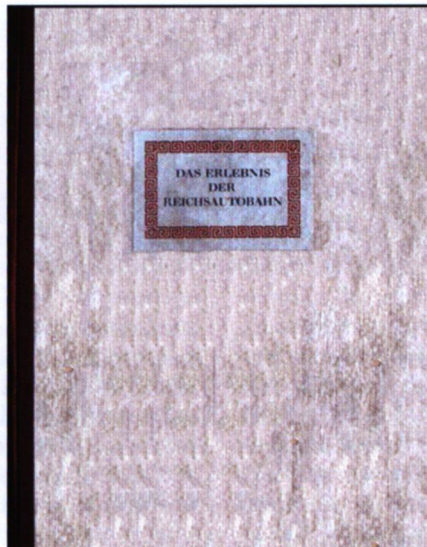
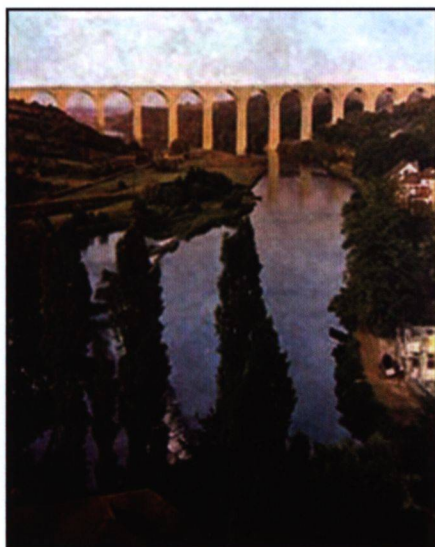
Im der Pilsener Höhe • At point of the Pils • At the Bridge over the Pils



Über die Wälder der Kahlauer Höhe • Along the side of the Wälder der Kahlauer Höhe • Over the Wälder der Kahlauer Höhe

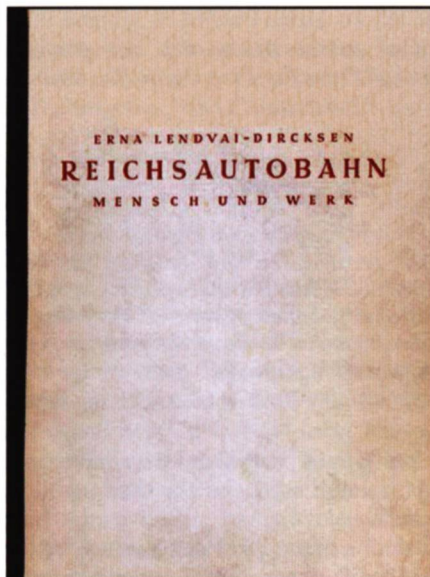


Im Wälder über die Wälder • At point of the Wälder • The Bridge over the Wälder



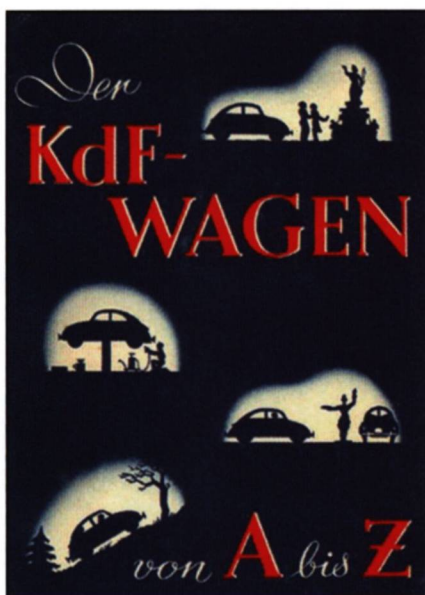
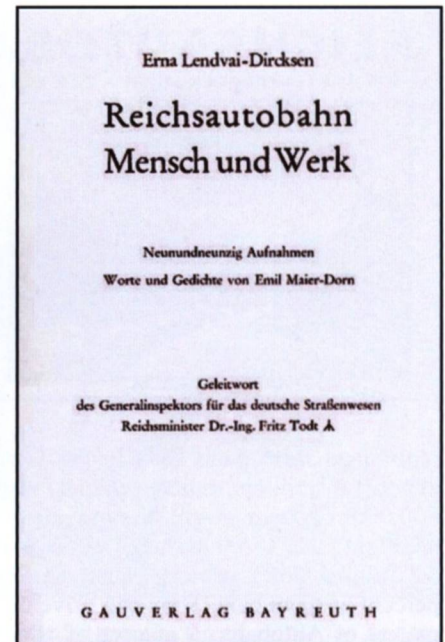
Das Erlebnis der Reichsautobahn *(The Experience Of The Reich Motorways)*

This 13x18 inch hardcover book is one of the hardest to find original Third Reich publications about the Reichsautobahn. When Dr. Fritz Todt, chief of the Reichsautobahn project, celebrated his 50th birthday on September 4, 1941, his staff presented to him a portfolio with full color pictures of finished sections of the Autobahn. He died in a plane crash on February 8, 1942. One year later, on February 8, 1943, Albert Speer got the permission of the Todt family to publish the photographs in a book, in honor of Dr. Fritz Todt. The book contains full color / full page photographs of the Reichsautobahn which are probably the most artful original Third Reich era photos on this subject.



Reichsautobahn Mensch und Werk
(Reich Motorways Human And Work)

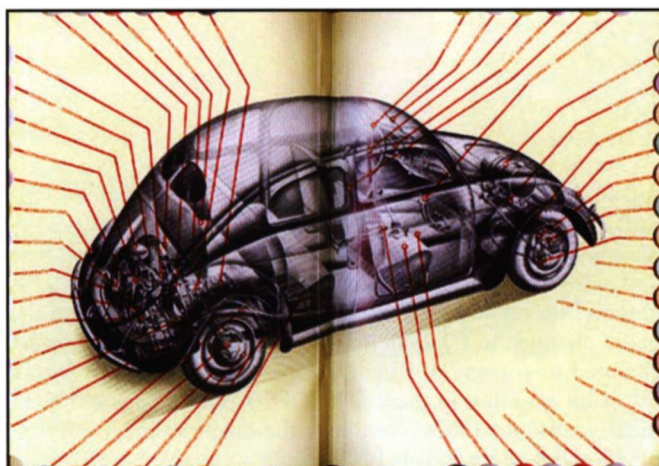
This 7-1/2x10-1/2 inch, 128-page hardcover book with 100 excellent full page black and white photos by Erna Lendvai-Dircksen was published in 1937 by the Gauverlag Bayreuth, a second edition was published in 1942. The book does not only contain excellent pictures of the Reichsautobahn but also presents the different people who worked on the construction sites from the Baltic Sea in the North to the Alps in the South of the Reich.



Der KdF-Wagen von A bis Z

(The Strength Through Joy Car From A To Z)
This unique 6 x 8-1/2 inch soft cover book with 124 illustrated pages is a must-have for anyone interested in the famous KdF-Wagen (KdF-Car or People's Car or Volkswagen) which was invented by Ferdinand Porsche to fulfill Adolf Hitler's desire to mobilize the German people. The vision was a mass produced vehicle which was affordable to the average German. Even though Hitler himself could not drive he was fascinated in cars and the idea appealed to him. At the 1934 Automobilausstellung (Car Show) in Berlin he stated that the National Socialist government would support the development of a "People's Car" which should carry two

adults and three children at a speed of 60mph with a price of not more than RM 1,000.00. That was not much more than the cost of a motorcycle at that time. Also introduced was a



savings scheme where the individual could collect stamps that would eventually pay for the car. Three stamp books



had to be filled to be eligible for an order number. On May 26, 1938 Hitler laid the foundation-stone of the new factory and during the ceremony he declared that the model would be known as the "KdF-Wagen" (Strength-through-Joy-Car) and the surrounding town which was built to support the factory would be known as the "KdF Stadt" (KdF town). The planned start of production was in September of 1939 but it turned out to fall into the same month as the outbreak of World War Two. The KdF-Wagen was put on hold and the production changed to a military version. It was promised that the delivery of the civilian KdF-Wagen would take place after the war was won and none of the thousands who had collected their stamps ever received their beetle.



Reichsautobahnen - Vom ersten Spatenstich zur fertigen Fahrbahn (Reich Motorways From The First Dig In The Mud To The Finished Roadway)

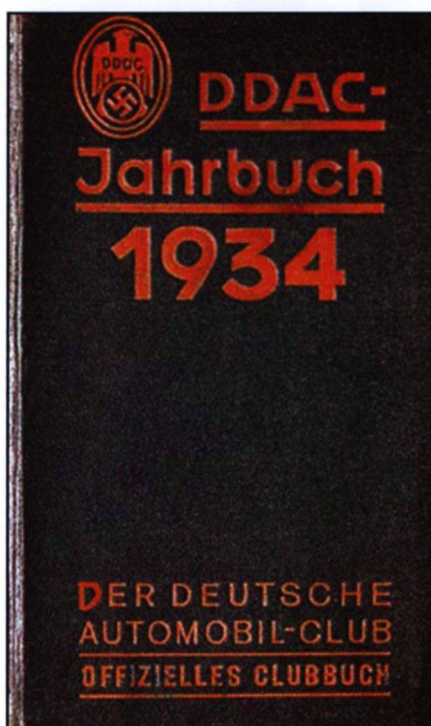
This very interesting 9-1/2x6 inch, 36-page photo booklet deals about the planning and construction of a section of the Reichsautobahn. The booklet starts with two forewords, one by Reichspressechef (Reich Press Chief) Dr. Otto Dietrich and one by the Generalinspekteur für das deutsche Strassenwesen, Dr. Ing. Fritz Todt. This scarce item documents the entire process of building a section of the Autobahn, it depicts pictures of blueprints of bridges and sections of the Autobahn. Men and equipment at work and the finished product, including a full page photo of a Reichsautobahn gas station are shown.

(continued from page 151) In the German Reich of 1932 about 1.5 million motor vehicles were registered, about 800,000 of them were motorcycles, 525,000 cars, and approximately 175,000 trucks. Seventy years later more than 50 million motor vehicles were registered in Germany, 85 percent of them cars. They can drive on almost 12,000 kilometers of Autobahn, a quarter of which have six or more lanes.

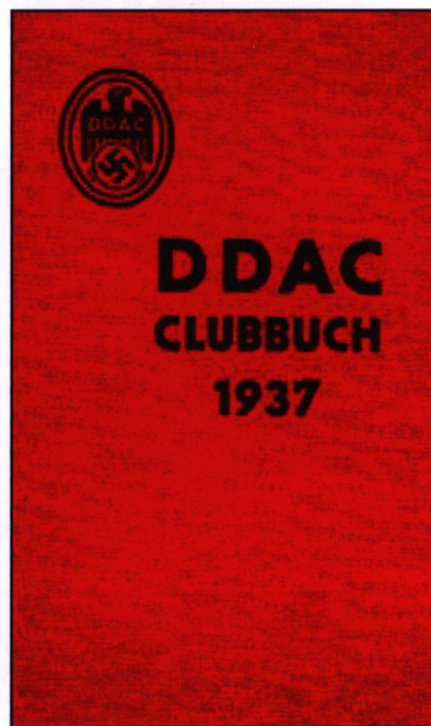
The Autobahns were not and are not constructed to provide speed fanatics with more fun but rather to improve the economy, following the slogan "time is money." The existing

roads, with their frequently tight curves and poor pavement did not offer the driver enough safety, at the then possible speeds of about 100 km/h.

America's first "Autobahn" was the Pasadena Freeway (then known as the Arroyo Seco Parkway) in California, which was opened to traffic in December 1940. The Pennsylvania Turnpike was opened a few months earlier, but as a toll expressway, not a "free" way like the Autobahn. It is said that President Dwight D. Eisenhower was inspired in part by the German Autobahn when he signed a bill to create the U.S. Interstate Highway system in 1956.



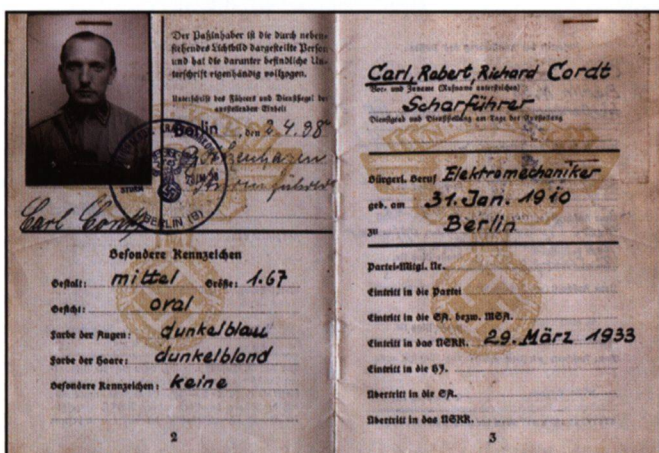
Der Deutsche Automobil Club DDAC (The Nazi German Automobilist Club)



The DDAC was founded in 1933 as the Nazi-controlled club for automobilists and stood in close relation to the NSKK (Nationalsozialistisches Kraftfahrerkorps or National Socialist Motor Vehicle Drivers Corps). President of the DDAC was Günter Freiherr von Egloffstein, the leader of the NSKK was Korpsführer Hühnlein. The DDAC had their headquarters in Munich and their publications were printed at the Motorwelt Verlag in Munich. Starting in 1934 the DDAC published a yearbook for members (see above left). The 1934 Jahrbuch was a 4-3/4x8 inch, 1,082 page book

full of maps of German and European towns, tips for tours, traffic signs, illustrations with the DDAC uniforms, many photos of sights throughout Europe, addresses of members and associated companies and hundreds of interesting 1930s automobile related German advertisements. From 1935 on the name changed to Clubbuch (see above right) and its format changed to 4-1/4x7-1/4 inch with 240 pages but still with a lot of information in them. The DDAC also published technical yearbooks (above center is the cover of the 1938 volume), these were 7-1/4x10-1/4 inch hardcover books with

The NSKK was a paramilitary organization within the NSDAP with its own system of paramilitary ranks and successor of the "Motor-SA" which existed since 1930. In 1934 the NSKK became the smallest independent sub-organization of the NSDAP with approximately 100,000 members. In 1934 the group was separated from the SA to become an independent organization. From 1934 to 1942 their Korpsführer (Corps Leader) was Adolf Hühnlein. The NSKK had to follow the racial guidelines of the Nazi Party and it screened its members for Aryan descent. On the other hand it was not required to own a drivers license or to know anything about automobiles. It was thought that training in the NSKK would make up for any previous lack of knowledge but many members were auto technicians and master craftsmen in the automobile technology field. The primary goal of the NSKK was to educate its members in motoring skills. Mainly trained in the operation and maintenance of motorcycles and automobiles. In the mid 1930s, the NSKK also



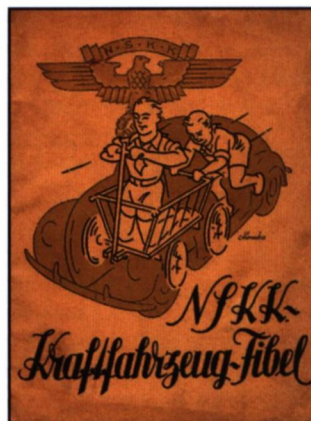
The leader of the NSKK, Korpsführer Adolf Hühnlein. He was also Honor Leader of the Motor-HJ. Please note the golden NSDAP badge and NSKK eagle.

served as a roadside assistance group, comparable to the American Automobile Association (AAA) today. Some prominent NSKK members were Albert Bormann, the brother of Martin Bormann (Secretary of the Führer), Franz Josef Strauss (September 6, 1915 - October 3, 1988) a German politician (CSU) and long-time minister-president of the state of Bavaria and Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands. With the outbreak of World War II in 1939, because of their knowledge of motorized transport many NSKK members were recruited by the Wehrmacht. The German army still relied on horses and the skills of the NSKK troops were more than welcome to help switch the Wehrmacht into a modern, motorized army. A large number of the NSKK-trained men were intended to be assimilated into Panzer (tank) units. During the war, NSKK units were also involved into a vari-



Even though this book is about Third Reich literature we found that this rare NSKK membership document should be shown. It was issued to Scharführer Carl Robert Cordt, an electrician from Berlin. He was assigned to the Motor-Sturm 23/M28 in Berlin and received NSKK pass number 000067. The pasted in due stamps on the last pages of this document indicate that Cordt must have been a member until early 1945, probably even until the end of the Third Reich.

ety of other duties: NSKK Motorbooteinheiten patrolled German rivers often in cooperation with Wasserschutzpolizei (Water Police), the NSKK Transportbrigade Speer worked for the Organisation Todt (OT), the NSKK-Polizei-Verkehrskompanie was involved with traffic regulation (Verkehrserziehungsdienst), the 1.NSKK Transport-Regiment Luftwaffe (then NSKK-Brigade Luftwaffe) saw wartime service for the Luftwaffe, the NSKK Battalion Döberitz consisted of motor mechanics and one of their tasks was to recondition abandoned British military vehicles that were found in large numbers around Dunkirk in 1940. There was also a NSKK Kurier-Kompanie Generalgouverneur in Poland, a messenger battalion which served Hans Frank, Governor General of the German occupied part of Poland (the other part was occupied by Russia after an agreement between Hitler-Germany and Stalin's Russia, secretly signed prior to the German Blitzkrieg in September of 1939). In 1945, the NSKK was disbanded and the group was declared a "condemned organization" (not a criminal organization such as SA, SS, etc.) at the Nuremberg Trials.



NSKK Kraftfahrzeug Fibel

This hard to find 6x8-1/4 inch, 64-page soft cover booklet was published by order of the NSKK leadership and printed in several editions. The copy above is from the last edition which was published in 1944 by Central Publishing House of the NSDAP, Franz Eher, Nachf. in Munich. It was intended to be used as an official training guide at the NSKK driving schools. It has easily understandable illustrations throughout explaining all kinds of motorized vehicles (from motorcycles to Tiger Tanks), their parts and function.

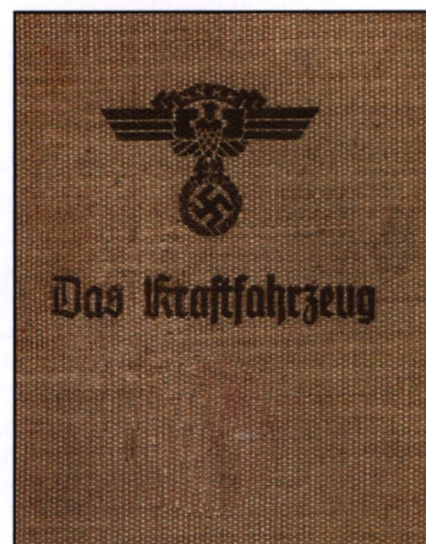


Das NSKK. Wesen, Aufgaben und Aufbau des Nationalsozialistischen Kraftfahrkorps, dargestellt an einem Abriss seiner geschichtlichen Entwicklung is a 44-page soft cover book, written by NSKK-Gruppen-führer Hans-Helmuth Krenzlin and published in 1939 by Junker u. Dünnhaupt in Berlin as volume two of the "Schriften der Hochschule für Politik" series. It explains the NSKK, its purpose, structure and history.

Das Kraftfahrzeug (The Motorized Vehicle) This 4-1/4x6 inch hardcover book was published in 1940 by order of the NSKK leadership as a guide for the training on automobiles in the motorized units of the Hitler Youth as well as in the "Motorsportschulen" (Motorsport Schools) of the NSKK. On 100 pages with 13 full color fold-out charts the book explains all the technical components of a motorized vehicle, their function, maintenance and repair.



Unter den Sturmstandern des NSKK (Beneath The Storm Banners of the NSKK) This 6-3/4 x 10 inch, 280 page soft cover book is the best original Third Reich book on the history of the NSKK, the organization that was founded in 1930 to motorize the NSDAP. The book was written by Gruppenführer Oppermann and published in 1936 by Zentralverlag der NSDAP in Munich.



Miscellaneous NS Organizations

Over a period of hundreds of years Germans became masters in organizing and still have some of the most talented bureaucrats in the world. The National Socialists did their share and organized the German Reich to an extent it had never achieved before and after Hitler's reign. The postwar East German puppet regime in the Soviet controlled GDR (German Democratic Republic) tried to copy it, quite successfully, but the Nazis were the real masters. Dr. Robert Ley was appointed Reichsorganisationsleiter and in charge to restructure the Reich in a way that every German individual and organization became in some way connected with the Nazi Party. Dr. Ley was a very talented organizer and probably one of the most capable figures in the Third Reich. In a short period of time after the seizure of power in 1933, every organization was either absorbed by a Nazi organization, such as the unions which were absorbed in the Deutsche Arbeitsfront and/or they were turned into a Nazi organization. Many organizations now had the prefix NS attached to their title, such as the NSLB (NS-Lehrerbund or Nazi Teacher's League), NSRB (Nationalsozialistischer Rechtswahrerbund or NS-Lawyer's League), NSBDT (Nationalsozialistischer Bund Deutsche Technik or Nazi German Technician's League), NSÄB (Nationalsozialistischer Ärztbund or NS Doctors Association), NS-Frauenschaft (NS Women's Association), NSRL (Nationalsozialistischer Reichsbund für Leibesübungen (NS League for Physical Exercise), among many others. Some organizations, such as the Deutscher Radfahrer Verband (German Bicyclist Association) were allowed to keep their pre-Nazi era names but still they had to be in line with the National Socialist guidelines (i.e. often only Aryans were allowed to become members, etc.). For the most part they had to at least display swastikas on their membership documents, stationeries and often on the membership fee stamps.

NS-Frauenschaft (NSF or Third Reich Women's Association)

The NSF was founded in October 1931 as a union of several national and national socialist women's associations. After the NSDAP came to power in 1933, the NSF was declared the sole "parteiamtliche Frauenorganisation" (official Nazi Party's Women's Association). The NSF was the core of the Deutsches Frauenwerk (DFW) which regulated the life of German women in the Third Reich. From February 1934 to the collapse of the Third Reich the NSF's leader was Reichsfrauenführerin Gertrud Scholtz-Klink (1902 - 1999) who was also head of the DFW. She was a NSDAP member since 1930, her third husband was SS-Obergruppenführer August Heissmeyer and together they had eleven children (only the last one she had together with Heissmeyer). In order to fulfill their tasks regarding educating and leading the German women in the national socialist way the NS-Frauenschaft became an official NSDAP sub-organization in

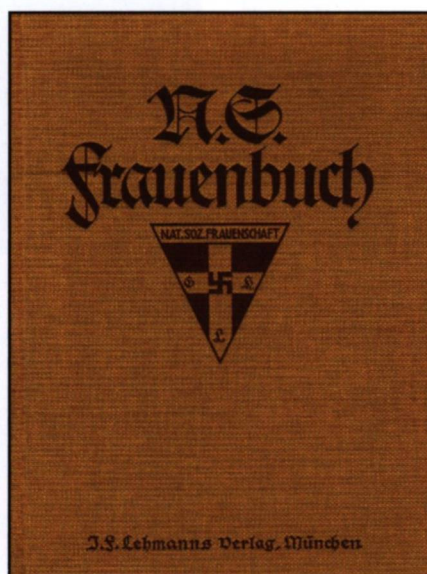


Deutsches Frauenschaft im Kriege 1940 & 1941

(Activities Of German Women In War Times 1940 & 1941)

The 7 x 7-1/2 inch, 160-page hardcover books were published in 1940 and in 1941 by the Reich Women's Leadership led by Gertrud Scholz-Klink as official NS-Frauenschaft year-books. They explained the structure of the NSF and especially the wartime editions show how women filled in for the men who were at the front lines. There are many photos showing young German women performing all kinds of tasks, from harvesting hay to assembling aircraft, taking care of children as well as taking care of wounded soldiers. The books also have a lot of very interesting Third Reich advertisements.

March 1935. The NSF was then structured identical to the Nazi party, divided into Gau, Kreis, Ortsgruppe, Zelle, Block and "Haushaltungsgruppe". New members had to prove their political qualification in order to be accepted, i.e., they had to be members of the Bund Deutscher Mädel (BDM or League of German Girls) or other Nazi organizations. About 2.3 million German women were organized in the NSF. At least once a month they had to attend the so called "Frauenschaftsabend", a weekly scheduled political meeting similar to the ones held in the Hitler Youth and BDM. In these meetings the women were lectured about the national socialist ideology, racial questions and their role as wife and mother. Some were also prepared for possible leadership tasks and sent to NSF Gau- and Reich leader schools. The NSF also took care of the "Reichsmütterdienst" where women could take courses in childcare, housekeeping and German tradition. The NS-Frauenschaft had only little direct influence within the NSDAP but NSF members participated in all levels of the political apparatus.



NS-Frauenbuch

(NS Women's Book)

The 6x8-1/2 inch, 252 page hardcover book was published in 1934 by J. F. Lehmanns Verlag in Munich, Germany. The Preface is written by NSF leader Scholz-Klink. The book describes the purpose and goals of the NSF, suggestions regarding marriage, the importance of the purity of the Aryan blood, German arts, etc.

Deutsche Jägerschaft

The Deutsche Jägerschaft was the Third Reich organization for the German hunt, led by Reichsjägermeister (Reich Master of the German Hunt) Hermann Göring, a passionate hunter himself. The Nazi hunting association was pretty much like a country club membership today and being a member surely helped in advancing the career in business or within the NSDAP. In order to become a hunter in Nazi Germany one first had to get a hunting license, a procedure which required a lot of effort, almost as complex as applying for a drivers license! The applicant had to spend about one hundred hours of study in the classroom, was then asked to pass a three-hour written examination consisting of 150 in-depth questions, followed by several hours of oral examination. Then a rifle and a shotgun had to be fired in front of a board of judges. About 50% of the candidates failed, the ones who passed the exam received a license which then was good for life unless revoked for due cause. Once the hunter was granted the license he became a member of the Deutsche Jägerschaft. He then would also receive official periodicals such as "Deutsche Jagd" or "Der Deutsche Jäger", sought after publications among collectors today. The Deutsche Jägerschaft was so well organized that little has changed since 1936 and many of the laws and regulations are still in effect today.



Paul Weyersberg & Co., Solingen
FABRIK BLANKER WAFFEN
Stammhaus gegr. 1840 Tel. 20025
empfehlen ihre erstklassigen, vorschriftsmäßigen
Hirschfänger
für Deutsche Jägerschaft
Standhauer, Nickmesser nebst Lederzeug, Portepes etc. zu vorteilhaften Preisen
Reparaturen finden prompte Erledigung
Ehrenhirschfänger mit entsprechenden Widmungen in künstlerischer Ausführung

Some examples of the yearbooks that were published for members of the Deutsche Jägerschaft. The picture above is a period advertising for hunting daggers from the prestigious Paul Weyersberg & Co. company in Solingen, Germany.



Jahrbuch der Deutschen Jägerschaft
Herausgegeben vom Reichsbund „Deutsche Jägerschaft“
1935/36
Mit 51 Abbildungen
Berlin
Verlagsbuchhandlung Paul Drey
Unter der Lindenstr. 10, 10117 Berlin
1936




KAMERADEN der JAGD
Zuverlässig und präzise
WALTHER
Meisterwaffen
CARL WALTHER • WAFFENFABRIK • ZELLA-MEHLIS • THÜR




Uniformen
der Deutschen Jägerschaft
Jagd- und Sportanzüge
in bester Maßanfertigung
Lodenmäntel Jagdjoppen
(auch fertig am Lager) in erstklassig. Ausführung und langjährig bewährten allerbesten Spezialstoffen
alle ssmtl. Uniform- und Jagd-Ausstattungsgegenstände, liefert seit 1839
HOFF
Wilmstraße 22

Advertising for Nazi hunting uniforms by a company that was located in Wilhelmstrasse, nearby Göring's Air State Ministry. The other ad is for hunting guns from the famous Walther arms factory in Thuringia.



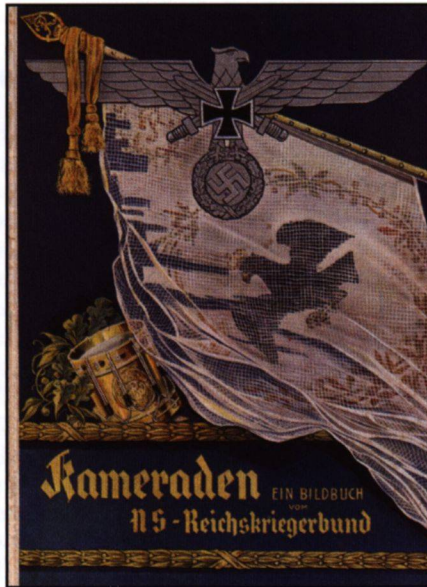
Jahrbuch 1940/41
der Jagdheife
Blankenburg, Braunschweig Stadt und Land
Gandersheim, Hainberg, Hietfeldt
Holzminden, Wolfenbüttel
Im Jagdgau Braunschweig
des
Reichsbundes „Deutsche Jägerschaft“



Jahrbuch der Deutschen Jägerschaft
Herausgegeben vom Reichsbund „Deutsche Jägerschaft“
Zweiter Jahrgang
1936/37
Mit 31 Abbildungen
Berlin
Verlagsbuchhandlung Paul Drey
Unter der Lindenstr. 10, 10117 Berlin
1937

Kyffhäuserbund and NSKOV

The Kyffhäuserbund and the Nationalsozialistische Kriegsoferversorgung (NSKOV) were the organizations for veterans in the Third Reich. The Kyffhäuserbund had a long tradition in Germany. It was founded in 1786 by fusiliers in the army of Frederick the Great (Friedrich der Grosse). The original purpose of this league was to provide an honorable funeral for passed away members and former soldiers. The membership numbers increased after the victorious wars against Denmark in 1864, Austria in 1866 and France in 1871. Several veteran groups formed the Deutscher Kriegerbund (German Warrior's League) which was dominated by Prussia. In 1888 the organization erected the Kyffhäuserdenkmal, a huge monument which then also was used as the centerpiece of the organization's logo. In 1913 the Kyffhäuserbund became one of Germany's biggest organizations with approximately 2.3 million members. In 1922 the organization was restructured and renamed into "Deutscher Reichskriegerbund Kyffhäuser e.V.". In 1938 under the National Socialist regime it became the only official organization for veterans. In March 1943 the organization was dissolved by Hitler, it is said as a result of the lost battle in Stalingrad. The members and the assets of the organization were put under direct control of the NSDAP. In the allied "Kontrollratsgesetz Nr. 2" (the anti-Nazi laws ratified by the United States of America, Great Britain, France and Russia after the unconditional surrender of the German Third Reich in 1945) the NS-Reichskriegerbund was declared as a Nazi organization and therefore illegal. The second Third Reich organization for veterans was the Nationalsozialistische Kriegsoferversorgung (NSKOV), a charity organization that was attached to the NSDAP. The NSKOV took care of disabled veterans from World War One.



above: *Kameraden - Ein Bildbuch vom NS-Reichskriegerbund* and *Grossdeutscher Reichskriegertag 1939* are both excellent photo books on the Third Reich veteran's organization. The photos below show (from left to right): *Kyffhäuser Kalender 1940*, *NSKOV Jahrbuch* (yearbook) 1936 and *NSKOV Jahrbuch 1939*. All three are heavily illustrated books. The book above left was published as a hardcover edition while the other books on this page were published in soft cover editions only.



The Kyffhäuser monument, erected in 1888 in honor of Kaiser (Emperor) Wilhelm I. and his fallen soldiers. The monument is erected on a mountain in Thuringia in the south-eastern part of Germany. The saga says that

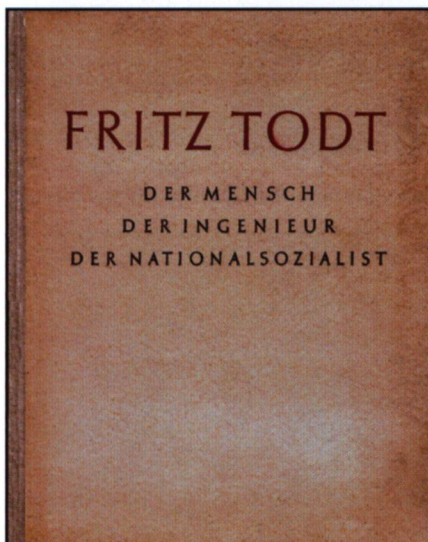
Frederick I (better known as Barbarossa) sleeps in the mountain.



Organisation Todt (OT)

The Organisation Todt (OT) was a Third Reich civil and military engineering group in Germany named after its founder, Fritz Todt. The organization was responsible for a wide variety of engineering projects in pre-World War Two Germany and in Germany itself and the occupied territories during the war. Todt started out as the Generalinspektor für das deutsche Straßenwesen (General Inspector of German Roadways) and his main responsibility at that time was the construction of the Reichsautobahn. In 1938 the Organisation Todt was officially founded and was headed by Fritz Todt until his death in February 1942 in a plane crash. From 1940 on Todt was appointed Reichsminister für Bewaffnung und Munition (Minister for Armament and Ammunition) and the projects of the Organisation Todt became almost exclusively military. Albert Speer succeeded Todt and the OT was absorbed into the Reichsministerium für Rüstung und Kriegsproduktion (Ministry for Armament and War Production).

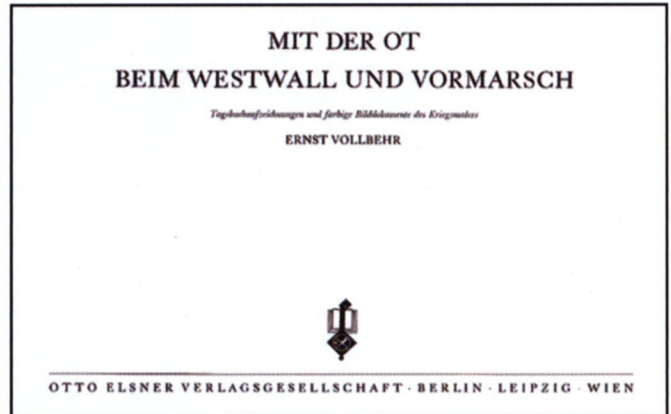
After Fritz Todt was put in charge of the Reichsautobahn project more than 3,000 kilometers of Autobahn were built until 1938 under his command which became one of the show pieces of the NSDAP propaganda. Because of his capabilities as being an extreme administrator he elevated his office to near cabinet rank. During the first five years (1933-1938) Todt put together the administrative core of what would then officially would become the Organisation Todt which constantly grew in size and importance and its leader became a more and more prominent figure in the Third Reich. When the Reichsautobahn project was started it mostly relied on the open labor market as a labor source. Before and still after the National Socialists came to power in 1933



Fritz Todt - Der Mensch, Der Ingenieur, Der Nationalsozialist

(Fritz Todt - The Human, Engineer and National Socialist)
The 8-1/4 x 10-1/2 inch, 120-page hardcover book was published in 1942 by the Stalling Verlag in Oldenburg in honor of Todt who died in a plane crash the same year. The book contains more than 100 excellent photos and is a hard to find book today. Fritz Todt was a prominent figure with more titles than most other Nazis: SA-Obergruppenführer, Generalmajor der Luftwaffe, Reichs Minister für Bewaffnung und Munition, Generalbevollmächtigter für das deutsche Strassenwesen, Generalinspektor für Wasser und Energie, Leiter des Hauptamtes für Technik and Reichswalter des NSBDT!

Germany was at this time still recovering from the effects of the world economic crisis (known in English as the "Great Depression") and there was no shortage of available labor. As the economy recovered and laborers were no longer readily available in large numbers, the Organisation Todt was from 1935 on able to draw laborers through the Reichsarbeitsdienst (RAD or Reich Labor Service). A law, put in effect on June 26, 1935, required all male Germans between the ages of 18 and 25 to perform six months of state



Mit der OT beim Westwall und Vormarsch

This 11-3/4 x 8-1/2 inch, 112-page hardcover book was written by Ernst Vollbehr, a war correspondent who was with the OT. The book contains fifty full color / full page drawings, showing construction sites along the Westwall, the huge fortification along the German/French border as well as repair work in occupied France. It was published in 1940 by the Otto Elsner Verlag in Berlin

service for a salary that was slightly greater than that of unemployment support. In 1938 Todt founded the Organisation Todt, a consortium of the administrative offices which Todt had personally set up while working on the Reichsautobahn project, private companies as subcontractors and the primary source of technical engineering expertise, and the Reich Labor Service as manpower source. Since the start of the war the investment in civil engineering work had to be drastically reduced. Between 1939 and 1943, only about 1,000 kilometers were added to the Reichsautobahn network, less than a third of what was accomplished in the period from 1933 to 1938. The focus was shifted to military efforts and the first major project was the Westwall (called the "Siegfried Line" by the Allies), the fortifications stretching along the entire German/French border, built opposite the French Maginot Line. In 1941 the Organization Todt was charged with an even larger project, the construction of the Atlantikwall (Atlantic Rampart) which was to be built along

the coasts of occupied France, the Netherlands, Belgium and Denmark. Included in this project were also the fortification of the British Channel Islands, occupied by Nazi Germany from June 30, 1940 to May 8, 1945.

The Westwall project demanded a huge increase in labor which for a great part was met by a series of expansions of the laws on compulsory labor service, which ultimately obligated all Germans to arbitrarily determined, i.e., effectively unlimited, compulsory labor for the state, called "Zwangsarbeit" (Forced Labor). Between 1938 and 1940, 1.75 million Germans were conscripted into labor service. The Organisation Todt had the same paramilitary hierarchy as the Reich Labor Service with elaborate sets of chevrons,

epaulettes, and other insignia for the display and recognition of rank. Fritz Todt died in a plane crash on February 8, 1942, shortly after a meeting with Hitler in East Prussia. At that time Fritz Todt had become convinced that the war could not be won and reported his suggestions to Hitler. As a result, there has been some speculation that Todt's death was a covert assassination, but evidence that would substantiate this theory could never be found. Fritz Todt was succeeded as Minister of Armament and Ammunition and head of the Organisation Todt by Albert Speer. Despite Todt's death, the Organisation Todt continued to exist as an engineering organization with many further assignments. At the beginning of 1943, in addition to its continuing work on the Atlantic Wall, the organization also constructed launch platforms in northern France for the V1 and V2 rockets. At the same time the OT was further charged with the construction of air-raid shelters and the repair of bombed buildings in German cities. The OT also began with the construction of underground refineries and armaments factories to protect them from Allied bombings. Albert Speer incorporated the OT administration into his Ministry of Armaments and War Production in 1943. Speer managed to increase production significantly by vastly using forced labor. This applied as well to the labor force of the Organisation Todt. Towards the end of the war, the mandatory state labor service for Germans had been reduced to 6 weeks of perfunctory military training and all available conscript German manpower diverted to military units and direct military support organizations. The shortage of laborers was filled with prisoners of war and foreign nationals, brought from the occupied territories. They were called "Fremdarbeiter" (Foreign Workers). Since late 1943, concentration camp and other prisoners were also forced to work for the OT and by the end of 1944 about 1.4 million laborers served in the Organisation Todt. At that time only 1% were Germans, rejected from military service and about 1.5% were concentration camp prisoners. The other 97.5% were prisoners of war and "Fremdarbeiter" from occupied countries.

Technische Nothilfe (Technical Help In Need or TeNo)

The TeNo was founded on September 30, 1919 by Otto Lummitzsch as a technical unit of the paramilitary Freikorps *Garde-Kavallerie-Schützen-Division* to protect and maintain strategic facilities, such as gas works, waterworks, power stations, the railways, post offices, agriculture concerns and food production facilities. At the time, these were under threat from sabotage and attack during a period bordering on civil war caused by the collapse of

Hochwasserkatastrophe in Schlesien 1938 und der Einsatz der Technischen Nothilfe (Flood Catastrophe In Silesia 1938 And The Action Of The TeNo)

A heavily illustrated 8x10-1/2 inch, 48 page soft cover book on the work of the TeNo during and after the flood in Silesia, published in 1939 by the TeNo leadership in Berlin.

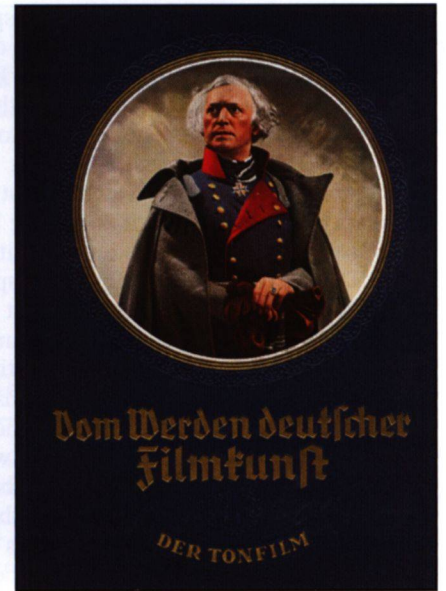
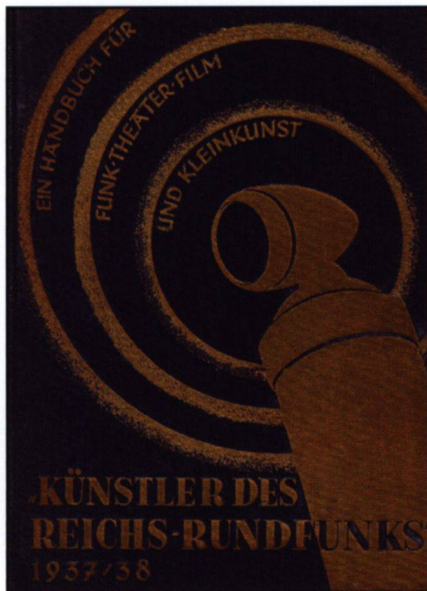


German society following the end of World War One. The organization emerged from army units into a volunteer civilian organization brought about by the demilitarization requirements of the Treaty of Versailles. As the economic conditions improved and strikes against vital installations became less common and less aggressive the TeNo shifted its activities into areas such as disaster relief and air raid protection. From 1931, the organization began to be more involved in the *Freiwilligen Arbeitsdienst* (Volunteer Labor Service) and was later controlled by the *Reichsarbeitsdienst* (Reich Labor Service). During the Third Reich TeNo focused on civil defense, air raid rescue and relief work. In the year 1936 the *Technische Nothilfe* was transformed into an auxiliary Police unit and came under the ultimate control of Heinrich Himmler. During the war the TeNo was active within Germany and in the occupied countries as well. Like all other Third Reich organizations the TeNo was dissolved in 1945 by the Allies. In 1950 Otto Lummitzsch founded the THW (*Technisches Hilfswerk* or Technical Relief Works) which assumed again the functions of the TeNo. The THW exists to the present day with civil defense responsibilities.

Reichskulturkammer (Reich Chamber of Culture or RKK)

The Reich Chamber of Culture was founded by a law that was passed on November 1, 1933. The RKK consisted of seven Kammern (Chambers) which controlled all aspects of art in Nazi Germany. There was the *Reichsrundfunkkammer* for radio and television broadcasting; the *Reichsschrifttumskammer* controlled the book publishing; the *Reichstheaterkammer* for live theater performances and their employees; the *Reichspressekammer* overlooked the press and its workers; the *Reichsfilmkammer* took care of motion pictures and everyone who worked in this industry; the *Reichsmusikkammer* controlled the music industry and determined what would be heard in Germany and the *Reichskammer der Bildenden Künste* was the chamber that took care of the fine arts. The entire organization was under the leadership of the Reichsminister für Volksaufklärung und Propaganda (Reich Minister for Public Enlightenment and





Indoctrination), Dr. Joseph Goebbels. The membership in the Reichskulturkammer was compulsory and persons who denied membership could not continue their work. The main goal of the RKK was the total control over the arts in Germany. Every artist had to be a member of the appropriate RKK chamber, it was also mandatory to prove Aryan descent (Ariernachweis). Filtered out were Jewish artists and those performing "Entartete Kunst" (Degenerate Art). Goebbels called them "Kulturbolschewisten" (Culture Bolsheviks). Modern Arts were declared illegal in 1936, a lot of the artwork was removed from German museums, sold abroad or simply destroyed. In July 1937 the "Ausstellung für entartete Kunst" (Exhibition of Degenerate Art) was opened in the House of German Arts in Munich to lecture the German people about what is considered art and what kind of "sick" work will no longer be tolerated in Third Reich Germany. The main office of the Reichskulturkammer was located in the same building as the Reichsministerium für Volksaufklärung und Propaganda at Wilhelmplatz 8/9 in Berlin. The offices of the seven RKK chambers were spread out throughout the entire city.

The extremely rare exhibition guide (bottom right photo) of the 1938 exhibition entitled "Entartete Musik" by Staatsrat Dr. Hans Severus Ziegler was published in 1938 by Völkischer Verlag in Düsseldorf. The cover that Ziegler used for his work originally was a Nazi propaganda poster, a crude exaggeration of the original poster for the opera "Jonny spielt auf". This grotesque figure became the Nazi symbol for all they considered "degenerate" in the arts.

Entartete Musik (Degenerate Music) was a label applied in the 1930s by the Nazi government in Germany to certain forms of music that it considered to be harmful or decadent. The Nazi government's concern for degenerate music was a part of its larger and more well-known campaign against Entartete Kunst (Degenerate Art). In both cases, the government attempted to isolate, discredit, discourage, or ban the works. The Nazi government considered several types of music to be degenerate, for several different reasons. Any music that was opposed to the Nazi regime by virtue of its content or the political views of its composers and performers was considered degenerate. This included works by

Jewish and Jewish-origin composers, works that featured Jewish or African characters or works by composers of Marxist persuasion. It also applied to artists that had shown sympathy for opponents of the Nazi Regime. Modernist music was also considered degenerate. Modernist music was judged to be inferior to previous classical music. It therefore offended the Nazis' sense of progress and civilization in general and in particular their loyalty to Germany's many great classical composers. In addition, one might speculate that Modernist music's abandonment of structure and form presented a threat, albeit immaterial, to the culture of order and control that fascist regimes such as the Nazi party both developed and relied on. Finally, Jazz music was considered degenerate because of its roots in and association with the African-American culture. From the Nazi seizure of power onward, these composers found it increasingly difficult, and often impossible, to get work or have their music performed. Many went into exile or ended up in the concentration camps.

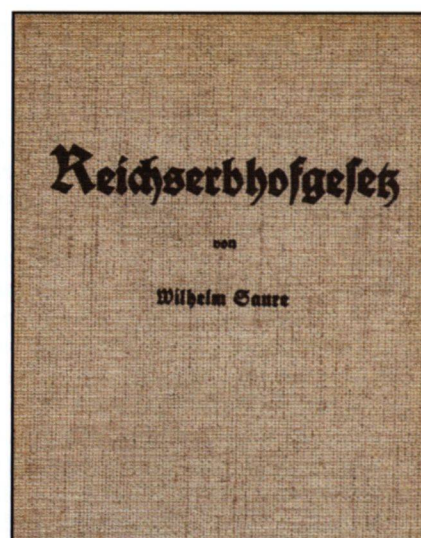
Like degenerate art, examples of degenerate music were displayed in public exhibits in Germany beginning in 1938. One of the first of these was organized in Düsseldorf by Staatsrat Dr. Adolf Ziegler, at the time superintendent of the Weimar National Theatre, who explained in his opening speech that the decay of music was "due to the influence of Judaism and capitalism".





The "Erbhof" is a farm that remained in one family, passed on from one generation to the next generation, usually to the oldest son. On 29 September 1933 the National Socialists created a law that regulated these Erbhof farms, which farms were considered a Erbhof, how they were maintained and under which circumstances they could be sold or passed on to the next generation. The 6x9 inch hardcover book on the right, published in 1934 by order of Reichsbauernführer Darré contains these laws.

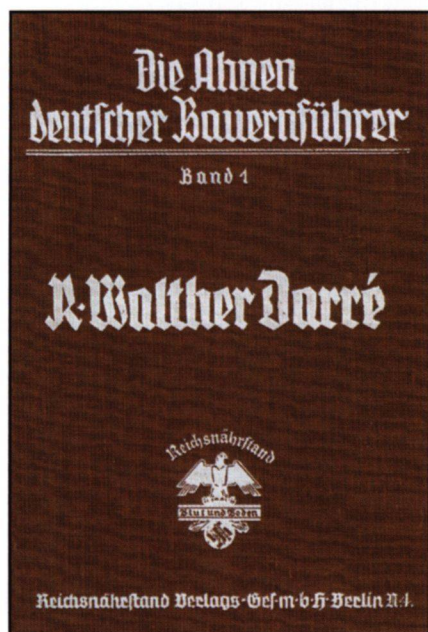
The today very rare 8x10 inch cast iron sign on the left with the Odal rune could only be displayed by owners of hereditary farms in Nazi Germany from 1933 to 1945 after bringing the proof that the farm was "Aryan" and owned by the same family since at least the year 1800.



Reichsnährstand Blut und Boden (Blood And Soil)

Blut und Boden (Blood and Soil) refers to an ideology that focuses on ethnicity based on two factors, descent (Blood) and homeland (Soil). It celebrates the relationship of a people to the land they occupy and cultivate, and it places a high value on the virtues of rural living. SS-Obergruppenführer and Reich Minister of Food and Agriculture Richard Walther Darré popularized the phrase at the time of the rise of Nazi Germany. 1930 he wrote a book called **Neuadel aus Blut und Boden** (A New Nobility Based On Blood And Soil) which proposed a systemic eugenics program, arguing for breeding as a cure-all for all the problems plaguing the state. Darré was an influential member of the Nazi party and a noted race theorist who assisted the party greatly in gaining support among common Germans outside the cities. Prior to their ascension to power, Nazis called for a return from the cities to the countryside. This agrarian sentiment allowed

opposition to both the middle class and the aristocracy, and presented the farmer as a superior figure beside the moral swamp of the city. Darré was instrumental in founding the Nazi Reichsnährstand as part of the *Gleichschaltung* process. Darré campaigned for big landowners to part with some of their land to create new farms. He also promoted the controversial Reichserbhofgesetz (see above) which reformed the inheritance laws to prevent splitting up of farms into smaller units. Blood and soil was one of the foundations of the concept of Lebensraum (Living Space). By expanding eastward and transforming those lands into breadbaskets another blockade, such as that of World War I, would not cause massive food shortages again for the German people. Even Alfred Rosenberg, not hostile to the Slavs, regarded their removal from this land, where Germans had once lived, as necessary because of the unity of blood and soil. In *Mein Kampf* Hitler prescribed the aim of foreign policy the necessity of obtaining land and soil for the German people.



Three publications of the **Reichsnährstand Blut und Boden**, from left to right: a book by Darré on the ancestors of famous German farmers; a book for German farmers published in 1935 and a late war (1944) calendar of the Blood and Soil organization.

Deutsche Reichspost (German Reich Postal Service)

The Deutsche Reichspost (Reichspostministerium or Reich Post Ministry or RPM) was one of the least known but most important ministries of the German Reich government. The Reichspost was a lot more than a postal service. After the National Socialist seizure of power in 1933 the Reichspost became a center for the development of advanced technology which was pioneered by the German Reichspost. More than a national post office, the Reichspost played a key role in the development and evolution of the German Reich into a modern technologically advanced world power. The Reichspostministerium had authority over research and development departments in the areas of television engineering, high-frequency technology, cable (wide-band) transmission, metrology, and acoustics (microphone technology). On 1 January 1937, Department VIII of the former Reichspostzentralamt formed the core of the Forschungsanstalt der Deutschen Reichspost, or in short, the Reichspostministerium (RPM). Since that day, the RPM consumed all research and development departments in the areas of television engineering, high-frequency technology, cable (wide-band) transmission, metrology, and acoustics (microphone technology). The engineer Wilhelm Ohnesorge was appointed Postal Minister in February 1937. He remained in

this position until the collapse of the Third Reich in May 1945. The RPM had a huge research site in Miersdorf, outside of Berlin. Dr. Friedrich Wilhelm Banneitz, a television authority, was head of research. His assistant was Dr. Friedrich Vilbig, an authority on high-frequency engineering. The RPM supported independent research, such as

nuclear physics, high-frequency technology, isotope separation, electron microscopy, and communications technology at the private research laboratory Forschungslaboratorium für Elektronenphysik of Manfred von Ardenne, in Berlin-Lichterfelde.

The world's first public video telephone service, developed by Dr. Georg Schubert, was opened by the German Reichspost in 1936, using square displays of 8 inches (20 cm). Unfortunately this service was closed in 1940 because of the war. Before that video telephone lines linked Berlin to Nuremberg, Munich and Hamburg, with terminals integrated within public telephone booths, transmitting at the same resolution as the first German TV sets. The service was offered to the general public. To make it work two parties had to simultaneously visit special post office videotelephone



Die Reichspost im Staate Adolf Hitlers

(The Reich Post in Hitler-Germany)
This 6x8-1/2 inch hardcover book was published by order of the Secretary of State in the Reich Post Ministry, Dipl.-Ing. Nagel on occasion of the 65th birthday of Reich Post minister Dr. Ohnesorge. The very interesting book was published in 1937 by the Verlag Georg König in Berlin. It is a summary of the achievements

of the postal service in Hitler-Germany under the leadership of Reich Post minister Dr. Ohnesorge. The well illustrated book not only deals about the improvements of the mailing system but also on telegraphing, telephone, Reichspost architecture, etc.

booths in their respective cities. After the annex of Austria in 1938 the Austrian Post was integrated in the Reichspost. In 1942, the armed postal security service became part of the Schutzstaffel (SS). Another interesting fact is that Hitler ordered that the majority of the telephone lines be buried deep under ground and to be bomb proof. That the system worked was proven when German cities were reduced to rubble. The phone system still worked almost normally, even if stretched to their limit. Even when the Battle for Berlin took place in April and the first days of May 1945, it was possible for Berliners to call relatives in areas of Germany that were long conquered by the Allies. It even still worked to call Austria or Holland because of the buried cables and exchange systems hidden in underground bunkers and the Allies were unable to cut the contacts. Another feature which was later copied by the US Military, as well as much later used in the creation of the internet was that the system was set up that if any trunk line was cut, the calls could be rerouted via alternative routes. The cost of long distance calls with-



Delivery of Field Post by a bus of the Deutsche Reichspost.

in the German Reich was about a quarter of the cost of a call of similar distance placed in the United Kingdom. The costs for international calls were also a lot cheaper in Germany at that time. In the 1936 Berlin telephone book (the Olympic Summer Games took place in Berlin that year), the emergency numbers were "K1" for Police and "K2" for Feuerwehr (Fire Department). "K" being the letter on the dial that gave the number Zero. Another interesting branch of the Deutsche Reichspost was the "Kraftpost" which was a combination of passenger and mail transportation by bus. The plain parts of Germany already had a dense network of railway lines which was also used for the transportation of mail and the Kraftbus lines were used mainly in rural communities, especially in the southern parts of the Reich as well as in the mountain regions. The Post vehicles have always been yellow in Germany but the Kraftbus vehicles were red in Nazi Germany. In August 1944 the Reichspost was affected by the so called "Total War" (Dr. Goebbels announced the Total War in his speech in the Sportpalast in Berlin in 1943) and special instructions were given out. Reichspost engineers had to decide when a telephone was not really necessary and, during repair visits, often withdrew the service completely if they felt the equip-



The only war-time Berlin phone directory, published in 1941 (above left), with 1,534 pages and the supplement with changes, published in 1943. These phone directories contain the addresses of all Third Reich organizations and because a lot of the street names in Berlin haven't changed they are great reference material for anyone who might plan a trip to historic places of the Third Reich period.

ment could be of better use elsewhere. According to the so called "Wartime Instruction" the service could be "temporarily rested". The subscriber could be reconnected later with the promise of no additional cost. This would have only worked if: 1) Germany won the war or negotiated peace, 2) the subscribers home or office was not destroyed, 3) the Allies did not requisition the home or office after the surrender of Germany. For the Russian zone the communist government would have to find the resources to return service. This did not work very well and East Berliners and East Germans often had to wait years for their telephone (and had then in many cases to share the line with several other subscribers). Despite the war ending in May 1945, the Reichspost continued after the war for several years until in 1949 the Reichspost was split and renamed "Deutsche Bundespost" in West Germany and "Deutsche Post" in East Germany. Germany was reunited in 1990 and since 1995 the German postal service was privatized, is called Deutsche Post AG, operates under the trade name Deutsche Post DHL and is the world's largest logistics group.



A collection of Third Reich postal service publications and documents is shown on the left picture, each of them with a lot of interesting historical Nazi information. Top row, left to right: **Reichskursbuch** 1939 (railroad and air travel guide); **Kraftpost Kursbuch Winter 1938/39** (postal service bus time-table); **Reichskursbuch** 1940; middle row: **Postgebührenheft** (postal rates guide); **Postspargbuch** (post-office savings book); bottom row, left to right: **Ortsverzeichnis I** (register of all post-offices, train stations, ship piers and airports in Greater Germany), published in 1941, **Straßenverzeichnis von Berlin** (street directory of Berlin), published in March 1941; **Ortsverzeichnis II** (register of the most important towns and cities abroad, including the Free Town Danzig and the Memel region), published in April 1941.

Third Reich war and military literature

With the re-armament program in Nazi Germany in the 1930s and especially since the outbreak of the war in September 1939 an enormous amount of literature was published on the different branches of the German armed forces. There were books on equipment, vehicles, weapons, tactics. Other books deal with the Blitzkrieg against Poland (September 1939), Norway and Denmark (April 1940), the campaigns against Belgium, France, the Netherlands (May 1940), the war in Yugoslavia, Greece and on the island Crete (1941), "Operation Barbarossa", the war against Russia starting in June 1941, the battles of the famous Afrikakorps in North Africa against the British and Commonwealth force (and later the Americans). Then there were books documenting the war against England and German U-Boat warfare in the Atlantic. The amount of military and war literature published would fill an entire separate book and presented on the following pages is only a small selection to give an overview of war propaganda books published in Nazi Germany.

The Reichswehr (National Defense or National Militia) was the military organization of Germany from 1918 until 1935, when it was renamed as the Wehrmacht by the National Socialists. After the death of Reich President Paul von Hindenburg Hitler also became the supreme commander of the Wehrmacht and every soldier had to take the oath on him. At the end of World War One, the forces of the German Empire had mostly disintegrated, the men making their way home individually or in small groups. Many of them joined the Freikorps (Free Corps), a collection of volunteer quasi-military units that were involved in revolution and border clashes between 1918 and 1923. The newly-formed Weimar Republic did need a military though, and on 6 March 1919 a decree established the Vorläufige Reichswehr (Provisional National Defense Force), consisting of a Vorläufige Reichsheer (Provisional National Army) and a Vorläufige Reichsmarine (Provisional National Navy). About 400,000 men served in the Reichsheer. On 30 September, the army was reorganized as the Übergangsheer (Transitional Army). This lasted until 1 January 1921, when the Reichswehr was officially established according to the limitations imposed by the Treaty of Versailles. Limited by treaty to a total of 100,000 men, the Reichswehr was composed of the



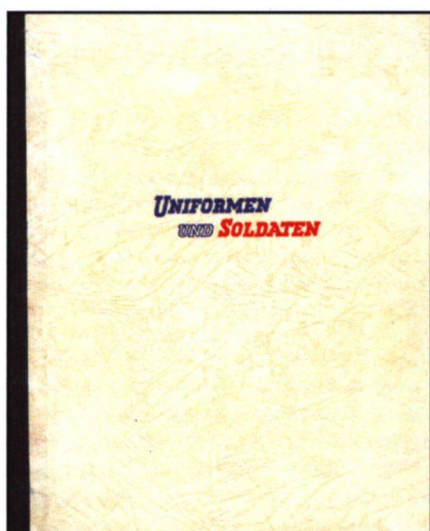
The Tiger I or Panzerkampfwagen Tiger Ausf. E

The Tiger tank was one of the most feared weapons of World War Two. It was armed with an 88mm gun and two 7.92 MG-34 machine guns. The Tiger I or Panzerkampfwagen Tiger Ausf. E was produced from 1942 to 1944. The Tiger II or Panzerkampfwagen Tiger Ausf. B (also known as Königstiger (King Tiger)) was produced from 1943 to 1945. The Tiger I was feared by many of its opponents but it was over-engineered, used expensive and labour intensive materials and production methods and was time-consuming to produce. Only 1,347 were built between August 1942 and August 1944 when production stopped in favor of the Tiger II of which 492 units left the assembly lines. The Tiger I had frontal hull armour 100mm (3.9inch) thick and frontal turret armour of 120mm (4.7inch). The Tiger I's 88mm KwK 36 L/56 gun reportedly knocked out enemy tanks at ranges of 2.5 miles and more. The Tiger II followed the same design concept as the Tiger I but was intended to be even more formidable. The Tiger II combined the thick armor of the Tiger I with the sloped armor used on the Panther medium tank. The tank weighed almost seventy tons, was protected by 100 to 180mm (3.9 to 7.1 inch) of armor to the front and was armed with the long barreled 8.8cm Kampfwagenkanone 43 L/71 gun. The Tiger II was issued to heavy tank battalions of the Army (Schwere Heeres Panzer Abteilung - abbreviated s.H.Pz.Abt) and the Waffen-SS (s.SS.Pz.Abt). It was first used in combat with s.H.Pz.Abt. 503 during the Normandy campaign on 11 July 1944. On the Eastern Front

the first unit to be outfitted with Tiger II's was s.H.Pz.Abt. 501 which by 1 September 1944 listed 25 Tiger II's operational. Overall, the Tiger II was a formidable tank in spite of its many technical problems and enormous fuel consumption. Its 88mm gun could destroy any of the Allied armored fighting vehicles in service during the war far outside the effective ranges of their guns.

Uniformen und Soldaten (Uniforms and Soldier)

A rare 8 x 10-1/2 inch, 110 page hardcover book by Dr. Curt Ehrlich, published in 1942 by Erich Klinghammer Verlag in Berlin. The book depicts the making of Wehrmacht and Luftwaffe uniforms from start to finish. The full color photos were taken at the Peek & Cloppenburg factory in Berlin.



Reichsheer, an army consisting of two group commands, seven infantry divisions, and three cavalry divisions, and the Reichsmarine, a navy limited to a handful of ships. Despite the limitations on its size, their analysis of the loss of WW I, research and development, secret testing abroad (in cooperation with the Soviet Union) and planning for "better times" went on. During this time, many

of the future leaders of the Wehrmacht, for instance, Heinz Guderian, formulated the ideas that the Wehrmacht used so effectively in the Blitzkrieg campaigns against Poland and in western Europe in 1939/1940. The Reichswehr was never a friend of democracy but stayed loyal to the democratic German government. This was done by emphasizing the apolitical character of the Reichswehr. This gave democracy the chance to develop without intervention from the military leadership, but reduced also the likelihood of military resistance against Adolf Hitler. The biggest influence of the development of the Reichswehr had Hans von Seeckt (1866-1936). From 1920 to 1926 he was "Chef der Heeresleitung" (Chief of Army Leadership). The reduction of the peace strength of the German army from 780,000 (1913) to 100,000 actually enhanced the quality of the Reichswehr. Only the best of the best soldiers would be permitted to stay in the army. The limitation to size also forced Reichswehr to look into new methods of waging war, modernize, and adopt



Jahrbuch des deutschen Heeres / Jahrbuch der deutschen Luftwaffe / Jahrbuch der deutschen Kriegsmarine
The 7x9-1/2 inch, 186 page hardcover yearbooks of Wehrmacht Infantry, Luftwaffe and Navy were published by order of the Oberkommando der Wehrmacht (High Command of the German Armed Forces) by Verlag Breitkopf and Haertel in Leipzig. The yearbook series was started 1937, each book contains a ton of information pertaining the respective branch of the German Armed Forces, new equipment, strategies, war photographs and much more.

swift, mobile doctrines of defense championed by von Seeckt and Guderian, that would later lead to the Blitzkrieg. During 1933 and 1934, after Adolf Hitler became elected Chancellor, the Reichswehr began a secret program of expansion, which finally became public with the formal announcement of the Wehrmacht in 1935. The Treaty of Versailles of 1919 was the peace treaty created as a result of the six-month-long Paris Peace Conference of 1919 which put an official end to World War One. The ceremonial signing of the treaty with Germany occurred June 28, 1919. The treaty was ratified on January 10, 1920 and required that Germany and its allies accept responsibility for causing the war and pay large amounts of compensation, known as war reparations. Like many other treaties, it is named for the place of its signing: the Hall of Mirrors in the Palace of Versailles, the very place where the German Empire had been proclaimed on January 18, 1871. The treaty forced that Germany would have to pay war reparations. These repara-



The 3,7 cm PaK 36 Anti Tank Gun was the standard German AT gun in the early stages of World War Two. The German Landers nicknamed it "Leichtes Panzeranklopfgerät" (Light Tank Knocker) because of its ineffectiveness against enemy tanks.

Wir zogen gegen Polen

(Against Poland)
The 7x9-1/2 inch, 250 page hardcover book was published in 1940 by Central Publishing House of the NSDAP as a remembrance book for members of the VII. Armeekorps that participated in the Blitzkrieg against Poland in September 1939. The book is heavily illustrated and contains a fold-out map in the back.





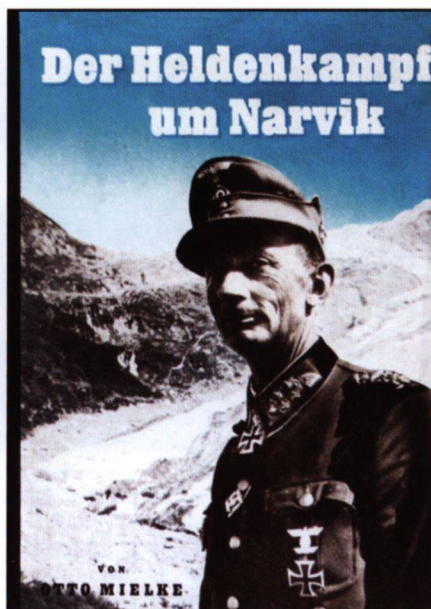
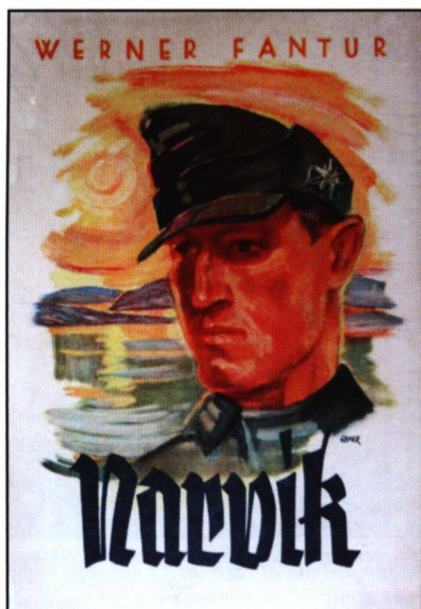
tions were payments in gold or foreign currency as well as transfers of property and equipment. In January 1921, the total sum due was decided by an Inter-Allied Reparations Commission and was set at 269 billion Goldmark (the equivalent of around 100,000 tons of pure gold!). 100,000 tons of gold is equivalent to more than 50% of all the gold ever mined in history (estimated 165,000 tons) which was clearly not within the means of the Germans to pay. Consequently their only way of paying back the debt was in foreign currency, but attempts to purchase foreign currency with devalued paper Marks led to hyperinflation. Payments ceased when Adolf Hitler's National Socialist German Workers' Party took power in 1933. By then about one-eighth of the initial reparations were paid. In the German public, there was little acceptance that the German army had been defeated in war. The German High Command, which could claim that the army had not been defeated in the field, evaded responsibility for the defeat, and blame was attributed by many to civilian elements, particularly Socialists, Communists, and Jews. This became known as the Dolchstoßlegende (Stab-In-The-Back Myth). There was also little acceptance of German responsibility for the war and lit-

Fahrten und Flüge gegen England, Sieg über Frankreich, Kampf um Norwegen and Von den Karawanken bis Kreta (from left to right) are four volumes of a series of 7x9-1/2 inch, 160 page hard-cover books published by the Oberkommando der Wehrmacht (High Command of the Nazi Army). Each volume depicts the battles of one specific campaign, such as the war against England, the victory against France, the battle for Norway or the campaigns in the Balkan region and the battle for the island of Crete.

tle sense that Germany had done anything wrong. Accordingly, there was growing resentment at the reparations, which were perceived as harsh, partly because of deliberate misrepresentation by German leaders. Hitler promised to re-establish Germany's national pride and honor and one key element was military rearmament. The Reichswehr was strictly limited in the number of men and equipment by the Treaty of Versailles which Hitler claimed to be an embarrassment for all Germans. Germany's post World War One rearmament began at the time of the Weimar Republic, when the Chancellor of Germany Hermann Müller, a member of the Social Democratic Party (SPD) passed cabinet laws that allowed secret and illegal rearmament efforts. After Hitler was elected Reich Chancellor the rearmament became one of the topmost priorities of the new German government, resulting in one of the greatest expansions of industrial production and civil improvement Germany had ever seen. Third Reich Interior Minister Wilhelm Frick, one of the most influential Nazi figures of the time, and Hjalmar Schacht, then President of the Reichsbank and Minister of Economics were the main key players of German rearmament policies. Despite its scale, the Aufrüstung was largely a secret operation. Dummy companies like MEFO (Metallurgische Forschungsgesellschaft, m.b.H.) were set up to finance the re-armament; MEFO obtained the large amount of money needed for the effort through the Mefo bills, a certain series of credit notes issued by the Government of Nazi Germany. Covert organizations like the Deutsche Verkehrsfliegerschule were established under a civilian guise in order to train pilots for the future Luftwaffe. The Soviet Union played a critical role in German rearmament. In exchange for German military instructors and arms development collaboration, Lenin's War Commisar,



German Kradmelder (Motorcycle Dispatch) taking a smoke break.



far left: Narvik, a 6x9 inch, 172 page hardcover book by Werner Fantur was published in 1941 by Verlag Junker und Dünhaupt in Berlin.

left: Der Heldenkampf um Narvik (The Heroic Battle for Narvik), a 6x8-1/2 inch hardcover book with lots of Infantry, Pioneers, Mountain Troops, Luftwaffe, especially Fallschirmjäger (Paratrooper) and Kriegsmarine photos. It was written by Otto Mielke and published by Steiner Verlag in Berlin.

Leon Trotsky, entered into an agreement with Hans Von Seeckt to provide a remote area where German arms could be developed and training could be conducted out of sight of the rest of the world. The Germans manufactured tanks, shells, aircraft, and even poisonous gas in the Soviet towns of Lipetsk, Saratov, Kazan, and Tula. In exchange, Soviet commanders, selected by Marshal Mikhail Tukhachevski, were trained in German military academies. The rearmament meant fortune for many factories in Germany. Great parts of the German industry were taken out of a deep crisis that had been induced by the Great Depression. Some large industrial companies, which had until then specialized in certain traditional products began to diversify and introduce innovative ideas in their production pattern. Shipyards for example created branches that began to design and build aircraft. The German rearmament program provided an opportunity for advanced and, in many cases revolutionary, technological improvements, especially in the field of aeronautics. The massive Nazi rearmament as well as the construction boom of residential settlements and large scale projects like the Reichsautobahn construction almost led to full employment during the 1930s. Disclosures of Nazi rearmament triggered the rearmament policy in the United Kingdom, which escalated after Adolf Hitler withdrew Germany from the League of Nations and the Geneva Disarmament Conference in 1933. The Spanish Civil War 1936-1939 provided an ideal testing ground for the proficiency of the new weapons produced by the German factories during the rearmament years. Many aeronautical bombing techniques were tested by the Legion Condor, Germany's expeditionary forces against the Republican Government on Spanish soil with the permission of Generalísimo Francisco Franco. Rearmament in the 1930s saw the development of different theories of how to prepare the German economy for total war. The first amongst these was "Defense In Depth" which suggested that the German economy needed to achieve Autarky and one of the main proponents behind this was I.G Farben. Throughout the process of rearmament in the 1930s, Hitler attempted to justify his envisioned policies, including Lebensraum, through the liberal program which democracies were utilizing around the world. He was critical of the British, as they condemned

his demands for territory while they were maintaining colonial possessions around the globe. Through Hitler's reasoning, the British had looked at India and believed they could put it to better use by conforming it with the British model. Thus, Hitler sought to utilize the same logic for his conquests. He looked at nations such as Poland, and deeming the Polish to be inferior, reasoned it was justifiable to colonize the nation and subjugate its people under his program. It has been widely discussed since the end of World War Two to what extent the German rearmament was an open secret among national governments. The failure of Allied national governments to confront and intercede earlier is often discussed in the context of the appeasement policies of the 1930s when British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain made one concession after another hoping to avoid another war. A central question is whether the Allies should have drawn a line earlier than September 1939.

While the size of the standing army was to remain at about the 100,000-man mark decreed by the treaty, a new group of conscripts equal to this size would receive training each year.



Gebirgsjäger (German Mountain Troops) fighting in Norway. The Bergmütze (Mountain Cap) was the official field cap worn by them.

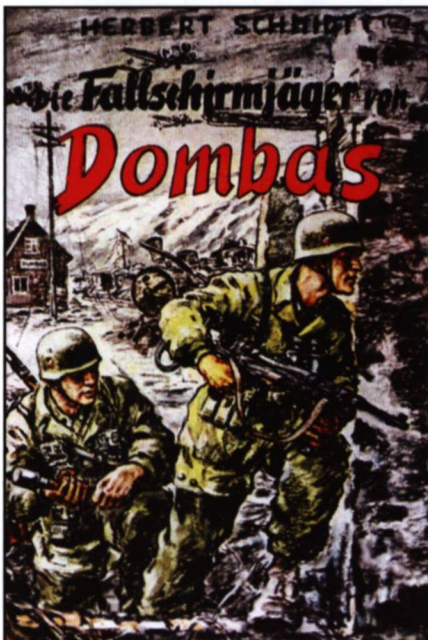


Kreta - Sieg der Kühnsten
(Crete - Victory of the Bravest)

The 9x12-1/4 inch, 250 page hardcover book with 200 photographs from German war correspondents was published in 1942 by order of Luftwaffe General Student, just after the German victory over the British forces on the island Crete, an island of great strategic importance between Europe and North Africa. The book was intended to honor the brave men who jumped out of their Ju 52 aircrafts right into the British defense lines and cleared the way for the regular Wehrmacht and mountain troops! Many of the German Fallschirmjäger lost their lives, most of them are buried on the German war cemetery of Maleme, the small town on Crete where the German paratroopers attacked first in 1941.

The conscription law introduced the name Wehrmacht, so not only can this be regarded as its founding date, but the organization and authority of the Wehrmacht can be viewed as Nazi creations regardless of the political affiliations of its high command (who nevertheless all swore the same personal oath of loyalty to Hitler). The insignia was a simpler version of the Iron Cross, the straight-armed Balkenkreuz (Beamed Cross) that had been used as an aircraft and tank marking in late World War One, beginning in March and April 1918. The existence of the Wehrmacht was officially announced on 15 October 1935. The total number of soldiers who served in the Wehrmacht during its existence from 1935–1945 is believed to have approached 18.2 million. The number represents the total number of people who ever served in the Wehrmacht, and not the force strength of the Wehrmacht at any point. The Commander-in-Chief of the Wehrmacht was Adolf Hitler in his capacity as Germany's

head of state, a position he gained after the death of President Paul von Hindenburg in August 1934. Administration and military authority initially lay with the war ministry under Generalfeldmarschall Werner von Blomberg. After von Blomberg resigned in 1938, the ministry was dissolved and the Oberkommando der Wehrmacht (High Command of the Armed Forces or OKW) under Generalfeldmarschall Wilhelm Keitel was put in its place. It was headquartered in Wünsdorf near Zossen south of Berlin and a Feldstaffel (Field Echelon) was stationed wherever the Führer's headquarters were situated at a given time. In 1910 a proving ground and a garrison of the Imperial German Army was established at the Waldstadt section of the Wünsdorf community and the very first rocket tests took place here. After World War Two until 1994 the area was the headquarters of the Russian Red Army in Eastern Germany and off limits for civilians. Army work was also coordinated by the German General Staff, an institution that had been developing for



Die Fallschirmjäger von Dombas
A 5x7-1/2 inch, 190 page hardcover book by Herbert Schmidt, published in 1941 by Schuetzen Verlag in Berlin. The book contains 50 excellent paratrooper photos, many of them close-up photos of Nazi paratrooper uniforms and their equipment. Dombas is the name of a town in mid-Norway where the Fallschirmjäger fought their victorious battle over the British Forces.

Flieger stürzen vom Himmel
(Aircrafts Drop From The Sky) by Albert Klapproth is a heavily illustrated 7x9 inch, 96 page soft cover book about the feared Ju 87 Stuka (Sturzkampfbomber or Dive Bomber), published in 1942 by Wilhelm Koehler Verlag in Minden.



Fliegen und Siegen (Flying And Winning)

This very hard to find book by Reich Air Ministry Ministerialrat Dr. Heinz Orlovius was published in 1942 by Raumbild-Verlag Otto Schönstein. The 8x11-1/2 inch hardcover book on the Luftwaffe consists of a regular book part with a lot of information on the Luftwaffe plus eight full-page, full color photos showing Nazi aircraft, pilots and Luftwaffe equipment and head of the Luftwaffe Hermann Göring. But what makes this book so unique are the 100 special 3-D photographs which, when viewed through the enclosed viewer, give the impression of a three-dimensional view, almost as if viewed in real life! The

size of these photos is 2-3/8x5 inch, each photo is numbered and has a detailed description on the back. The 100 photos are stored in the thick front and back covers. The photos show Hermann Göring, some of his fighter aces, German aircraft such as Messerschmitt Me109, Junkers Ju87 Stuka, Heinkel He111, Focke-Wulf and Dornier planes in action and on the ground as well as their maintenance, destroyed enemy aircraft, Luftwaffe Fallschirmjäger (Paratroopers), etc.

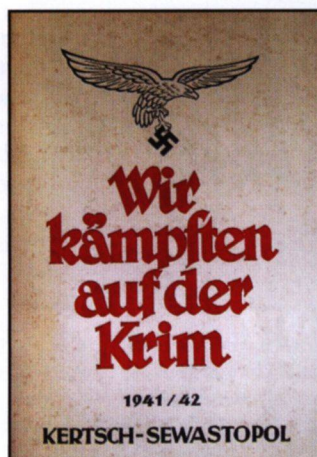
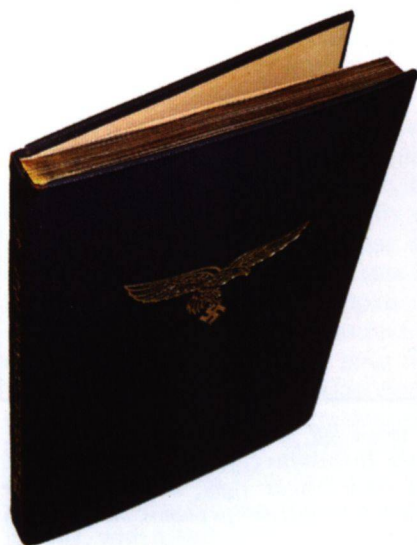


more than a century and which had sought to institutionalize military perfection. The OKW coordinated all military activities but Keitel's influence over the three branches of service (army, air force, and navy) was rather limited. Each had its own High Command, known as Oberkommando des Heeres (OKH, army), Oberkommando der Marine (OKM, navy), and Oberkommando der Luftwaffe (OKL, air force). Each of these high commands had its own general staff. In practice the OKW had operational authority over the Western Front whereas the Eastern Front was under the operational authority of the OKH. The German Army furthered concepts pioneered during World War One, combining ground troops (Heer) and Air Force (Luftwaffe) into combined arms teams. Coupled with traditional war fighting methods such as encirclements and the "battle of annihilation", the German military managed many lightning quick victories in the first year of World War Two, prompting foreign journalists to create a new word for what they witnessed: Blitzkrieg.

The Heer entered the war with a minority of its formations motorized; infantry remained approximately 90% on foot throughout the war, and artillery was primarily horse-drawn. The motorized formations received much attention in the

world press in the opening years of the war, and were cited as the reason for the success of the invasions of Poland (September 1939), Norway and Denmark (April 1940), Belgium, France and Netherlands (May 1940), Yugoslavia and Greece (April 1941) and the early campaigns in the Soviet Union (June 1941).

After Hitler declared war on the United States in December 1941, Germany and other Axis powers found themselves engaged in campaigns against three major industrial powers. At this time Hitler had personal control of the Wehrmacht high command, and his personal failings as a military commander arguably contributed to major defeats in early 1943, at Stalingrad and Tunis in North Africa. The Germans' military strength was managed through mission-based tactics (rather than order-based tactics) and an almost proverbial discipline. In public opinion, the German Army was, and sometimes still is, seen as a high-tech army. However, such advanced equipment, while featured much in propaganda, was often only available in small numbers or late in the war, as overall supplies of raw materials and armaments ran low. For example, only 40% of all units were motorized and many soldiers went by foot or used bicycles (Radfahrtruppen). For many historians the German army was the greatest fighting force in World War Two, very professional and well trained, aggressive in attack and stubborn in defense, always adapt-



Wir kämpften auf der Krim (We Fought On Crimea)

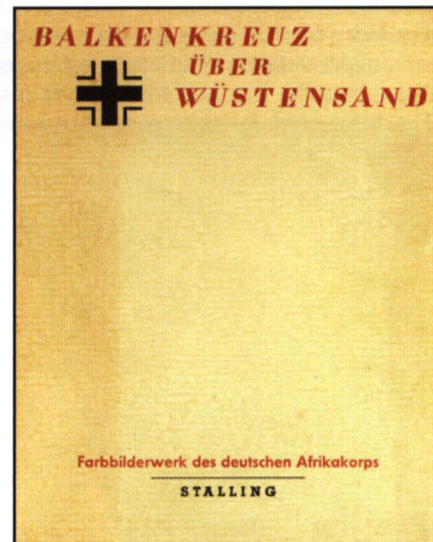
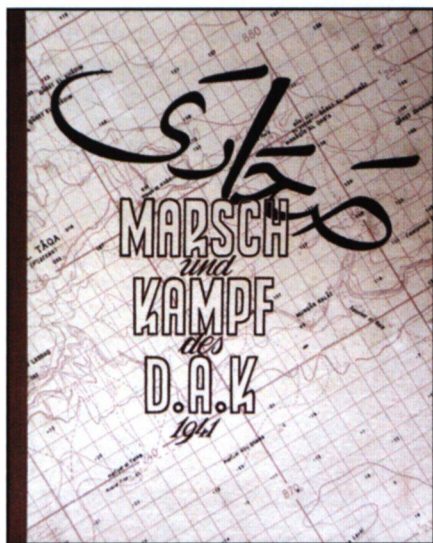
This 8-1/2x11-3/4 inch, 210 page hardcover book with 240 black & white photos (many of them full page photos) plus 22 full color paintings was never for public sale. It was handed out (or sold?) to members of the Luftflotte 4 (4th Air Fleet) which consisted of Stukas, regular bomber planes, fighter planes (one of the pilots was the famous Oberst Erwin Mölders), etc. who, together with Wehrmacht Artillery and Infantry conquered the well armed and guarded Krim. The Krim (Crimea) is a region and peninsula of southern Ukraine on the Black Sea and Sea of Azov. The book has little text, it is mainly photos but on the first pages the book gives a historical background of what happened on the Crimea in the last centuries, followed by a photo report how the peninsula fell into in German hands after the surrender of the Russian Red Army in Sewastopol in 1941/42.

able, particularly in the later years when shortages of equipment were being felt. Overextended, outmaneuvered and often short on supplies before Moscow in 1941, in North Africa and Stalingrad in 1942, and from 1942 to 1943 onward, the German army was in constant retreat. Other Axis powers fought with them, especially Hungary and Romania, as well as many volunteers from other nations. Among the foreign volunteers who served in the Heer during World War Two were ethnic Germans, Dutch, and Scandinavians along with people from the Baltic states and the Balkans. Russians fought in the Russian Liberation Army or as *Hilfswilliger*. Non-Russians from the Soviet Union formed the *Ostlegionen*. These units were all commanded by General Ernst August Köstring and represented about five percent of the forces under the OKH.

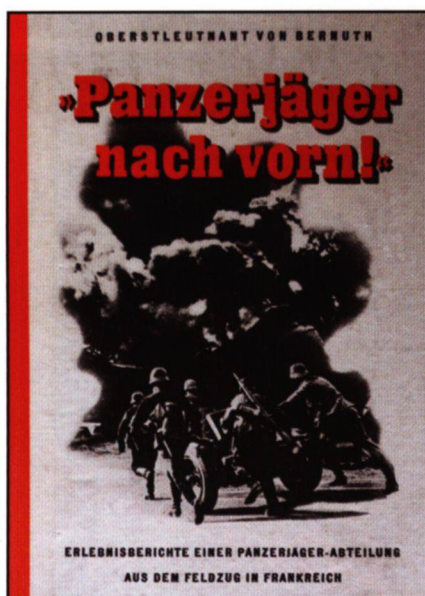
The Luftwaffe (German Air Force), led by Hermann Göring, was a key element in the early Blitzkrieg campaigns (Poland 1939, France 1940, Russia 1941). The Luftwaffe concentrated on fighters and (small) tactical bombers, like the Messerschmitt Bf 109 fighter and the Junkers Ju 87 (Stuka) dive bomber. The planes cooperated closely with the ground forces. Massive numbers of fighters assured air supremacy, and the bombers would attack command- and supply lines, depots, and other support targets close to the front. They soon achieved an aura of invincibility and terror, where both civilians and soldiers were struck with fear, and started fleeing as soon as the planes were spotted. This caused confusion and disorganisation behind enemy lines, and in conjunction with the Panzer Divisions that seemed to be able to appear anywhere, made the Blitzkrieg campaigns highly effective. As the war progressed the Allies drastically increased their aircraft production, air supremacy was lost and allied forces gradually gained air superiority, particularly in the West of the theatre of operations. In the second half of the war, the Luftwaffe was reduced to a shadow of its former glory. As the Western allies started a strategic bombing campaign against German industrial targets they established air supremacy over Germany which the Luftwaffe was unable to



The German 88mm gun is probably the best known artillery piece of World War II. Prototypes of this gun were developed 1928 by Krupp in Essen but entered production in 1933/34 after Hitler came to power. It first saw combat in Spain during the Civil War in 1936 and proved to be not only an excellent anti-aircraft gun but also a perfect tank killer because of its high muzzle velocity and efficient heavy projectile. It again spread fear among Allied tank crews in France in 1940 against the heavily armed French tanks as well as against the British MkII tanks. By the time it arrived in North Africa it was a feared tank killer which could destroy any Allied tank at distances well over 1000 meters. The 88mm Flak (Acht komma Acht or Eighty-Eight) also was the only effective weapon against Russian T-34 medium tanks and KW-1 heavy tanks until the arrival of heavier German tanks. The 88mm gun, originally designed as an anti-aircraft gun, was also used as field artillery, i.e. during the Battle of the Bulge in 1944. Even the US Army used captured examples at the western front in late 1944. After the war many 88mm guns saw service in several countries, such as Yugoslavia and Denmark.



The three books above are probably the best Third Reich publications on the campaign in North Africa. *left: Marsch und Kampf des DAK*, a 8-1/2x12 inch, 214 page hardcover book published in 1941 by order of the High Command of the Afrikakorps *center: Helden der Wüste*, a 6x8-1/2 inch, 238 page hardcover book by Frhr. von Eisebeck, published in 1943 with full color photos. *right: Balkenkreuz über Wüstensand*, a 8-1/4x10-1/4 inch, 160 page hardcover book published in 1943 by Stalling Verlag with 100 Afrikakorps photos, many of them in full color.



Die Panzertruppen (The Armored Troops)

This heavily illustrated 5-1/2x4 inch, 128 page soft cover book published in 1944 is an excellent Third Reich publication on the German armored forces and their equipment. The book gives an overview on the history of the German Panzertruppen and how their effectiveness was perfected by people like Guderian in the Blitzkrieg campaigns against Poland,

France and in the beginning of the war against Russia where the armored forces overran the Russians with such speed that the German infantry could hardly keep up. Other chapters explain tank obstacles, the weak spots of a tank, tank destruction, etc.; there are several photos of the mighty "Tiger" tank, the best and most feared tank on any battlefield in World War Two. One picture shows a "Tiger" driving through a house and the text under the photo says "a house is not an obstacle for the Tiger"!

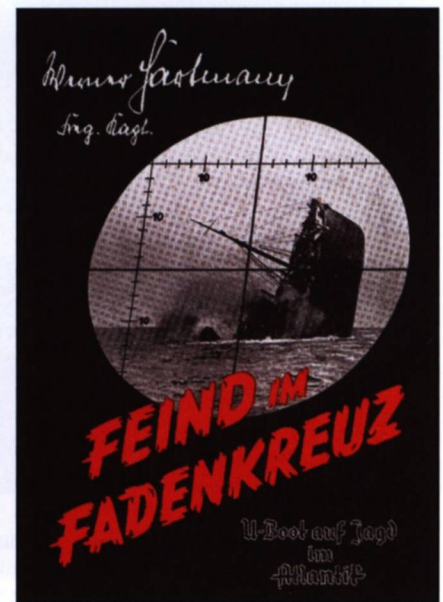
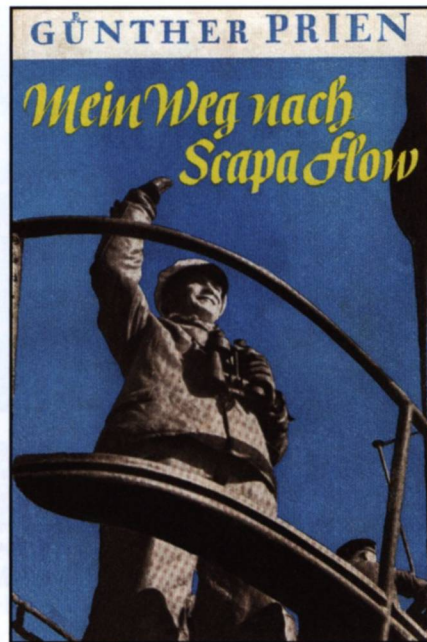
contest, leaving German cities open to Allied carpet bombing and massive destruction. The Luftwaffe also contributed many units of ground forces to the war. In 1940, the Fallschirmjäger (Paratroopers) conquered the vital Belgian Fort Eben-Emael and took part in the airborne invasion of Norway, but after suffering heavy losses in the Battle of Crete, large scale airdrops were discontinued. Operating as elite infantry, the 1st Fallschirmjäger Division fought in all the theatres of the war. Notable actions include the bloody battle at Monte Cassino, the last defense of Tunisia and numerous key battles on the eastern front. A Fallschirmjäger armored division, the Fallschirm-Panzer Division 1 Hermann Göring, was also formed and was heavily engaged in Sicily and at Salerno, Italy. Separate from the elite Fallschirmjäger, the Luftwaffe also fielded regular infantry in the Luftwaffe Field Divisions. These units were basic infantry formations formed from Luftwaffe personnel. Due to a lack of competent officers and unhappiness by the recruits at having been forced into an infantry role, morale was low in these units. By Göring's personal order they were intended to be restricted to defensive duties in quieter sectors to free up front line troops for combat. The Luftwaffe, being in charge of Germany's anti-aircraft defenses, also used thousands of Hitler Youth Luftwaffenhelfer to support the Flak units.

The Reichskriegsmarine (German Navy) played a major role in World War Two as control over the commerce routes in the Atlantic was crucial for Germany, Britain and later the Soviet Union. In the Battle of the Atlantic, the initially successful German U-boat fleet was eventually defeated due to Allied technological innovations like sonar, radar, and the breaking of the Enigma code and also because Hitler did not listen to his admiral's call for more U-Boats. Large surface vessels were few in number due to construction limitations regulated in the Treaty of Versailles prior to 1935. The so called "pocket battleships" Admiral Graf Spee and Admiral Scheer were important as commerce raiders only in the opening year of the war. No aircraft carrier was operational, the *Graf Zeppelin* which had been launched in 1938 was never finished. Following the loss of the German battleship *Bismarck* in 1941, with Allied air superiority threatening the remaining

battlecruisers in French Atlantic harbors, the ships were ordered back to German ports. Operating from fjords of Norway, which had been occupied in 1940, convoys from the U.S. to the Soviet port of Murmansk could be intercepted even though the Tirpitz spent most of her career as fleet in being, a naval force that extends a controlling influence without ever leaving port. Were the fleet to leave port and face the enemy, it might lose in battle and no longer influence the enemy's actions, but while it remains safely in port, the enemy is forced to continually deploy forces to guard against it. On 12 November 1944, British Lancaster bombers equipped with 12,000 pounds (5,400 kg) "Tallboy" bombs destroyed the ship. After the appointment of Karl Dönitz as Grand Admiral of the Kriegsmarine, Germany stopped constructing battleships and cruisers in favor of U-boats but never had significant numbers of boats on the Atlantic to effectively intercept convoys coming from the U.S.

The Wehrmacht directed combat operations during World War Two (from 1 September 1939 – 8 May 1945) as the German Reich's Armed Forces umbrella command organization. After 1941 the OKH became the de facto Eastern Theatre higher echelon command organization for the





Above are three nice examples of Third Reich literature on German U-Boats. left: *Was jeder vom deutschen U-Boot wissen muß* (What Everyone Needs To Know About The German U-Boat) is a 5x8 inch, 40 page soft cover booklet by Lieutenant Commander Max Bartsch who also made the wonderful cut-view picture on the cover. This very interesting item was published in 1940 by Wilhelm Limpert Publishing House in Berlin. It aimed especially at Hitler Youth boys with the goal to attract them to volunteer in the U-Boat weapon. The book is written like a conversation between two older boys, one tells the other about his fantastic teacher and his lectures about the German U-Boats. The boy repeats everything he has learned to his friend and the more he "lectures" the more excited both of them get! The booklet contains several photos and illustrations and at the end several pages list what to do and what is required in order to get accepted as a volunteer in the Reichskriegsmarine (RKM or Nazi Navy). It was i.e. preferred that the applicant was a member of the Marine-Hitlerjugend. center: *Mein Weg nach Scapa Flow* (My Way To Scapa Flow) by Günther Prien, one of the most famous Nazi German U-Boat commanders. The 6x9 inch hardcover book was published in 1940 by Deutscher Verlag, Berlin shortly after his outstanding and courageous coup in the bay of Scapa Flow where he, his boat U-47 and his crew sunk the British battleship HMS Royal Oak and damaged a second one before they managed to get out of the trap and back to their harbor! He and his crew were invited into the Reichskanzlei in Berlin and Prien was the first member of the Kriegsmarine to receive the Knights Cross for this success from the hands of Adolf Hitler himself. The book is an autobiography and starts with Prien's time on sailships and concludes with Scapa Flow. Prien's U-47 went missing on 7 March 1941 while attacking Convoy OB-293. His U-Boat was sunk by the British destroyer HMS Wolverine west of Ireland. right: *Feind im Fadenkreuz* (Enemy In The Crosshairs) was written by another U-Boat ace, Knight's Cross holder Werner Hartmann. The 6x9 inch, 260 page hardcover book was published in 1942 by Verlag Die Heimbücherei in Berlin and contains excellent U-Boat photos.

Wehrmacht, excluding Waffen-SS except for operational and tactical combat purposes. The OKW conducted operations in the Western Theater.

For a time, the Axis Mediterranean Theater and the North African Campaign were conducted as a joint campaign with the Italian Army, and may be considered a separate theatre. The first part of this theater of operations was the North African Campaign in Libya, Tunisia and Egypt between England and Commonwealth forces (later joined by the U.S. Forces) against the Axis forces. The second part of this theater of operation was the "Italian Theater" (1943-1945), a continuation of the Axis defeat in North Africa, a campaign for defense of Italy.

Eastern Wehrmacht campaigns included Czechoslovakian campaign, Austrian Anschluss campaign, Battle of Poland campaign (Fall Weiss), a joint invasion by Germany, the Soviet Union and Slovakia. Balkans and Greece (Operation Marita) Operation Barbarossa Campaign, also known as the Eastern Front, was the largest and most lethal campaign that the Wehrmacht Heer fought in during World War II. The campaign against the Soviet Union was strategically the most crucial for Germany and its allies during World War II because of the economic and political repercussions, defeat

of the Soviet Union would have had on the outcome of the war, including that of the conflict with the UK and the U.S. in the Western Theater. The Eastern Front was also the Theater that demanded more resources than any other Theater throughout the war. The large area covered by the Eastern Front necessitated the division of the Theatre into four separate Strategic Directions overseen by the Army Group North, Army Group Centre, Army Group South, and the Army Norway. These commands would conduct their own interdependent strategic campaigns within the theater. The Battle of the Caucasus, a subset of the Eastern Front, was a number of anti-partisan operations against guerrilla units and counter-insurgency operations largely by Waffen-SS units behind Axis lines. Hitler demanded that the Wehrmacht had to fight on other fronts, sometimes three simultaneously, thus stretching its resources too thin. By 1944, even the defense of Germany became impossible. The Western campaigns of the Wehrmacht were: the Denmark campaign as Operation Weserübung, the Norwegian campaign; the largest campaign in the Western Theatre involving combat was conducted against the Netherlands, Belgium, etc. and France (Fall Gelb) in 1940. This predominantly land campaign evolved into two subsequent campaigns, one by

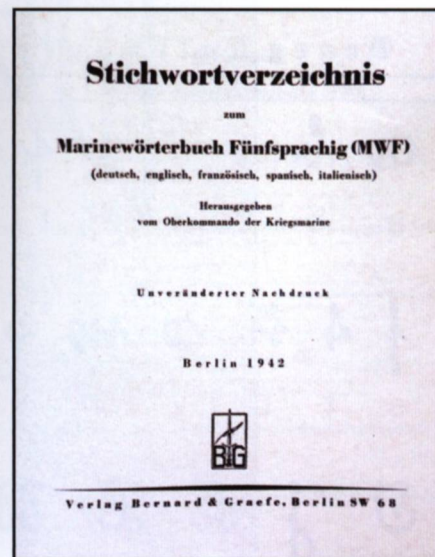
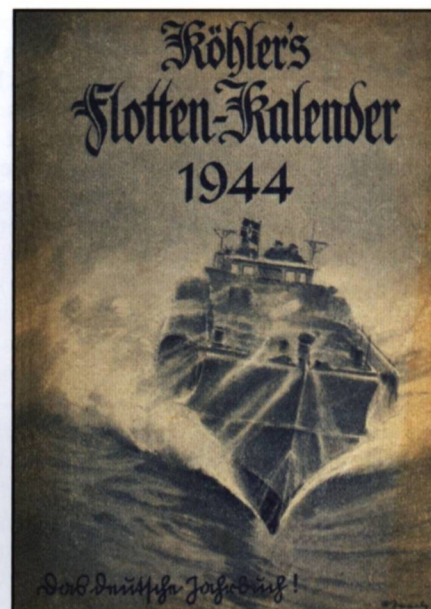
the Luftwaffe against the UK, and the other by the Kriegsmarine against the strategic supply routes linking the UK to the rest of the World. The Western Front resumed in 1944 against the Allied forces with the Battle of Normandy. The strategic air campaigns the Luftwaffe won in 1939 and 1940 in Poland and France ended with the Battle of Britain. From 1941 to the end of 1943, the Luftwaffe entered a long and bloody air battle with the Russian Red Air Force that affected its participation in the campaign against the British Royal Air Force (RAF). Allied air forces had aerial superiority on all theaters by the summer of 1944. In respect to the Battle of Britain, had the Luftwaffe pursued its early goal of bombing the RAF airfields and fighting a war of attrition, it is likely they would have been victorious. However, in response to a string of events beginning with a small-scale air raid on Berlin by British bombers, Hitler ordered the Luftwaffe bomber forces to attack British cities. These reprisal attacks shifted the weight of the Luftwaffe away from the RAF and onto British civilians, allowing the RAF to rebuild its fighting strength and, within a few short months, turn the tide against the Luftwaffe in the skies above England. The Battle of the Atlantic resulted in early Kriegsmarine successes that forced Winston Churchill to confide after the war that the only real threat he felt to Britain's survival was the "U-Boat peril". More than 6,000,000 German soldiers were wounded between September 1939 and May 1945, more than 11,000,000 became prisoners. In all, approximately 5,533,000 soldiers from Germany and other nationalities fighting for the German armed forces, including the Waffen-SS, are estimated to have been killed in action, died of wounds, died in custody or gone missing in World War Two. Included in this number are 215,000 Soviet citizens conscripted by Germany. Even in the months following D-Day, about 68.5 percent of

Köhler's Flottenkalender 1944

This 6 x 8-1/2 inch, 224-page soft cover book, published in 1944 by Köhler Publishing House in Minden, Germany was the last volume of a series of heavily illustrated Nazi Navy year-books that were published by this publisher. This late war publication focuses mainly on smaller Kriegsmarine vessels such as U-Boats (the book comes with a map on U-Boat attacks in the Atlantic), *Schnellboote*

(Speed Boats), mine layers, coastal defense, etc. plus artful full page advertisements of various German manufacturers of war equipment.

all German battlefield deaths occurred on the eastern front, after the Soviet Red Army unleashed a Blitzkrieg which devastated the retreating Wehrmacht. The total casualties of all countries involved in the global conflict World War Two are an estimated 61 million. 25.5 million lives were lost in the Soviet Union alone, followed by China with 11 million, Germany with 7 million and Poland with 6.8 million. Mankind must have not learned much from history, more people have been killed in conflicts around the world since 1945 than in World War Two.



Marinewörterbuch fünfsprachig and Stichwortverzeichnis zum Marinewörterbuch

The two 6x8-1/2 inch hardcover books with together close to 800 pages were published by order of the Oberkommando der Kriegsmarine (High Command of the Reich Navy) and printed 1942 by Verlag Bernhard & Graefe in Berlin. This hard to find two volume book set is by far the best Naval dictionary published in Third Reich Germany. It gives thousands of nautical terms and terms from naval warfare which then are translated into English, French, Spanish and Italian on the same page! The second book (called the "Stichwortverzeichnis" or Keyword Index Book) is a guide on how to find a certain keyword in different languages in the main book. This valuable set includes terms from regular seamanship, orders for the engine room, orders for the wheelman, anchor order terms, navigation, maritime law as well as law of naval warfare, the most common abbreviations for the sailor in five languages and much more.

In the eyes of many collectors of rare books the first editions are more valuable than later editions. In many cases it is not right away obvious what edition it is. Not every publisher gives a clear explanation and it seems as if there were no mandatory guidelines. In some books it says 1. Auflage (1st Edition) either on the title page or in the publisher's declaration on the reverse side of the title page. Many publishers only printed a note into subsequent editions, i.e. 2. Auflage or Zweite Auflage (2nd or Second Edition), 3. Auflage or Dritte Auflage (3rd or Third Edition) and so on. Adolf Hitler's *Mein Kampf* was already published in the 464. - 468. Auflage (Edition) in 1939. The pictures on the right show a 1939 edition of the "Volksausgabe" (People's Edition). On the reverse side of the title page in this book it says that by the time this book was printed, 5,400,000 copies had been published. In many cases the publisher did not mention at all what edition the book is but gave the number of copies printed in that edition, i.e. 1. - 5. Tausend which means that in this case only 5,000 copies were printed in the first edition. In the second edition it then would say 6. - 10. Tausend, assuming another 5,000 copies were printed in the second edition.

Einundzwanzigstes bis dreißigstes Tausend

The second edition of the book "Hitler in der Karikatur der Welt", published 1933 consisted of 10,000 copies (21. - 30. Tausend), meaning that 20,000 copies were printed in the first edition.



1 9 3 8

Georg Kallmeyer Verlag

464. - 468. Auflage



1939 copy of Hitler's *Mein Kampf*, 464. - 468. Auflage (Edition)

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sämtlicher Ausgaben bisher 5,400.000 Exemplare



2. Auflage

Georg Kallmeyer Verlag
Wolfenbüttel und Berlin
1939

above and left: first and second edition of a book about the female Reich Labor Service, entitled "Dem Fröhlichen gehört die Welt". The first edition was published 1938 and the second copy was published a year later. It does not say anything about the number of copies printed in each edition.

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s t u v w x y z A B C D E F G H

I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V

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Sütterlinschrift was created by graphic artist Ludwig Sütterlin. In 1911 the Prussian ministry for culture asked for a modern handwriting script which would replace the older cursive scripts which reached back into the 16th century. The Sütterlin scripts were introduced in 1915 and became the only German script taught in schools. In 1941 the Nazis banned this style, falsely claiming it to be Jewish. Many German speakers brought up with Sütterlin continued to use it into the post-war period.



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U.S. Sergeant Arthur E. Peters from Edmond, Oklahoma laying on Adolf Hitler's bed in Munich in the early days of May 1945. He is leafing through a copy of Hitler's biography and political manifest, Mein Kampf. Anyone who would have performed such act not long before this picture was taken would have been severely punished for desecrating the Führer! The photo comes from an article published in the May 14, 1945 issue of TIME magazine. TIME correspondent Sydney Olson traveled fast from place to place in the last days of the Third Reich and captured scenes like the one above. The cover picture of this TIME issue shows a G.I. standing under the huge swastika of the Grand Stand of the Reich Party Day Grounds, his right arm giving the Nazi German salute. The big swastika was then blown up by the Allies in a symbolic act which should demonstrate that the "Thousand Years Long" Third Reich had come to an end.

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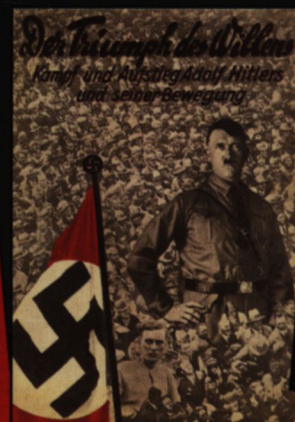
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